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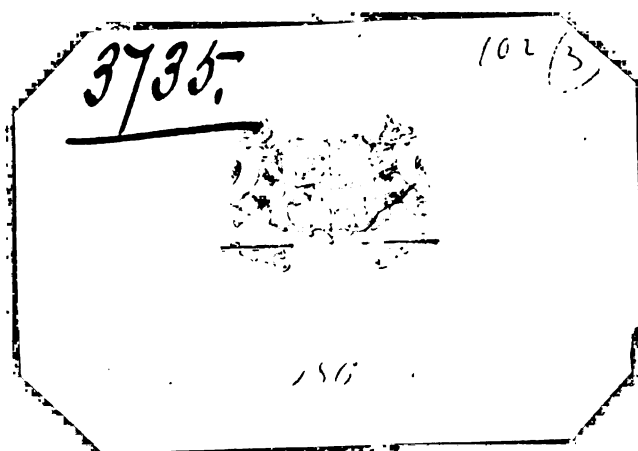
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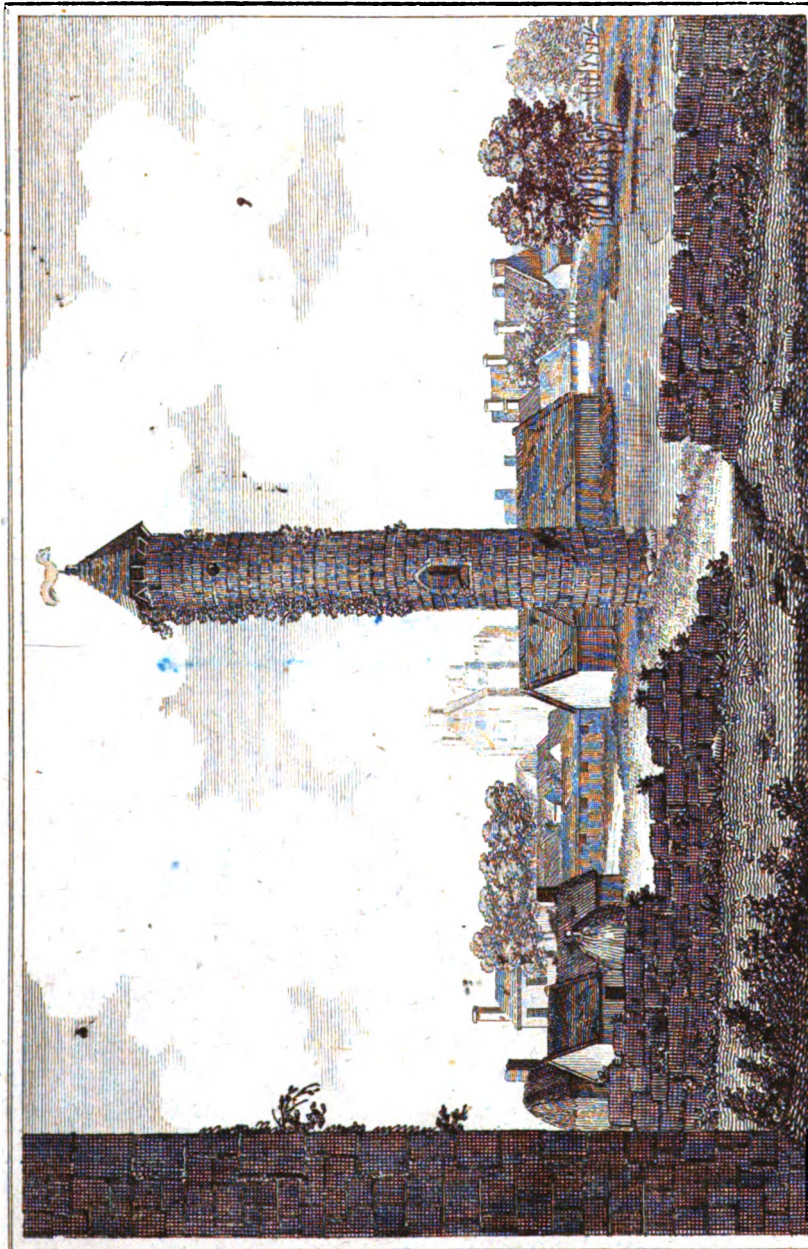
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TOPOGRAPHIA HIBERNICA;

OR THE

TOPOGRAPHY OF IRELAND,

ANTIENT AND MODERN.

GIVING A COMPLETE VIEW OF THE

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.

OF

THAT KINGDOM;

WITH ITS

Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Trade, Manufactures, Extent and Population. Its Counties, Baronies, Cities, Boroughs, Parliamentary Representation and Patronage; Antient Districts and their original Proprietors. Post, Market, and Fair, Towns; Bishopricks, Ecclesiastical Benefices, Abbies, Monasteries, Castles, Ruins, Private-Seats, and remarkable Buildings. Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Mineral-Springs, Bays and Harbours, with the Latitude and Longitude of the principal Places, and their Distances from the Metropolis, and from each other. Historical Anecdotes, and remarkable Events.

THE WHOLE

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED AND CAREFULLY COLLECTED.

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

Containing some additional Places and Remarks, and several useful Tables.

By *Wm. Mendenham Seward, Esq;*

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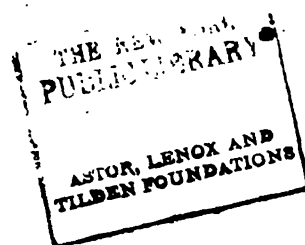
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Waypole 11 June 1924



TOPOGRAPHIA HIBERNICA.

A B

A BACCY, otherwise called *Ardquin*; this village is sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, proy. Ulster: having a handsome seat near the lake of Strangford. 'Tis held by a bishop's lease, which has continued in the family of the *Echlin*s for many generations, even before the rebellion of 1641. Ardquin is a corrupted word from *Ard-Cuan*, signifying a height over the Tough Strangford, formerly called lough Cuan: according to the antient foundation of the seat, which was a castle and dwelling house inclosed within a rampart, and standing boldly over the lake on a pretty high hill. The other name *Abaccy* seems to imply, as if these lands belonged to some abbey, or that an abbey formerly stood there: perhaps the priory of Eynes, (the situation of which is not now to be found) might have stood near this place; Ardquin is now a rectory in dioc. of Down.

ABBERT, sit. near Castleblakeney, prov. Con.

ABBEY-BOYLE, see *Boyle*.

ABBEY-DEIRG, sit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. A priory for regular canons was founded here, under the invocation of St. Peter, by Gorman O'Quin, in the reign of king *John*; it was granted at the suppression to Nicholas Aylmer. In 1255, Brendan Magodaig, bishop of Ardagh, was interred here.

ABBEY-FEALE, a small market town in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster: so called from the river Feal, which runs thro' it, and a celebrated monastery formerly erected

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here; it is now a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick. Fairs are held here on 29 June and 18 Oct. Distance from Dublin 123 miles. One mile beyond Abbey-Feale, are the ruins of *Purt-castle*.

ABBEY-GORMAGAN, a village in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is now a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert.

ABBEY-KNOCKMOY, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Fair day, 21 August in every year.

ABBEY-LARAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

ABBEY-MAHON, sit. near the bay of Court-macherry, in bar. Ibawn and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here are the ruins of an antient abbey founded by the Benedictine monks at their own expence. The lord Barry gave them 18 plow lands, which constitute the *parish* of Abbeymahon; but this estate was only given them 'till the building was finished; for soon after, the dissolution of monasteries took place, and these lands were seized into the hands of the crown; this is a rectory in dioc. of Ross.

ABBEY-ODORNEY, a village sit. in bar. Clannaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, near 141 miles from Dublin; where are the ruins of an abbey near the river *Brick*. It was founded in 1154, and supplied with monks, from the Cistercian abbey of Magis, in the co. Limerick.

ABBEY-

ms. B. 1. 11 June 1924

ABBEY-SHRULE, or *Abbey-Shroole*, a fair town in bar. *Shrowle*, co. Longford, prov. Leinster; where an abbey was founded by one O'Ferral for Cistercian monks. Fairs held on the first Wed. after Trinity-fund. this is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh.—Also a place in bar. Moygeeth, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.—Also the ruins of a once superb abbey, sit. at Shrute in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: otherwise called *Burrishrule* or *Burrisshroole*, and antiently *Barasoule*.

ABINGTON, sit. near Limerick, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ABBY, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ABBY-LEIX, sit. in bar. *Cullinagh*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; it was called *Abbey-Leix* from a Cistercian abbey founded there, A. D. 1183, by one of the O'More's, near the river *Nore*, about 3 miles distant from *Lisbigny*; this place is now a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin. Thomas Vesey was created *vilc. de Vesey* of *Abby-Leix* in 1776.

ABBY-SHRUER, or *Abshracor*, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ABBY-SHRULE, see *Abbey-Shrute*.

ABBY-SIDE, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

ABBY-STROWRY, now a vicarage in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ABHANMORE, or the great river; a small river rising in the upper lake of Glendaloch, in the co. Wicklow; from whence taking a S. E. course, thro' a glen formerly covered with wood, it falls into the sea at Arklow. The river Black-water, or Broad-water, in the co. of Waterford, is named by Ptolemy *Daurona*, but by Nacham it is called *Abhan-more*.

ABINGDON or *Abington*, a fair town sit. in bar. Ownybeg, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, about 7 miles E. of Limerick: its antient name was *Withencia* or *Wothency*, famous for an abbey which stood there, of which *John O'Mulrain* was the last abbot; queen Elizabeth, in the 5th year of her reign, granted this abbey for ever, with certain lands, to Peter Walsh in capite, at the yearly rent of 57l. 2s. 3d. This abbey was founded by Theobald Fitz-Walter, lord of Carrick, in 1205: he was interred here in 1206. It is now a rectory in the dioc. of Emly. Distance from Dublin about 91 miles. Fair days 27 May and 31 Aug. 5 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church.

ABOY, see *Athboy*.

ABYLANE, sit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

ACCLARE, see *Athclare*.

ACHADBOE, see *Aghaboe*.

ACHADCHAON, see *Achonry*.

ACHADFINGLASS, an abbey on the E. of the river Barrow, in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster: of which St. Finton was abbot. This abbey was pillaged by the Danes, A. D. 864.

ACHADFOBHAIR, see *Aghagower*.

ACHADOE, otherwise called *Aghadoe*, a bishop's see in the co. Kerry, prov. Munster, united to Limerick and Ardfert. Nothing remains of this place but the ruined walls of the cathedral, and one of the antient round towers, which stands about 8 miles S. E. of *Tralee*. Aoah son of Conor son of Auliff Mor O'Donoghue, died in 1231, and was buried in his old abbey of *Aghadoe*, according to the Munster annals.

ACHARROW, a village in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ACHILBEG, see *Achill-Isles*.

ACHILL, a parish and village in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Also an island in bar. Burrishoole, in same county.

ACHILL-HEAD, a promontory sit. on coast of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ACHILL-ISLES, two islands, one of which stretches out into the Atlantic ocean, and the other lies adjoining to it, in Clew bay, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. They are high coarse land; the name signifies Eagles islands, from the great resort of eagles thither. Lat. 54:00, lon. 10:11. One of these islands is distinguished by the name of *Achilbeg*.

ACHONRY, a bishop's see united to Killala, having a village in it of same name, which is now a rectory in that dioc. and sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, about 16 miles S. W. of Sligo, Lat. 54:00, lon. 9:8. St. Finian bishop of Clonard, founded a church here about the year 530; the scite was granted by a dynast of the antient district of *Luigny*, now the bar. of Leney before-mentioned. This church and monastery were afterwards given by the founder to St. *Cruimthair Nathy*, who was made bishop thereof, and of the neighbouring district of *Luigny*; whence the bishops of Achonry in the antient Irish annals, are generally called bishops of *Luigny*. This bishoprick remained a distinct diocese 'till the year 1607, when it was united to that of Killala; it was antiently called *Achadchaon* or *Achadconre*, and is rated in the king's books at 10l. per. ann. but with Killala is worth 2000l.

ACOILL, antiently sit. near *Teamor* or *Tarah*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. At this place *Elim* at the head of the provincial kings of Ireland, was defeated in battle by *Tuathal Teachmar*, A. D. 130, and an end put to the second Attacotic war.

ACTON, a fair town in bar. Orior, co. Armagh,

magh, prov. Ulster, where fairs are held on 4 May and 11 December.

ADAIR, an antient town 8 miles distant from Limerick, and 102 from Dublin, pleasantly sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, having a good bridge over the river Maige, which river is navigable for large boats. Here are the ruins of several churches and convents, rendered elegant by ivy, which almost covers them; in this town was a strong castle of the earl of Desmond. The large and very perfect ruins of the Trinitarian friary still remain at Adair, with other pieces of antiquity, which prove this to have been a place of importance. This friary was founded in the reign of Edward 1st. by John earl of Kildare, Nov. 4th. in 37th. queen Eliz. it was granted with other premises to sir H. Wallop, knt. The entrance into it was by a low gate on the W. side, which is yet standing. On the S. side of the river an Augustinian friary was also founded, which was called the Black-abbey; and great part of it remains in good preservation. Adair is now a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick. Fairs are held here 27 March and 14 Oct.

ADAMSTOWN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ADAR-RIVER, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ADDERGOULE, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, now a vicarage in dioc. of Killala. — Also a place in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, which is also a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.

ADNITH, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

ADRAGOAL, a place so called sit. in Bantry bay, co. Cork, prov. Munster, probably so named from a clan of the Gauls or Celtiberi who landed here. It is remarkable for its cataraet. Ardgoal or Argyle in Scotland is the same name. A colony of the before-mentioned clan sailed from Ireland to the Western Isles, and gave the county of Argyle in Scotland their name. They called that country *Gael Albenich*, from old Albania; and those of Ireland *Gael Erinich*; each retaining to this day a similarity of language, manners and customs.

ADRISTON, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

ADROS, an island in the Irish sea, mentioned by Ptolemy, and called by him *Adri Deferta*, by Pliny corruptly written *Andros*, by others *Edri*, and by Rich. Cirencest. *Edria*; Ware takes it for *Begeari*, one of the Saltees on the coast of Wexford. Adros seems a corruption

from the British word *Adar*, which signifies birds; whence *Inis Adar*, birds island, in old Saxon. It is now vulgarly denominated *Ireland's Eye*, and is sit. N. of the hill of Hoath, the *Ben Hadar* of the antients.

AFFADOWN, a pleasant seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster, about 3 miles W. of Skibbereen, adorned with good gardens and plantations. The jaw bone of a whale forms the side posts and arch of a gateway, large enough for a coach to drive through, altho' some part is buried in the earth. Near it on a rising ground, is a round tower, on the top of which is a lanthorn; from this is a prospect of the adjacent coasts and islands, with the ruins of several old castles.

AFFANE, a parish in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Wexford, prov. Munster, now a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore. On the 1st. Feb. 1564, a bloody conflict was fought at this place between the earls of Ormond and Desmond, where the latter had 300 men killed. *Affane* has been famous for the best cherries perhaps in Ireland, which were first planted here by sir *Walter Raleigh*, who brought them from the *Canary-islands*. The most remarkable place in this parish is *Drumana*, the seat of lord *Grandison*: the house is built on the foundation of an antient castle, that formerly was the chief seat of the *Fitzgeralds of Decies*; the castle with all its furniture was burned down by the Irish. Fairs are held at the village of *Affane* 14 May, 12 Aug. and 22 Nov.

AFFANE-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

AFFARREL, sit. near *Tallagh*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

AGHABOE or *Aughaboe*, a village sit. in bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, 58 miles from Dublin. The Irish name is *Achad-boe* or *Aghavoe*, i. e. *the field of oxen*; it was formerly an open plain, where St. *Canice*, the son of *Laidce*, an eminent poet, founded a monastery towards the close of the 6th century, in which he died on the 11. Oct. 599. Near the site of this monastery a church was built about 1052, and the shrine of St. *Canice* placed therein; on which the see of Ossory was translated to this place, from Ely O'Carrol in the King's county. Here it continued 'till about the end of the reign of Henry 2d. when it was translated to Kilkenny, by *Felis O'Dullany*, bishop of Ossory. *Aghaboe* was no inconsiderable place, even at the close of the last century: but the only remains of its former consequence now visible, are the church and ruins of a Dominican abbey, founded by one of the *M-Gilla Padruices*, antient chiefs, and ancestors of the present earl of Ossory. This town, with the shrine and reliques of St. *Canice*, were burned

burned by the villainy of *Dermot McGillpatrick*, 13th. May, 1346. The monastery was granted 43 queen *Eliz.* to Florence Fitzpatrick. *Aghaboe* is now a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory. Fairs held 1 and 2 Aug. and 21 and 22 Oct.

AGHABOG, sit. according to *Scalè, Hib. Atl.* in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; *Dr. Beaufort* places it in bar. Dartree, in same co. It is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher.

AGHABOLLOGE, an antient village in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork; prov. Munster, having an old church, near which is a celebrated well. In the church yard is a stone called *St. Olan's cap*, by which the vulgar people swear on all common occasions: and they pretend, if this stone was carried away, it would return to its old station. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

AGHACREW, sit. near Oldcastle, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Kilnemanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

AGHACROSS, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AGHADA, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AGHADE, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

AGHADERRIG, sit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore.

AGHADOE, see *Achadoc*.

AGHADOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Fairs held here on 6 May and 2 Oct.

AGHADOWY, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.—Also a river in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

AGHAGALLEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

AGHAGOWER, (antiently called *Achadfobhair*) a plain comprehending the present bar. of Moriisk, in the co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. In this place St. Patrick founded a church and placed St. *Senach*, one of his disciples over it, in consequence of which it continued an episcopal see for many years, but was at length united to that of *Tuam*, and is now only a parish church, and the head of a rural deanery. Here is one of the antient round towers.—*Dr. Beaufort* mentions a vicarage of this name in bar. Burrischoole, same county.

AGHALEAGH, sit. near Lough Earn, in bar. Knockniny, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, and adjoining the co. Cavan.

AGHALEE, a village in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, now a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore.

AGHALOW, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

AGHALURCHER, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

AGHAMISH, sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

AGHAMORE, the remains of a small abbey founded in the 7th century, sit. near the mouth of the river Kenmare, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. The land here, together with the island of *Scariff*, is the property of the earl of Orrery; adjoining to which lord Carberry has also a considerable estate.—Also a monastery erected by St. Patrick for his disciple St. *Loarn*, which was sit. near the borders of Roscommon, in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. It is now a parish church in the deanery of Mayo.

AGHAMY, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinst.

AGHANCON, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Ballibrit, King's co. prov. Leinster.

AGHANILLY castle, sit. in bar. Ibacene, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AGHARNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

AGHASKER, sit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

AGHAVALLIN, a parish in dioc. of Ardfert, bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, half vicarial; the church here is in repair: patronage in the *Stoughton* family.

AGHAVEA, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

AGHAYILLER, or *Aghavuller*, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Here was one of the antient round towers, of which part only is now remaining.

AGHAVOE, see *Aghaboe*.

AGHAVOURE, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

AGHCLARE, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fair days 14 Aug. and 12 Dec.

AGHENISH, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.—Also an island sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

AGHENTEAN, sit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

AGHER, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

AGHERN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Killnatallan, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AGHERTON, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in the liberties of Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

AGHILLS,

AOHILLS, certain loughs, sit. near Skibbereen, co. Cork, prov. Munster; so called by the Irish: They abound with trout and eels, and some have small floating islands, which swim from one side to the other.

AGHINAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AGHINNIS, a seat of lord Belmore's at Caledon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

AGHIVEY, a river in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

AGHMACART, sit. 4 miles W. of Durrow in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. An abbey is said to have been founded here about A. D. 550, on the site of which, O'Dempsey founded a priory for canons regular; several ruinous parts of this building still remain. Dr. Pococke, whilst bishop of Ossory, had part of these ruins repaired for divine service, which is now the parish church, and a vicarage in the dioc. of Ossory.

AGHMARTYR, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

AGHNABOY, sit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

AGHNAMULLIN, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

AGHNAMULT, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Shilllogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

AGHANEEDLE, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

AGHNENGIN, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

AGHNISH-POINT, a cape in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

AGHOGHILL, or *Ahogill*, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 94 miles from Dublin.—Fairs held here 4 June, 26 Aug. and 5 Dec.

AGHOLD, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

AGHOUR, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

AGHRIM, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 35 miles from Dublin. Fair days, 22 June, 22 Nov. and the 4th Tuesday in Dec. Also a village in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 75 miles from Dublin; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer, and famous for the battle fought there 12th July, 1691, between the English and Irish forces, in which the latter were defeated, and *M. St. Ruth* their commander, kill'd. There is also a vicarage of same name, in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

AGHRIS-POINT, a cape in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

AGLISH, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—Here are the remains of an ancient square building, called by the Irish *Clough*; it consists of a high wall, with a tower at each angle; on the south side is a gateway formerly defended by a portcullis; round the walls are ranges of spike-holes, and on the top are the remains of battlements; the towers were the only parts of this building, which have been roofed; the whole seems to have been an ancient piece of regular fortification, such as have been in use, before the invention of fire arms: tradition says, that this place was built by king John, as an half-way stage, betwixt the counties Cork and Waterford. It is distant above 100 miles from Dublin.—

There is likewise a place of the same name, sit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; which is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer. Another in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, which is a vicarage in the dioc. of Tuam; and a fourth in bar. Barrett's, co. Cork, prov. Munster; which is a vicarage in dioc. Cork.

AGLISH-CLOCHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

AGLISH-DRAININA, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AGNAMALEEN, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

AHADOE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 111 Miles from Dublin.

AHAMORE-INN, a village in bar. Drumahire, co. Limerick, prov. Connaught.

AHAMPLISH, a vicarage in dioc. Elphin, bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

AHANA, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

AHARAH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Shrowle, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

AHARCROSS, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Fairs held 20th Jan. and 3d Oct.

AHASCRAUGH, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Killconnell, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: distant 78 miles from Dublin.—Fairs held here on Easter Monday; Wednesday after Trinity; 25 Aug. and 24 Nov.

AHOGILL, see *Ahogill*.

AILE, a river sit. in bar. Burrischoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

AILEACH or *Ailich-Neid*, a rath or castle of O'Neills, 3 miles N. of Derry, prov. Ulster. It is asserted to have been erected by the great Hy Naillia, on his settlement in the N. of Ireland, in the 4th century. the name signifies the Eagle's nest; and the place is of the same construction, as those monuments of antiquity, commonly called Danish forts: It was laid in ruins

ruins by Mottogh Mor O'Brien, in 1168.

AILECH-MOR, sit. in dioc. of Elphin, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Here Donnal the son of Crimthan, a disciple of saint Patrick, was head of a monastery.

AIR-HILL sit. near Roscrea, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ALAND'S-BAY, sit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

ALDBOROUGH, sit. in upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; it gives title of earl to the noble family of Stratford.

ALDERG, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

ALLADOWN, sit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ALLAGHMORE, sit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ALLEN, or *Ile of Allen*, a village in bar. great Connell, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. It gives title of *Viscount* to the noble family of *Allen*.

ALLEN'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster.

ALLICANT, sit. near Castleblakeney, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ALLOW, a river in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ALL-SAINTS, a chapelry, in dioc. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

ALLYN, a lake so called, sit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

ALMAR, a fair town, in co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Fair days, 11 and 12 of May, July and Dec. Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

ALMORITIA, sit. near Mullingar, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

ALNAPEST, mountains, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

ALTAMIRA, sit. to the N. W. of Lisscarrol, co. Cork, prov. Munster. It is an elegant seat, with a neat house, and pretty improvements, commanding an extensive prospect to the East.

ALTERCLON, sit. near Ross, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ALTHAM, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it gives title of Baron to the family of Annesley, (earl Mountnorris) so created 14 Feb. 1680.

ALTIDORE, sit. near Newtown-mount-kennedy, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

ALTIMORE, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

ALUA-LOUGH, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AMBROSE-TOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns; sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ANADORN, see *Annadorn*.

ANAGH, see *Anagh*.

ANAHILT, a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, sit. 3 miles S. of Hillborough, in bar. *lower Ivrach*, co. Down, prov. Ulster. The church was built at the expence of Archdeacon Thomas Smyth, when rector of that parish; it was consecrated on St. Peter's day, 1741.—There is a large bog near this place, abounding with grouse, green plover, wild geese, ducks, snipes, curlews, godwits and plenty of hares. Quarries of the grit kind of stone have been dug up here; and in the W. ditch of the church-yard, was found a pair of querns or hand-mills, of 9 inches diameter. Also in the lands bordering the church, were found ammunition balls of about a pound weight; and half a small hollow ball, like a grenade: from whence it has been conjectured, that the old church and churchyard here, were formerly used in troublesome times, as a place of strength: tho' these things might have been dropt in the rout of an army, and possibly in that of sir Phelim O'Neil, at Lisburn, in 1647, when he was obliged to throw his two field-pieces into the river *Lagan*.

ANALEE, a river in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

ANARAP, sit. near Tynan, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

ANCLES, sit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

ANDLY'S-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ANEGROVE, sit. near Roscrea, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ANFIELD, sit. in bar. Isleagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ANGALIA, see *Annaly*.

ANGER-ROCK, sit. off the coast of the bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ANGLESBOROUGH, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster: fairs held 26 Apr. July, Sept. and Nov.

ANNACLOY, a place sit. S. of Kilmore on a branch of Strangford lake, in co. Down, prov. of Ulster.

ANNACOTTY, a village in co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 91 miles distant from Dublin.

ANNADORN or *Anadorn*, a fair town, sit. in bar. Kinclearly, co. Down, prov. Ulster: fairs held 14 May, and 8 Nov. Here was the principal seat of the *Macartanes*.—Also the name of a river, which rises from this place, (called also *Black-Staff river*) which takes a S. W. course, and falls into the N. end of the inner bay of Dundrum; over which river, close to the bay, a bridge is erected for the convenience of travellers.

ANNADOWN, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. An abbey was founded here

here, in a remote age, of which St. *Meldau* was abbot, so early as the 7th century: his feast is observed on the 7th Feb.—This place is now a vicarage, in dioc. of Tuam.

ANNADUFF, a rectory, in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; otherwise called *Annaghduff*. An abbey was erected here in 766.

ANNAGELIFFE, a vicarage, in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Loughtree, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

ANNAGH (or *Anagh*) a pretty village near Charleville, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here stood a strong castle, that in the wars of 1641, was for four years garrison'd at the expence of sir Philip Perceval, bart. and by its situation, (being then in the midst of a bog) was deemed impregnable; but it was at last taken in 1645, by treachery, and the whole garrison put to the sword, in cold blood, by order of the lord Castleconnel, who then commanded the Irish army, consisting of 5000 horse and foot; and was an inveterate enemy to sir Philip Perceval, because he had refused to give him his daughter in marriage before the war. This castle was demolished by the earl of Egmont, who drained the ground, built the village of Annagh, and established the linen manufacture therein.—This is also the name of a place in bar. Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.—Also in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also in bar. Tullaghgarry, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.—Also a town in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; lat. 54: 19, lon. 6: 46.—Likewise in bar. Igrin, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—And in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—There is also a peninsula of same name in bar. Erris, in same co.—And two islands, one in the same barony; and another in bar. Tyrawly, in same co.—also a village in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.—also a rectory in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

ANNAGHDUFF, see *Annaduff*.

ANNAHOLE, sit. by the coast of the bar. of Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ANAKEEN, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ANNA-LIFFY, a river rising in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, from whence it runs W. to Kildare, then winding N. E. passes thro' the city and co. Dublin, and falls a little below Dublin, into the Irish channel.

ANNALONG, a river and small harbour in co. Down, prov. Ulster; sometimes called *Istalong*: the village of same name, sit. near this harbour, is distant about 69 miles from Dublin.

ANNALY or *Angalia*, is a district comprehending

the ancient N. Tessa, and the present co. Long prov. Lein. the chiefs of this district, were formerly denominated *Hy Ferghael*, (or the prince of themen of *Ghael*,) by corruption, O'Ferral. The descendants of this ancient family were in possession of the N. W. and S. parts of the co. Longford, on the commencement of the last century, but were dispossess'd of the E. parts by the English settlers, the *Taites* and *Dellameres*. Annaly was also called *Connacne*: and gives title of baron to the family of *Gore*.

ANNATRIM, sit. in bar. upper Offory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster—here is now a parish church, where an abbey was founded in 550 by St. *Mochormore*, alias *Pulcherius*.

ANNA-VAN Islands; sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ANWER, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. It gives title of baron to the family of Carleton, the Rt. honourable Hugh Carleton, chief justice of his majesties court of common pleas in Ireland, being created baron Carleton of Anner 17 Sep. 1789.

ANNGROVE, a fairtown in co. Cork, prov. Munster:—fairs held 25 Mar. 25 May, 15 Aug. 29 Sept. and 26 Dec.

ANNISCAVERY, sit. in bar. O'Neland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

ANNVILLE, sit. near *Rathangan*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, where are excellent flower mills, erected by Mr. John Montgomery.

ANTICURBRIDGE, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

ANTRIM, the most N. E. county of the prov. of Ulster; it is bounded E. and N. by the sea, 8. by the county Down, and W. by the counties Londonderry and Tyrone. It contains about 387,200 acres, 77 parishes, 8 baronies, and 5 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament, also gives title of earl to the noble family of *Mc. Donnell*.—Its extent from N. to S. is 44 miles, and from E. to W. 24; number of houses 29,122, and inhabitants 160,000.—Its baronies are Massareen, Antrim, Toome, Kilconway, Dunluce, Cary, Glenarm, and Belfast, exclusive of the county of the town of Carrickfergus. It is watered by many small rivers, and its chief mountains are those of Slenish and Knocklaid. In this as in the other northern counties the linen is the principal manufacture, the 4 wide linens of this co. are chiefly bleached and finished in the neighbourhood of Ballymena and Antrim; some few of the finest sorts are finished in the neighbourhood of Belfast; many of the 4 wide linens are bleached in the interior parts of the co. but the greatest part of that width and those of the best quality are bleached near Belfast and Lisburn, and finished in the highest order, together with the principal part of the yard-wides, which compose a very large share of.

of the trade of the prov. which is estimated at £263,200 yearly.—The principal antient families of this district were the *O'Neil's*, *Mc. Donald's*, *O'Hara's* and *O'Sheil's*.—Antrim is the name also of a borough, market, fair and post town, the capital of this county, sit. at the N. end of Loughneagh 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus, and about 84 N. of Dublin, lat. 54:45. lon. 6:26. Fair days 12 May and Nov. This borough sends two members to parliament propriet. the earl of Massareen. It has a stately castle, long the residence of the illustrious family of Skeffington, whose title is derived from the barons Massareen in this co.—here is one of the antient round towers—an abbey also was founded here by *Durtraft*, a disciple of St. Patrick; it is now a vicarage in the dioc. of Connor—there is also a barony of same name in this county which is bounded by the baronies Glanarm, Belfast, Toome, and Kilconway.

ANY, a vicarage in the dioc. of Limerick, this village is sit. about 12 miles S. E. of that town, on a pleasant river, in the bar. small county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. A friary for Eremites, following the rule of St. Augustine, was founded here in the reign of Henry 2nd.—On the 21 June 23 Eliz. a lease was made to Edw. Absley and I. and M. Absley of this friary for the term of 40 years, at the annual rent of 47*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—the ruins of this building are still visible. Here we find a noble castle adjoining the river, and a smaller one in the village, both of which belonged to the earl of Desmond.

AOIBH-LIATHAIN, part of the antient district called by the Irish antiquaries, *Dergtenach* and *Corcaduibhne*, and by Ptolemy *Vodie*, the chiefs of which obtained the name of *Hy Lehane*, from whence *O'Lehane*, a branch of which family obtained the appellation of *O'Anamhchadha*. They were dispossessed by the Barries; whence their country was denominated Barrymore: now a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AONACH, an antient town in lower Ormond, and capital of the antient district of Eoganacht Aine Cliach, now *Nenagh* in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Near this place Brien son of Mahon Menevy O'Brien in 1370, obtained a complete victory over his uncle Turlogh, assisted by the English forces, under the command of the earl of Desmond, from which battle he obtained the fir-name of Brian-Catha-an-Aonaig, or Brian of the battle of Nenagh.

APPLEFIELD, sit. in bar. Atherdec, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

ARADH-CLIACH, a district in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, the antient proprietors of which were the O'Briens.

ARAGLIN, sit. in bar. Coshmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munster: also a river of same name sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ARBELLA, a small village in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, sit. about 138 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which are the ruins of Ballycarthy castle.

ARBOE, or *Ardboe*, a rec. in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. This village is but poor, and sit. on the river Ballinderry, two miles W. of Loughneagh. A noble and celebrated monastery was founded there by St. Colman, whose reliques were long preserved in it; but it was destroyed by fire in 1166—there still remain here the walls of an old church, with a cross about 15 feet high, on which are several inscriptions.

ARCHDALE, a *Castle* in bar. Lurge, co. Fermagh, prov. Ulster.

ARCHERTOWN, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

ARCHIME, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

ARD, an antient district in the N. W. part of the co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; comprehending originally both upper and lower Ormond, being generally denominated *Eogan Ara*, whose antient chiefs were called from thence Egan-ara, or Owen-ara; and sometimes Mc. Egan, whose descendants were in possession of the northern parts of lower Ormond in the beginning of the last century. But the southern, or upper Ormond in an early period, appertained to another branch of the same family, called Hy Dun-Eogan (by corruption O'Donegan)—O'Donegan was dispossessed of his territory in 1318 by the descendants of Brien Rua king of Thomond, who from thence were called the O'Briens of Ara; and who remained in possession of the greatest part of it, in the beginning of the last century.

ARDAGH, a village, also a bishop's see, sit. about 6 miles S. W. of Edgworthstown, in the bar. of same name, county Longford, prov. Leinster. There are fairs held here on 5 Apr. and 26 Aug. This see extends into part of six counties, viz. Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon, Longford, and Meath. The church is one of the most antient in Ireland. St. Mæll, a disciple of St. Patrick and his sister's son, is said to have been placed over this church before the year 454, as bishop and abbot.—In 1658, it was united to the bishoprick of Killmore, but in 1692, Dr. Ulysses Burgh, was appointed to it separately. Upon his death, in the same year, it was united to Kilmore, and continued so 'till Dr. Hort was promoted from those sees to the archbishoprick of Tuam in 1741, when they were again separated, and *Ardagh* was annexed to the archbishoprick; which union has continued ever since, though the dioc. of Elphin intervenes between them. The bishoprick of *Ardagh*, is rated in the king's books, at 11*l.* per. Ann.

and

and *Tuum* at 50l. but they are worth 4000l. The only remains of the cathedral is part of a wall, built with large stones, which from its present appearance, must have been, when entire, a very small building. There is also another place of same name, near Rathkeale, in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, where there are fairs held on 11 May, 14 Aug. and 21 Nov:—Lat. 53: 34 lon. 8: 8:—Also a town in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; lat. 53: 56 lon. 8: 22.—Also a village in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster, lat. 51: 32 lon. 9: 16.—Also a village in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, lat. 53: 54 lon. 7: 14:—And also a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ARDAMINE, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ARDARAGH, a fair town in co. Donegal prov. Ulster.—Fairs held 15 May, 1 Aug. 1 Nov. and 22 Dec.

ARDART, see *Ardfert*.

ARDBOE, see *Arboe*.

ARDBRACCAN, a neat village in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, the place of residence of the bishops of Meath. It takes its name from St. Braccan, who was abbot here. The abbey was plundered by the Danes in 886, and again in 940. Ardbraaccan stands 3 miles W. of Navan, and about 25 N.W. of Dublin, lat. 53: 40 lon. 7: 0. It has a handsome church and charter school, the latter was endowed by the late Dr. Maule, lord bishop of Meath, with two acres of land belonging to the see, rent free in perpetuity, whereon the school house is built.—He granted also a lease of 18 acres more, contiguous to the same, at 5s. per. acre, for which he took no rent during his incumbency, and renewed without fine. The late Samuel Gerrard esq. of Clangill, in the co. Meath, bequeathed 40 shillings per. Ann. for 40 years towards the support of this school, to be paid by the then Mr. Thomas Gerrard of Liscarton, in same co.

ARDCANDRISK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ARDCANNY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ARDCARNE, a village and vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

ARDCATH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

ARDCAVAN, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ARDCLEAVE, or *Ardecleave*, a village in bar. Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ARDECLYNNTS, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim,

prov. Ulster, otherwise called *Ardeclinnis* or *Ardeclinnis*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

ARDCOLLUM, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ARDCOLM, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford; prov. Leinster.

ARDCRONEY, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ARDEA, a *Castle*, sit. in bar. Clansfought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is kept in repair and inhabited.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Portneilinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

ARDEATH, a fair town in the co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Fairs held 7 May, 21 June and 27 Oct.

ARDECLEAVE, see *Ardecleave*.

ARDECLYNNTS, see *Ardeclinnis*.

ARDEE, or *Atherdee*, a borough, market and post-town, sit. in bar. of same name, in co. Louth prov. Leinster, 34 miles N.W. of Dublin, lat. 53: 50 lon. 6: 40.—Fairs held 6 June, 20 Aug. 23 Oct. and 17 Dec. It sends 2 members to parliament: patronage in the Ruxton family.—This place gives title of Baron to the family of Brabazon, earls of Meath. Roger Pippard, lord of Ardee, erected a magnificent castle here, and founded a friary for crouched friars of the order of St. Augustin, A.D. 1207.—A carmelite friary was also founded here in the reign of Edw. 1st, the church of which filled with men, women and children, was burn'd to ashes in 1315, by the Scots and Irish, under the command of Edw. Bruce.—Ardee is now a vicarage in the dioc. of Armagh.—The bar. of Ardee, is bounded by the baronies of Louth and Ferrard, the Irish sea, and part of the counties Monaghan and Meath. *Ardee* is also the name of a parish and village, sit. on the river Barrow, about a mile S. of Athy, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: it was once a town commanding a ford and pass over the river, on the great southern road to Dublin; and antiently called *Athardriagh*, or the ford of the royal height, being sit. on a rising ground, and is celebrated for a battle fought here in the 10th century, between the Irish and the Danes. It seems to have been a Danish station, as a rath or fort still remains called *Dunbrin*, on the W. side of the river, commanding the ford, in which a great number of Danish coins have been found. The town was sit. opposite the fort, on the E. side of the river; several streets of which may still be traced, particularly one called Botharbollagher, or the street of the great road, leading to the town of Ardsul. Here, after the arrival of the English, a castle was erected, in which was a garrison in the reign of Queen Eliz. and a number

ber of her coins were found on the old scite.— This town fell into decay on the establishment of Athy: the only remains now visible are the rath and the ruins of a church: the road also which led thro' it is still observable on both sides of the river for some miles; and seems to have been paved.

ARDELINIS, see *Ardclinnis*.

ARDERAGH, sit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ARDERE, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ARDERONY, sit. in bar. lower-Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ARDES, an antient bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, bounded E. and S. by St. George's channel, W. for the most part by the lake Strangford, and N. by Carrickfergus-bay. The whole territory was antiently called the heights of Ulster, near the eastern sea; *Ard* signifying *high* in Irish. This place produces large quantities of barley, and a kind of oats called light-foot-oats; here is good marl and the *ore-weed*, from which they make much kelp. Several English families, particularly the *Savages*, settled here as early as the 12th century, under John De Courcy, and maintained themselves a long time in a flourishing condition.—Ardes bar. was antiently a co. in itself, for we find by a patent roll of 1st Hen. 4th (A. D. 1400) in Birmingham's tower, that the said king granted to Robert Fitz Jordan Savage, the office of Sheriff of the Ardes in Ulster.

ARDFERT, a borough town and bishop's see in bar. Clannorris, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, distant from Dublin 144 miles; lat. 52: 10, lon. 9: 40.—Fairs held here on 27 March, Whitsun Monday and 9 July.—The family of Crosbie, (now earl of Glandore,) was created *Vise. Crosbie, of Ardfert*, in 1771. This borough returns two members to parliament—patron, the earl of Glandore, who has his country residence at this place. The see is said to have been founded by St. Ert, in the 5th century; it was otherwise called *Ardart*, and was successively governed by its own bishops, 'till 1663, when it was united with Aghadoe to the see of Limerick. St. Brendan or Brandon erected a sumptuous monastery here, in the 6th century: in 1089 the abbey and town were destroyed by fire; the town was again reduced to ashes by Cormac O'Cullen in 1151; it suffered the same fate in 1179, and the abbey was totally destroyed. Thomas lord Kerry founded a monastery here in 1253, probably on the scite of the antient abbey, the date of the foundation is inscribed over the great gate, and the founder was interred here in 1280. The ruins of the nave and choir of the cathedral, (which is dedicated to St. Brandon) is but 26 yards long and 10 broad; the E. window was large and

lightsome, being 26 feet high; the church was demolished in the wars of 1641, it has a number of grave-stones, one of which has the effigy of a bishop carved in relievo, lying in his pontificals, said to have been the tomb of bishop *Stack*, who died in 1488. In this cathedral are the remains of a fine figure in alto relievo, of St. Brandon; opposite the end of the church are the ruins of one of the antient round towers, it was 120 feet high; a great part of which fell down in 1770. Behind lord Glandore's house, over an arch, is an inscription in relief, done in a masterly manner; but the characters are unknown, nor could it be decyphered even by that excellent orientalist and antiquarian, Dr. Pococke, late bishop of Ossory; it appears to bear some resemblance to the Ethiopic character.—The see of Ardfert is rated in the king's books, at 12l 13s 4d per ann. but united with Limerick, is worth 3,500l.

ARDFIELD, a vicarage in dioc. of Kils, sit. in bar. Ibawn, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ARDFINNAN, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; having the ruins of an old castle built on a rock, which overlooks the river *Suir*; it was erected by king John, (son of Henry 2d) when he was earl of Moreton, and lord of Ireland, in 1186.—St. Finian founded an abbey here, which was plundered and burnt by the English forces in 1178.—A monastery was also founded here, for conventual franciscans.

ARDGLAS, sit. in bar. Slieumargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; about 4 miles N. of Carlow.—Its name imports a high green hill.—Tho' it is called *Ardglas church*, it is now a Roman catholic chapel, built, as tradition reports, above 100 years ago by a lady of the family of the *Hartpales*, who have a large property in its vicinity. It is erected in the form of a cross and thatched; in one arm of the cross is a small chapel, wherein the antient family of the *Graces* have their interment; this family are descended from the Graces who came over with *Strongbow*, and are subscribing witnesses to the earl of Pembroke's charter to St. John's, Kilkenny, A. D. 1220. Branches of them settled at Ballylinch, at Carney, and Leighan in the co. Tipperary, and at Shanganagh; afterwards called *Gracefield*, in the Queen's co.

ARDGLASS, a rectory in the dioc. of Cloyne, now a decayed, but once a principal town in the bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.—Here is a long range of building in the castle stile, called by the inhabitants, *the new works*; altho' they have no tradition for what use they were intended; it is sit. close by the harbour, a rocky shore, and washed by the sea on its N. end and on the rear; its front is to the W.

it extends 250 feet in length, in breadth only 24; the thickness of the walls 3 feet. It has three towers in front joined to it, one at each end and one at the centre, which shews the design uniform and elegant. It has been divided into 18 different apartments, and the same number above, with a stair-case in the centre; each of the towers has three rooms, 10 feet square, with broad flagged floors, so contrived and lodged in the walls, that they support each other without any timber; each apartment on the ground floor, had a small gothic door, and a large square window, which seems to denote they were shops or ware-rooms, occupied at some very early period, by merchants who came from sea. Here were no fire places; the rooms on the ground floor have been 7 feet high, the upper rooms but 6½, in each of which rooms is a small water-closet, the flue of which runs down thro' the wall, and was washed at bottom by the sea.—Within 10 feet of the south tower of this building stands a square castle, called *Horn-castle*, from the great quantity of ox, deer, and cow horns found about it; 'tis 40 feet by 30, consists of two stories, and from the fire places and other marks, appears to have been the kitchen and dining-hall belonging to the merchants.—Near to this is another small castle, called the *Cowed castle*.—King's castle is a large building, now in repair and inhabited, it stands W. and over the principal gate to the land side.—Jordan's castle stands in the centre of the town, and appears to have been the citadel; it is a very elegant pile, and tho' it has stood upwards of 180 years without a roof, not a stone of it has failed; at the door is a fine spring-well; these are the remains of other castles and gates, whose names are lost: It is observable, that so late as the beginning of Cha. 1st. reign, the duties of the port of Ardglass were let to farm. This place lies 7 miles N. E. of Downpatrick; it formerly gave title of earl to the family of *Cremwell*, as it has since given that of viscount to the family of *Barrington*.—*Ardhol church* which was near it, was antiently the parish church of Ardglass, but it was desecrated by a cruel murder, committed by the Macartanes, on the whole congregation, at a Christmas midnight mass: there is a very curious natural cave, with a very large entrance on the shore, within the N. E. point of Ardglass harbour.

ARDGROOM, a harbour, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

ARDHOL CHURCH, sit. near *Ardglass*, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.—It was antiently the parish church of Ardglass, but was desecrated by a cruel murder committed by the Macartanes, on the whole congregation, at a Christmas midnight mass.

ARDICNICE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. Here was a Franciscan friary, but the time of it's foundation is unknown.

ARDINAN, sit. at the mouth of the river Ban, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ARDISTOWN, sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ARDKEEN, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Also a place near Newtown-Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ARDLIMORE, sit. in bar. Tyragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ARDMAENASCA, sit. by Lough-Neagh, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. An abbey was founded here by *Laisrean*, who died 25 Oct. 650.

ARDMAGH, see *Armagh*.

ARDMAGIL, sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ARDMAIL, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ARDMAN, sit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; also in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ARDMILLAN, a place where a Challybeate water was discovered in the bar. of Castlereagh, close on the edge of the bar. of Duffrin, and by the lake Strangford: about midway between Killeagh, and Newtown, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ARDMORE, a village and rectory belonging to the dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Decies, within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. The name signifies a great eminence: it was antiently an episcopal see, erected by saint *Declan*, the first bishop of it, in the infancy of the Irish church; and confirmed by St. Patrick in the synod of Cashel, held in 448.—St. Declan was born in this co. and was of the family of the *Desi*.—There are at present the remains of two antient churches belonging to Ardmore: one sit. on the edge of a cliff near the sea, which is quite in ruins, near which on the strand, they shew you St. Declan's stone, which they say swam miraculously from Rome, conveying upon it St. Declan's bell and vestments. The other church stands about a mile N. W. of the former: it has some curious figures in alto relievo; and by its appearance seems very antient. Here is one of the antient round towers. Ardmore was antiently a Danish settlement, for thereabouts are several vestiges of that people: as circular entrenchments, &c. There is at present the stump of an old castle: not long since was a much larger one, which is taken down. There is also another place of this name, in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.—And one sit. near Youghal in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ARDMORE-BAY, sit. in bar. Decies: within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

ARDMORE-HEAD, a noted promontory on the coast of Ireland, which forms the E. side of Youghal:

Youghal harbour, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

ARDMOY, see *Armo*.

ARDMULCHAN, sit. near Painsown, in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. A perpetual chantry of one priest was established here in the church of St. Mary; who was constantly to celebrate service therein.—*Archd. Monast.*—It is now according to Dr. Beaufort a rectory in the dioc. of Meath, he names it *Ardmulcan*, and places it in the barony of Skreen or Skrine, same co.

ARDNACRANA, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; a monastery founded for Carmelites, in the 14 century, by Rt. Dillon of Drumrany. On 20 Mar. 1545, the lands were granted to Sir Rt. Dillon of Newtown, and in the grant they are called the friars preachers of *Athnecarne*.

ARDNAGEHY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ARDNAGLASS *village and bay*, sit. near Sligo, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. 'Tis sometimes written *Arnaglass*.

ARDNAREE, otherwise called *Arnaree*, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught—fairs held 20 June, 20 Oct. and 13 Dec. A monastery for Eremites, following the rule of St. Augustin, was built here in 1427.

ARDNECARNE, see *Ardnecarne*.

ARDNECLAW, sit. in bar. Middletown, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

ARDNORCHER or *Ardnurcher*, sit. in bar. Moycassell or Moyahel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. It is also called *Horse-leap*.—Here was an antient stately structure, founded by Sir Hugh de Lacey; tradition says, that in this place and during the building thereof, the said Sir Hugh was treacherously slain by a common labourer, as he was stooping down to give some directions to his workmen, who beat out his brains with a spade: this gentleman, it is said, was low and small of stature, and from thence nick-named *Petite*, and from him the *Petits* of this country claim their descent. Ardnorcher is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

ARDNURCHER, see *Ardnurcher*.

ARDOYNE, sit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

ARDPATRICK, a fair town in bar. Cobhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 19 miles S. of Limerick city. St. Patrick founded an abbey here, of which scarce any historical account can be found. Fair days, 17 March, 25 Apr. 22 Sept. and 17 Nov.—Also a village in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; where a church was erected by St. Patrick.

ARDQUIN, a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster. The word is a corruption of *Ard-Cuach*, signifying a bright over the lake Strangford, formerly called *Lough Cuach*. This place is otherwise

called Abaccy, and has a handsome seat; which has continued in the family of *Echlin* for many generations, even before the rebellion of 1641.

ARDRA, sit. near the sea, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; about 131 miles from Dublin: it is a chapelry in the dioc. of Raphoe.—Also a village sit. near *Millgrove*, in Kings co. prov. Leinster; having a good bridge, over the *Violet-river*.

ARDRAHIN, a fair town in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Fair days 21 May, 12 Sept. and 12 Nov. It is a vicarage in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh.

ARDREE, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

ARDRISTAN, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

ARDRUMEN, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

ARDUSS, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ARDRY, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

ARDS, a village in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster.—Also a bar. otherwise called *Ardes*, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. This bar. is bounded by that of Castlereagh, the Irish sea and the lake Strangford. See *Ardes*.

ARPSALLAGH, a fair town in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Fair days, 1 Jan. 1 Wed. O. S. in May, 30 July and 19 Oct.—Also a village in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; 'tis sit. on the river Boyne: St. Fintian founded a monastery here, and died 12 Dec. 563. This is now a rectory in dioc. of Meath; and gives title to the family of *Ludlow*, created vis. Preston of Ardsallagh, co. Meath, in 1760.

ARDSALLIS, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster. This is one of the principal horse fairs in Ireland.

ARDSCOL, see *More of Ardscol*.

ARDSEILIS, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. St. Patrick built a nunnery here, for St. Lalloca, the sister of St. Mall.

ARDSKEAGH, a rectory in dioc. Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ARDSRATH, see *Rathlure*.

ARDSTRAW, a village and rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; 97 miles from Dublin.

ARDTERMAN, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ARDTREAUGH-CHURCH, sit. about 3 miles from Stewart's Town, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

ARSTOLLY, sit. in bar. Clanshrouth and parish of Kilgarvan, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; near which are the vestigia of an antient building, which was by tradition a religious house,

house, called *Monaster ni Oriel*, i. e. the abbey of Oriel. A castle was erected here about A. D. 1180.

ARDVARNEY, otherwise called *Arduverney* or *Arduerry*: a Church, sit. in bar. Lurge, near Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

ARGETROSS, an ancient copper mine, in the mountains near the river Nore, whence silver was extracted; and according to antiquaries, money first coined in Ireland by Erius Ruber. It stood in lower Ossory, and is supposed to be the modern village of Rathbeagh, sit. within 5 miles of Kilkenny, and 3 of Ballyragget, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. It is otherwise written *Argidross*.

ARGITA RIVER, the ancient name of a river or lough, in the N. of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought by some to be Lough Swilly, by others the river Ban, which proceeds from Lough Neagh: The word seems to be a corruption from the British Ergid or Ergit, which signifies literally the mouth or opening of the land, and therefore may be any bay: But Richard Cirencester thinks it is Lough Swilly, which is by no means improbable, as the form of that bay agrees perfectly with the signification of the word.

ARIGIDEEN, a river sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; the name signifies the silver river or stream: It discharges itself into the bay of Courtmacsherry.

ARIGNA-MINES, sit. in bar. Drumahare, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. An extensive Iron manufactory has been lately established here, on the estate of Thomas Tennison esq; by Messrs. O'Reilly of Dublin; from which they are distant about 100 miles.

ARKLOW, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and neat market town, sit. in bar. of same name, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster: 12 miles S. of Wicklow, and 36 from Dublin: lat. 51: 41 lon. 6: 35. Fairs held 14 May, 9 Aug. 25 Sept. and 15 Nov. It lies on the river *Oroca*, near the Irish channel. Here are the ruins of a castle of the late earls of Ormond, and a barrack for 2 companies of foot. Theobald Fitz-Walter founded a monastery here for Dominican friars; he died 26 Sept. 1285, and was here interred; a tomb, with his statue thereupon, was erected over him; large ruins of this once famous structure still remain. At Arklow is a charter school, to which the late lady visc. Allen gave 20 acres of land and one of bog in perpetuity, and also £50 towards the building: the late a'derman Bowen also bequeathed to this school £10 per. Ann. to be paid out of the rent, arising out of Brian's holding in Arklow, during the continuance of the lease, which was made in 1745 for 31 years. Arklow has a haven for small

craft. There are sand banks hereabouts, called *Arklow banks*: the bar. of Arklow is bounded by the bar. of Newcastle and Balinacour, the co. of Wexford, and the Irish sea. It gives title of baron to the family of *Butler*.

ARLES, a village sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Here is a Romish chapel by the side of the high-road which passes thro' this place, and it is remarkable that it has a burial place belonging to it, regularly walled in.

ARMAGH, there is a county, city and bar. of this name all in prov. Ulster. The county of Armagh is bounded N. by L. Neagh, S. by Louth, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, and E. by Down.—It contains 20 parishes, and 5 bar. viz. those of O'Neiland, Armagh, Tyranny, Fews and Orior, and sends 6 members to parliament. Its length from N. to S. is 25 miles, the breadth from E. to W. 15 miles, having 21,083 houses, in which there cannot be fewer than 120,000, inhabitants. In this county there is very little flat ground, but the gentle hills which diversify the face of it, are covered in general with a very rich soil; except a ridge of mountains which run across it, called the *Fews*. It has great improvements, and is principally inhabited by Protestants, and may be esteemed the most populous county in Ireland. The linen trade of this county is estimated at £299,900 yearly: — Its weekly market is the best in Ulster for 9, 10 and 11 hundreds of the best fabric. The bleach-greens of this co. are principally sit. in the neighbourhood of Armagh and Keady, where they finish those strong yard-wide lincens called "*flout Armaghs*," which are in great repute: — The most ancient families of this co. are the O'Neils, O'Hanlons, Achesons, and Brownlows. The town of Armagh, (formerly a celebrated city) and now a bor. market and post-town, where the assizes are held for this co. is sit. about 30 miles S. of Londonderry and 62 N. of Dublin; on the river *Blackwater*. It sends two members to parliament, patronage in the primate; and holds fairs on 28 May, 10 July, 12 Aug. Tuesday before 10th Oct. and 20 Nov.—lat. 54; 20½; lon 7: 12; — It is an archbishoprick, the see of which extends into parts of 5 counties, viz. Armagh, Londonderry, Tyrone, Louth and Meath; it is charged in the king's books at 400l. per Ann. but is worth 8000l. The cathedral was antiently called *Druim-Sailec*, i. e. the church built with willows, and was founded by St. Patrick, who fixed his see here about A. D. 445.—In the years 670, and 687, it was nearly consumed by fire; and on the arrival of the Danes, was frequently plundered by these pirates, its inhabitants put to the sword, and the greater part of its books and records taken away and destroyed; an irreparable loss to the ecclesiastical and civil history and

and antiquities of Ireland. During these calamities the cathedral church being often destroyed, and as frequently repaired, was in the year 1262, rebuilt nearly in its present form by *Patrick O'Scanlan*, then bishop; whose successor, *Nicholas M'Moliffa*, added to it several rich gifts and emoluments. It was made an archbishoprick in 1152, and continues to retain its dignity as metropolitan see of all Ireland:—In A. D. 1013, the bodies of king *Brian Boromh*, and his son *Murchaid*, with the heads of *Conaing* his nephew, and of *Mothlan* prince of the Decies, who fell in the battle of Clontarf, were brought hither with great funeral pomp, from the monastery of *Swords*.—The king was interred on the N. side of the great church, in a stone coffin by itself; and *Murchaid* and the head of *Conaing*, in another coffin on the S. side. In the market place of this town is a cross of two stones, with old basso relievos, representing Christ on the cross between two thieves; and some ingenious fret-work. Here are the ruins of some abbeys—and a large and handsome barracks—the town has been considerably improved by his grace Dr. Rich: Robinson, Baron Rokeby, the present primate, who has erected several churches; also a superb palace, a school, library, and observatory, at his own expence. A charter-school was founded here in 1738, and endowed with a rent charge of 40*l.* per. Ann. by Mrs. Drelincourt, widow of Dr. Drelincourt, dean of Armagh. His grace the then primate and the corporation of Armagh gave 20 acres of good land for the site and accommodation of the school, rent free for ever.

ARMAGHBREGAGH, a fair-town in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Fairs held 19 May, 19 July, 24 Oct. and 7 Dec.

ARMAR'S-HOLE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, so called from one James Armar being murder'd there by his son, about the year 1701, who deservedly suffer'd for the fact at the ensuing assizes.—'Tis a large hole on the brow of a hill, not far from the sea side: near it and not far from *Bealachaneir-pass*, is a deep narrow cave wrought by the violence of the surges into a rock of flint.

ARMOY, or *Ardmoy*, a fair-town in bar. Carey, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, fairs held 25 Jan. 25 Feb. 29 Mar. 25 May, 12 Nov. and 25 Dec. About 3 miles beyond Armoyn church, near a plantation of trees, are some remarkable ruins of a castle.—This church, which is vicarage in dioc. of Connor, is distant about 109 miles from Dublin; here one of the ancient round towers has been erected.

ARNA GLASS, see *Ardnaglass*.

ARNAGRAGH, sit. in bar. Kilkenny-west, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

ARNARZE, see *Ardnaree*.

ARNOES-VALE, sit. near Rostrevor, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ARRA, a half bar. joined to that of *Owen*, sit. co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; sometimes called *Owen* and *Arra*.

ARRAGELL, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster: *St. Columb*, founded a monastery here, which is now a parish church in the diocese of Derry.

ARRAN, according to *Mr. Echard*, is a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; but we find none such in any present map or survey.

ARRAN-ISLES, the (*Canganij* of *Ptolemy*) sit. on the W. coast of Ireland, in the mouth of Galway-bay, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—They are very fruitful, and produce a small kind of oats without any husk; and are remarkable for the stoutest calves in the county.—They are called the S. Isles of *Arran*, and gave title of earl to the noble family of *Butler*, lately extinct, and afterwards to that of *Gore*; they are three in number.—Lat. 53: 00: Lon. 10: 00: The largest of these Isles was called *Arranmore*, where several of the ancient Irish saints were buried; whence it also obtained the name of *Arrananoim*; the inhabitants are still persuaded that in a clear day, they can see from this coast *Hy Brasail*, or the enchanted Island, the paradise of the pagan Irish, and concerning which, they relate a number of romantic stories; these are called the south Isles of *Arran*, to distinguish them from another Island of the same name called the N. Isle of *Arran*, sit. on the coast of the co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, lat. 55: 00, long. 8: 50.—At the greater Isle of *Arran* is *Dun-angus*, sit. on a high cliff over the sea; it is a circle of monstrous stones without cement, capable of containing 200 Cows.—Tradition says that *Angus*, king of Cashel, about the year 490, granted this Island to *St. Enna*, to build ten churches on. In 1020 the abbey erected here was destroyed by fire; and in 1081, this place was pillaged by the Danes: In 1334, the Isles of *Arran* and *Bophin* were plunder'd and burnt, and hostages were taken from thence by sir John D'Arcy, lord justice of Ireland, who surrounded the Island with a fleet of 56 sail.

ARRANMORE island,—there are two islands of this name, one in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; the other in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the latter is a rectory in the dioc. of Tuam.

ARRIGLE mountains, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

ARROW lough and river, sit. in bar. Tyragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; this lough is about 8 miles long, of a very irregular form, and full of islands; the river proceeding from it, runs northward to Ballyfadere, and rushes at once into the sea in a stupendous cataract.

ARTANE,

ARTANE, an agreeable village, two miles and an half distant from the castle of Dublin, and about half a mile beyond the earl of Chaslemont's seat, at Marino, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; the air is peculiarly wholesome, and instances of longevity are here very frequent: here are the fragments of an old church, overgrown with ivy, and venerable in its ruins; the church yard, full of antique tomb-stones, merits attention.

ARTAVAR, sit. near Lough Garn, in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

ARTIRAMEN, sit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ARTHUR'S-TOWN, sit. near Ardce, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

ARTIKELBY, sit. in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ARTRAMONT, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ARTREA, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

ARVAGH, a village in bar. of Tullaghanoho, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

ASDEE, sit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster:—these lands with many others thereabout, (as *Carrigfoil*, &c.) were forfeited by the O'Connors of Kerry; partly in queen Eliz.'s time, and partly in 1641; and were, after the restoration of the royal family, granted to the University of Dublin. Near Asdee is a large enclosure of stone, called in Irish a *Bawn*, formerly built as a place of strength, to prevent cattle from being carried off by an enemy.

ASHBURY, sit. near Roscrea, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ASHFIELD, sit. near Castleblakeney, co. Galway, prov. Connaught:—also, a place near Clonard, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

ASHGROVE, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny: another in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin; both in prov. Leinster.

ASHPARK, sit. near Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

ASHROW-ABBEY, sit. near Ballyshannon, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; this piece of antiquity is worth attention; some of the gilding in the vault of the cloister is still visible. It was founded by Roderick O'Cananan, in 1178, and in 1377 the abbey was consumed by fire.

ASKEATON, see *Askeaton*.

ASKEYTON, or *Askeaton*, an antient borough town, in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; sit. 16 miles W. of Limerick, and 110 from Dublin; lat. 52:26, lon. 9:20. It is now a vicarage in the dioc. of Limerick; it returns two members to parliament; patronage in the earl of Carrick, and the *Messy*

family; and holds fairs on 30th July, and 9th Oct. 'tis seated on the river *Shannon*, on the influx of the river *Deel*, and is famous for its castle, built by the earl of Desmond, and one of the most beautiful and perfect abbeys in Ireland; the latter was of such consequence, that a provincial chapter of the order was held there in 1564.

ASSEY, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

ASTRANO, sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

ATERITH, see *Atherry*.

ATHA, see *Rath-crayhan*.

ATHADDY, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; about the year 1151, an abbey was founded here by Dermot, the son of Murchad, king of Leinster; for nuns of the order of St. Augustin.

ATHASSEL-ABBEY, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; here are the elegant remains of an Augustine priory, founded by *William Fitzadelm de Burke*, about A. D. 1200; it lies 3 miles distant from Cashel, and was dedicated to Edmund, the king and martyr; it is now a rectory in the dioc. of Cashel. *Fuzadelm* was steward to Henry 2d, and ancestor to the illustrious family of *De Burgho*; he died about 1204, and was here interred.—To this place, Richard, the red earl of Ulster, retreated from the world, after entertaining the nobility assembled at Kilkenny, in 1326, he died shortly after.—The choir of this priory, is 44 feet by 26, the nave was of the same breadth with the choir, supported by lateral aisles; by the external walls it measures 117 feet in length; in the S. W. corner is a small chapel; the steeple was square and lofty, and the cloisters were large; many curious sculptures, it is supposed, lie here concealed under the rubbish, as some have been lately discovered.—A castle was erected here about the year 1180; and in 1329, the town of Athassel was burnt to the ground.

ATHBOY, a borough and market town, in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, sit. 3 miles S. W. of Trim, and 28 N. W. from Dublin; lat. 53:20, long. 7:2.—It has fairs on 4th May, 4th Aug. and 7th Nov. and sends two members to parliament; patron, Mr. *Bligh*. It is a vicarage in the dioc. of Meath; here was a friary of the order of the B. V. of mount Carmel.—A mile from Athboy, on the right, are the ruins of a church; and on the left, those of a castle.

ATHCAL, sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ATHCLARE, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; otherwise called *Acclare*.

ATHDORN,

ATHDORN, sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; lat. 52:24, long. 9:7.

ATHENASSY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ATHENREE, see *Athenry*.

ATHENRY, or *Athenree*, an antient borough or corporate town in the bar. of same name in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It was formerly called *Aterith*, and is governed by a Portrieve; it gives title of baron to the family of *Bermingham*, premier baron of Ireland.—It is a post and fair town—has a barrack for three companies, and stands 8 miles E. of Galway, and 61 W. from Dublin. It sends two members to Parliament: patronage in the *Blakeney* family. lat. 53:14, lon. 8:48.—Fairs held 5 May, 2 July, and 28 Oct. Athenry was antiently called *Bea-latha*, i. e. the place of beal on the waters; 'twas destroyed in 1133 by Conor O'Brien.—Here was a Dominican friary, which with other buildings was consumed by fire in 1432, also a Franciscan friary was founded here in 1464 by Thomas earl of Kildare: it is now a rectory in the dioc. of Tuam. The bar. of Athenry is bounded by the baronies of Clare, Doonkillen, Loughrea, Leitrim, Longford, Clonmacowen, Kilconnel, Tiaquin and Downamore.

ATHERDEE, see *Ardee*.

ATHGOE sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

ATHLAGGA, a village in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

ATHLAGGIN, a village in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ATHLEAGUE, a fair town in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught: fairs held 11 July, 24 Sep.—distance from Dublin 73 miles.—*Maylessa O'Hanrahan*, who was abbot of this place, died A. D. 1266—it is now a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin.

ATHLONE, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath: it was formerly a bishoprick, but is now a borough, market and fairtown, sit. on both banks of the river Shannon, partly in the bar. of *Athlone* and partly in that of *Brawny*—this town being part in the co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, and part in the co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. which co. are here united by a bridge, in the middle of which was erected a fair monument, with some figures well cut in marble: together with Queen Eliz's. escutcheon of arms, and some inscriptions declaring the time and the founders of the building. On the corner of the castle wall, was a tower founded by king John, on a parcel of land belonging to St. Peter's Abbey—It was built on a high raised hill, resembling a Danish fort or rath. On the side of the castle that faced the river, there were

apartments which served for the residence of the lord president of Connaught, and governor of the castle: the middle tower was for the repository of warlike provisions. Since the presidency was dissolved, the castle with its demesnes and revenues were granted in fee to the grandson of lord Ranelagh, who was president of Connaught in 1641; but all the beauty and strength of this place is now decayed: the whole town having been destroyed by fire, during the fury of the war, in the rebellion of that year. Here were antiently two convents or monasteries, the one on the Connaught side called St. Peter's; the other on Westmeath side, for Franciscans, founded by *Cathal Cruyarig* (i. e. of the red first) but he did not live to finish it, that being done by sir *Henry Dillon* in 1244, who lies buried here.—Athlone gave title of earl to the family of *Ginkle*, as a reward for the general of that name, having passed the river Shannon in the face of the Irish army 1691, who were then strongly entrenched on the opposite shore. There are generally two troops of horse and 4 companies of foot quartered here; and it is a noted pass from the prov. of Leinster into that of Connaught: it is governed by a sovereign, bailiffs, and recorder—and sends two members to parliament—patronage in the families of *Handcock*, and *St. George*.—Fairs held on the first Monday after twelve days after old Christmas day, 21 Mar. Wednesday before Ascension day, and 1st Monday in Sept. lat. 53:23½ distance from Dublin 59 miles.—Near Athlone is a chalybeate water of an excellent quality. The bar. of Athlone lies in the prov. of Connaught, and is bounded by Lough Ree, the river Shannon, and the baronies Roscommon, Ballinmoe and Moycarney, and part of the co. Galway.

ATHLUMNEY, sit. near Navan, in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Here are the ruins of the castle and church of Athlumney, once a noble structure, and said to have been burnt by one M'Guire, who dreaded the approach of Cromwell, after his taking Drogheda. This is now a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

ATH-MAIGHNE, (or the plain of the shallow water) a place in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; but where is uncertain.—It is however distinguished by a bloody battle fought there between Turlough O'Brien king of Munster, and Turlough O'Connor king of Connaught, in 1152; when O'Connor was entirely defeated, with the loss of 9 chiefs, and 900 common men.—*Ath Maighne* was probably a little to the N. of Lough Derrevarragh, in the parish of Maina, and half bar. of Fore.

ATHNECARNE otherwise called *Ardnacrana*, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. A Carmelite friary, according to some, or a Dominican friary, according to others, was founded here

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ATHY

in the 14th. century, by Robert Dillon, of Drumrany, the lands of which were, on the 20 Nov. 1545, granted to sir Robert Dillon, of Newtown.

ATINET, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ATINOWEN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ATHTACKA, a village in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ATHY, a borough, market and post-town, sit. in bar. of Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: it stands on the river Barrow, 10 miles S. of Kildare, and 32 S. W. from Dublin: it returns 2 members to parliament: patronage in the duke of Leinster. Fairs held 17 March, 25 Apr. 9 June, 25 July, 10 of Oct. and 11 Dec. Lat. 52: 59: 45" lon. 6: 56: 30" W. of Greenwich; and 42' W. of Dublin.—The neighbouring country is pleasant, & lime-stone soil, better adapted for agriculture than pasturage. The place where the town stands was an ancient ford leading from the principality of Leix, in Queen's co. to that of Celleagh or Caellan, in co. Kildare. According to Keating, a battle was fought here in the 2d. or 3d. century, between the people of Munster, and those of Leix, under Laviseagh Cean Mordha. This town owes its foundation to two monasteries erected on different sides of the river, at the entrance of an extensive wood, in the 13th. century. That on the W. side of the river, was founded by Richard de St. Michael, lord of Rheban, under the invocation of St John, for crouched friars; it was at the dissolution granted in Aug. 1575 to Anthony Power; which reverting to the crown, was granted by statute 17 and 18 of Charles the 2d. to dame Mary Meredith: part of the walls of the church still remain. The monastery on the E. side was founded in 1253 for Dominicans, by the families of *Boifel*, and *Hogan*; it was granted with its appurtenances, 24th January, 35th of Henry the 8th, A. D. 1544, to Martin Pelles in capite for ever, at the annual rent of 2s. 8d. Irish money: no remains of this abbey now exist, except the postern gate, commonly and corruptly called Preston's gate. In 1308, the town was burned by the Irish; and in 1309, John lord de Bonneville, slain near the town of Arfol or Afcul, was interred in the church of the abbey of St. John. In 1315, Athy was plundered by the Scots under Robert Bruce, who gained the battle of Afcul, in which were slain Hamond le Grace and sir William Prendergrest, and on the side of the Scots, sir Fergus Andressan and sir Walter Marry; all of whom were buried in the Dominican abbey. In 13th of James 1st. A. D. 1615, that king granted a charter, constituting the market-town of Athy a borough, &c. to be governed

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by a recorder, sovereign, two bailiffs and a town-clerk; it is now alternately with *Naas*, the assizes town for the co. Kildare; it is a vicarage also in the dioc. of Dublin. The church was erected about 1740, the county-court-house sometime after, and the barracks about 25 or 30 years since; here is also a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Quaker's meeting house; also a public school for the classics, with a subscription of 40*l.* viz. 20*l.* from the duke of Leinster, 15*l.* from the corporation, and 5*l.* from the representatives of ——— Weldon esq. Gerald the 8th earl of Kildare, for the purpose of securing the English pale, erected several castles, and amongst others that of Athy, at the foot of the bridge, about the year 1506, of which there only now remains a tower. In 1575, this castle was repaired and enlarged by one William White, from whence it obtained the name of White's castle; the remaining tower is now used as a prison, being an appendage to the co. goal of Naas. In 1642, the earl of Ormond arrived in this town, with 3000 foot and 500 horse, to relieve the neighbouring garrisons of Carlow, Maryborough and Ballynakill, &c.—In 1648, the Irish, under Owen Roe O'Neil, were in possession of it; but it was taken in 1650, by colonels Hewson and Reynolds. Near Athy is *Woodstock castle*, which had been built about the time of the foundation of St. John's abbey, by Richard St. Michael, lord of Rheban, as an appendage to the palatinate of Dunnamas, granted to the earl of Pembroke. About the year 1424, Thomas the 7th earl of Kildare, then lord *Ossory*, married Dorothea, daughter of Anthony More of Leix; and with her obtained the manors of Rheban and Woodstock; and in them erected a court baron, and court leet, which are still held.

ATTANAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

ATTEMAS, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

AUDLEY-CASTLE, in co. Down, prov. Ulster, boldly sit. on an eminence, commanding a prospect of the whole lake of Strangford, to the very N. end of it at Newtown, and is built on a tongue of land, hanging over the lake. It was erected by one of the *Audleys*, who settled here under John de Courcy, in the infancy of the English government; and which family is not long extinct.

AUDLEY-ROAD, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it forms a part of Strangford bay, on the W. side; where ships may lie safely.

AUGHABOE, see *Aghaboe*.

AUGHADOE or *Aghadoe*, see *Ashadoe*.

AUGHANLOO, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

AUGHA-

AUGHANMUCHIN, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

AUGHBEDIFF, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

AUGHBUTT, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

AUGHER, a borough town in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; sit. 12 miles S. W. of Dungannon, and 75 miles from Dublin.—Lat. 54: 24; lon. 7: 20. It holds fairs 28th March, 12th of May, 14th of Aug. and 12th Nov. Sends 2 members to parliament. Proprietor lord Caledon.

AUGHERAGHAN, sit. in bar. Killyan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

AUGHNACLOY, a fair town sit. by the river Blackwater, in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; in which fairs are held on 6 Jan. 14 May, 5 July, 10 Oct. and the second Thursday in Nov. distant from Dublin 71 miles. About two miles beyond Aughnacloy is *Lismore fort*, now in ruins.

AUGHNISHE, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

AUGHRIM, or *Aghrim*, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; famous for the battle fought there at *Kilcomadon-hill*, on the 12 July 1691, between the Irish forces, under king James 2d, commanded by M. St. Ruth, and the forces of king William 3d, commanded by general Ginkle, in which the latter proved victorious. St. Ruth, was killed in this engagement, together with 7,000 of his men; but of the English, only 600; the victory was the more remarkable, as the English army consisted of no more than 18,000 men; whereas the Irish were computed at 20,000 foot and 5,000 horse and dragoons. The Irish also lost 9 pieces of cannon, all their ammunition, tents and baggage, most of their small arms, which they threw away to expedite their flight, with eleven standards and 32 pair of colours. — Aghrim is distant from Dublin, about 75 miles.

AUGHTERARD, a small town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, having a barrack in it.

AUSOBA, the antient name of a river in the W. of Connaught, mentioned by Ptolemy, and supposed by Ware to be the river Galvia, in co. Galway; but by Camden and Baxter, *Loughcorb*: — It is indeed extremely difficult to ascertain its exact situation; Richard of Cirencester, makes it *Glew-bay*, in co. Mayo, but as it was a place frequented by foreign merchants, the bay of Galway seems the most probable place. — It is also called *Ausona*.

AUSONA, see *Ausoba*.

AUSTRIUM, a promontory in the S. of Ireland, mentioned by Rich: Cirencester: it is the same as the notium of Ptolemy, and thought by Camden to be *Beer-head*, but most probably it was *Missen-head* at the entrance of Dunmanus-bay, in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AUTERE, an antient city mentioned by Ptolemy, as the capital of the Auterii, who are thought by some to be the inhabitants of the co. Galway and Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

AVENMORE, otherwise called Blackwater, a river in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. — Also a river in the co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, otherwise called *Avonmore*.

AVONDALE, a handsome seat, sit. on the river Avenmore, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster: it lies near Rathdrum, and exhibits a beautiful diversity of scenery in the highest perfection.

AWBEG, a river sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AWIN-BANNA, a river in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

AWIN BUY, a river in bar. Kinalea, county Cork, prov. Munster.

AWIN-EA, a river in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

AWIN-GORM, a river in bar. Lenty, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

AWIN-MORE, a river in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. — Also another in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, same prov.

AWIN-URE, a river in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

AWN, otherwise *Emly*, or *Elmly*, a village in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, lat. 52: 20, long. 8: 42. — Its antient name was *Imleach-jobhuir*, or the land of the lake of the western district. It is sit. about 14 miles W. of Cashel, on the borders of a lake, and was formerly a bishoprick, under the name of *Emly*, founded by *St. Albe*, towards the close of the 4th century, some years before the arrival of *St. Patrick*: the church was afterwards translated to Cashel. — The city was plundered by robbers in 1125, and the mitre of *St. Albe* burned: it was also destroyed by fire in 1192, but was afterwards rebuilt, and continued a considerable town for several ages; even 'till the time of Hen. 8th, in whose reign *Thomas Hurly*, bishop of *Emly*, erected a college for secular priests, but the only remains at present of this antient, and perhaps first ecclesiastical city in Ireland, are the ruins of a church, some walls, a large unhewn stone cross, and a holy well. — The see of *Emly* was united to that of Cashel in 1568.

AYLRUE, sit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

BADONEY. There are two rectories of this name in the dioc. of Derry, called *upper* and *lower* Badoney; each sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

BAG and BUN-POINT, sit. near Feathard, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BAGATELLE, sit. near Clonard, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BAGENBON-HEAD, a cape in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BAGGATROT-CASTLE, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the castle of Dublin. Scarce any remains of this antient strong hold are now visible: it was formerly extensive and important, and the scene of several severe engagements. It held out for some time against the parliament's forces headed by *Oliver Cromwell*; but that experienced commander taking it by storm, demolished the greatest part of it, leaving only one tower or battlement standing. Since that time it has been gradually decaying, and now exhibits but a very small remnant of its former greatness: the upper part, which threaten'd destruction to passengers, was in 1785 taken down, and the remaining part of the tower filled up with rubbish, and closed at the top; in which state it now remains.

BAGNAL, a name for the town of *Newry*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; so called in remembrance of Marshal *Bagnol*.

BAGNAL'S-ARMS, a place so called, within two miles of Carlow, and 41 from Dublin: prov. Leinster.

BAGNAL'S-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, 47 miles distant from Dublin.

BAGNAL'S-TOWN, or *Bagnol's-town*, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, 3 miles south of Leighlin-bridge: it was intended to have been erected into one of the best towns in the kingdom, by the name of *Versailles*. A magnificent square court-house, and several other buildings were raised, with stone of different kinds; intermixed with marble: over the river Barrow is has a beautiful bridge. It was the intent of the proprietor to have brought the great road thro' this town, instead of *Loughlin's-town*; but he failed in the attempt, and a stop was put to the farther progress of the buildings, after an immense expence incurred.

BAILLIEBOROUGH, sit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 43 miles from Dublin, a mile beyond which is a very pleasant lough, and nearer to it is *Baillieborough-castle*. There is a chalybeate spring at this place; and fairs are

held 17 Feb. 17 May, 15 June, 17 Aug. 14 Oct. and 17 Nov.

BAILLYBORROW, sit. near Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BALBRIGGEN, a small sea port town, much improved by the late baron *Hamilton*, and sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster—distant between 15 and 16 miles from Dublin. It is principally supported by its fishery: a cotton manufactory is also established here; and a pier has been built, by parliamentary encouragement, within which ships of 200 tons can lay their broad sides, and unload on the quay. Such vessels bring coals and culm from *Wales* and other places. The base of the pier is 18 feet thick, and on the outside is a considerable rampart of great fragments of rock, sunk to defend the pier against the waves. Fairs are held here 29 April, and Sep. Half a mile from *Balbriggen* are the ruins of *Bremare Castle*.

BALCARRA, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 115 miles from Dublin, within a mile and half of which are the ruins of two castles.

BALDONGAN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 14 miles from the Metropolis, and two miles from *Ryff*. Here was once a famous castle, now in ruins: boldly sit. on a rising ground, and commanding an extensive prospect. It consists on the W. end of two square towers, with a parapet in front, covering a passage between each; from these towers a regular building is carried on each side; but narrower: to which a similar tower is joisted at the N. E. angle; but at the S. E. angle is only a small tower, in which are the stairs leading to the battlements. On the front are the arms of the lords of *Howth*. This place, tradition says, has been at different times a friary and a nunnery: that whilst it was in the latter capacity, it was besieged by a party of armed men, whereupon the nuns, in a fit of despair, threw themselves from the windows. It appears to have been erected in the 13th century, and intended rather as a lordly habitation than a place of defence: It was the seat of *Rd. Bermingham Esq.* whose sister and heiress *Ann*, married *Sir Chr. St. Lawrence*, lord of *Howth*, who died 20 Apr. 1542, when this castle became the property of the *Howth* family. *Oliver Cromwell* batter'd this castle from his ships, and many of the balls have been found in digging near it. A few feet S. E. from the square, is a small chapel with a large chancel; and on the W. end a square steeple, with stairs leading to the top, where there are two apertures for bells. Adjoining the chapel is a cemetery, in which are several tomb stones.

BALDOYLE or *Bulldoyle*, a large fishing village, in bar. Cooleck, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; about 6 miles from the metropolis; pleasantly sit.

fit. on a branch of St. George's channel. It is extremely delightful in the summer season, and well accommodated for the purpose of bathing. The air is pure but keen, the place standing much exposed: it enjoys a good prospect of Howth, Ireland's eye, and Lambay island: and is a curacy in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALDWIN'S TOWN, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; 79 miles from Dublin.

BALEEK, a village in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

BALEGART, sit. near Drogheda, prov. Leinster.

BALFEIGHAN, a village in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster: It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

BALINAGAR, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; 83 miles from Dublin, within a mile and half of which, are the ruins of an antient abbey.

BALINTRA, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, 83 miles and an half from Dublin; three miles and an half from this place, on the side of *Lough Allan*, are the ruins of Currag church.

BALISLAND, sit. in bar Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALL, or *Balla*, see *Ballagh*.

BALLA, or *Ball*, see *Ballagh*.

BALLAGAN, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLAGAN-POINT, a cape sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. It is otherwise written *Ballaghan-point*.

BALLAGDAREEN, see *Ballaghadireen*.

BALLAGEEN or *Ballaghkeen*, a bar. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, in which is a village of same name.

BALLAGH, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—Also a village otherwise called *Balla* or *Ball*, sit. in bar. Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 107 miles from Dublin, where an abbey was erected by *St. Mochao*, generally called *Cronan*; he died 30th March 637, at the age of 75 years. Here is one of the antient round towers and a celebrated holy well. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, and has fairs on the 11 June, 24 of Sep. and 7 Nov.

BALLAGHADIREEN, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin; within 2½ miles of which are the ruins of a castle. This village is otherwise called *Ballagadareen*, and holds fairs on 25th March, 1st May, 23d of June, 1st Aug. 7th Sep. 1st Nov. and 22d of Dec.

BALLAGHANERY BAY, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLAGHAN-POINT, see *Ballagan point*.

BALLAGHEEN, see *Ballaghren*.

BALLAGHMORE, a village in bar. Offory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Here are the ruins of a castle, and within a few miles are the remains of Monaincha abbey. According to Dr. Beaufort, there is a vicarage of this name in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BALLAGHNEED, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; 78 miles from Dublin.

BALLAGH-TOBIN, sit. near Callan, in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Offory.

BALLAGHY: There are 3 villages of this name. The 1st in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; about 20 miles S. of Sligo, and 105 from Dublin: lat. 53:48, lon. 8:55.—The 2d in co. Mayo, same prov. 97 miles from Dublin.—The 3d in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; 92 miles from Dublin: where are fairs on the 12th May and Nov.

BALLAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLANAGOR, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLANAGORE, sit. near Kilbeggan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLANALIE, otherwise called *St. Johnstown*, sit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

BALLANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLARD'S-POINT, a cape in bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

BALLASEDERE or *Ballasodare*, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 100 miles from Dublin; where there is a waterfall, with very magnificent ruins of an antient abbey. The river here breaks over the rocks in a most romantic manner, from edge to edge, in many falls, before it comes to the principal one, which is about 14 feet perpendicular: the scenery about it is bold, the features of the mountains are great, and *Knocknarge* in full relief: if the falls were thro' a dark wood, the scenery would be amongst the finest in the world. This place is also written *Ballyfedere*.

BALLDERIN, sit. near Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLEA-CASTLE, a large ruin, sit. one mile W. of Carigaline, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLEEK, see *Belleek*.

BALLEE, a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLEGUARCY, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.—A monastery for conventual franciscans, was founded here in 1518, by *Cornelius O'Brien*.

BALLENGARY, sit. near Ardfer, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; here is the mouth of the river Shannon.

Shannon, and the scite of an old fort, separated from the country by a chasm of a prodigious depth, thro' which the waves drive, the noise of which is so great when the wind sets in W. S. W. as to be heard at many miles distance; and hereby the country people foretell the approaching state of the weather.

BALLGATHRING, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLGREEN, sit. near Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLGRIFFIN, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BALLIALOGH, sit. near Randal's-town, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLIBOY, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fair days 21 May and 24 Dec. 'Tis sit. in bar. Raphoe, 113 miles from Dublin, and otherwise written *Ballibofey*. Four miles from it are the ruins of a castle.

BALLIBOGHAN-ABBEY, (now in ruins) was sit. near Clonard; in co. Meath, prov. Leinster: it was for some time called the priory *de Laude Dei*, and was founded in the 12th century by *Jordan Comin*, for canons of St. Augustin; in the beginning of 1446 it was consumed by fire. It is otherwise called *Ballybogan*; and is now a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

BALLIBOUGHAN, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLIBRACK, sit. in half bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BALLIBREGAN, sit. in bar. Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BALLIBUR, sit. in bar. Shellogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BALLICARY, sit. near Sligo bay, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLICLARE, a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; fairs held 2d Tuesday O. S. in May, July and Nov.

BALLICLOGH, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 5 Aug. 19 Sept. and 6 Oct.

BALLIDONNELL, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLIDORE, sit. in bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLIDUAN-WEST, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 24 June and Nov.

BALLIELLIN, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLIGIBBERT, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLIHANESS, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 1 June, 2 July, 22 Sept. and 29 Oct.

BALLIHOUGHTER, sit. near Elphin, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLIKERRY, sit. in Rathlin island, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLILEAGUE, a fair town in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Fairs held on the day after Trinity Sunday, and 3 Monday O. S. in Oct.

BALLIMACLOGHNA, see *Kellymount*.

BALLIMOE, a tract of land divided into two parts or baronies, each called the barony of half Ballymoe, they are respectively sit. in the co. Galway and Roscommon, prov. Connaught; in the latter is a small village called Ballimoe.

BALLIMONEY, see *Ballymoney*.

BALLIMOON, see *Ballymoon*.

BALLIMORE, sit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 50 miles from Dublin; 'tis a market and fair town seated on the W. side of lough Scuddy.—Here was formerly a strong garrison of the English forces, towards the latter end of the wars of 1641; this garrison seated on the skirts of the lake, was divided from the main land by a deep and large graff, with ramparts of earth and bulwarks; the ditch was carried so low as to receive 3 or 4 feet of the stagnant water of the lake, over which was by a draw-bridge the entry into the fort; this was the chief fortress of this county, seated midway between Mullingar and Athlone, being about 10 miles distant from each:—adjoining to this place, is the old dissolved monastery of *Plary*: Ballymore is now a curacy in the dioc. of Meath, and was famous for its abbey of the order of Gilbertines, founded in the 12th century: and in 1338, *Theobald de Vernon*, lord of the manor, obtained a grant of a weekly Saturday market, and a fair to be held for 15 days:—an ancient abbey is said to have been founded here, in or before the year 700:—there is also a rectory of same name, in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLIMORE EUSTACE, see *Ballymore-Eustace*.

BALLIMOTE, sit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; 5 miles E. of *Achnary*:—here the sept of *M'Donogh* built a small monastery, for franciscan friars of the third order; the remains of it are at the lower end of the town, and the E. window is remarkably curious.

BALLIMULTON, sit. in bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLINA, a post town, sit. in bar. Tiravly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 120 miles from Dublin; and 14 miles N. of Castlebar; lat. 54; 4 lon. 9; 10. It holds fairs on 12 May, 3 June and 12 Aug. two miles beyond it are the ruins of Connor castle, and a little farther, the ruins of *Rosker-Abbey*.—Also a village of same name in bar. Balagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—And another in bar. Doonkil, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLINABOY, a curacy in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLINACARGY, sit. in bar. Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, near 46 miles from Dublin; near which is a fine seat belonging to lord *Sunderlin*. Also a village in bar. Tullagh-arvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

BALLINACARIG, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 12 Feb. 12 May, 6 Aug. and 22 Nov.—Also a village in co. Wicklow prov. Leinster.—And also a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLINACHORA, sit. near *Middletown*, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Where is a high sepulchral Mount, being one of the antient tumuli.

BALLINACLASH, sit. according to Mr. *Scale*, in bar. *Arklow*, but placed by Dr. *Beaufort* in bar. *Ballinacor*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLINACLOGH, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Also a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BALLINACOR, see *Ballynacour*.

BALLINACOURTENY, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLINACOURTY, see *Ballynacourty*.

BALLINACREAGH, a village in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLINAFAD, sit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, about 88 miles from Dublin; on the left of which are the ruins of a castle, and 3 miles beyond it, are the ruins of *Ballindown-abbey*. Also a fair town in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught: fair day 27 Aug.

BALLINAFEAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BALLINAGAR, sit. in bar. Geshill, King's co. prov. Leinster: 41 miles from Dublin, within 3 miles of which are the ruins of a church.

BALLINAGH, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster: fairs held Thursday before Easter, 5 June. and Aug. 2 Oct. and 21 Dec.

BALLINAGLISH, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. of Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLINAGULLOCK, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLINAHAGLISH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ard-fert, sit. in bar. Truachnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BALL NAHINCH, see *Ballynahinch*.

BALL NAKELLY, see *Ballynakelly*.

BALL NAKILL, see *Ballynakill*.

BALLINALACK, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, near 47 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of a castle.

BALLINAMULLARD, a village sit. in bar. Ty-relkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 12 Feb. 5 Apr. and Aug. and 21 Oct. It is otherwise written *Ballinamullard*.

BALLINAMONA, see *Ballynamona*.

BALLINAMORE, see *Ballynamore*.

BALLINAMULLARD, see *Ballinamallard*.

BALLINANAGHT, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, above 54 miles from Dublin, within about 2 miles of which are the ruins of Ballintemple church.

BALLINARD, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Small co. co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLINASLOE, a post and fair town, sit. in bar. Clonmacow, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, near 72 miles from Dublin, remarkable for it's great fairs of wool, cattle &c. fairs 27 March, 4 Jul. and from 5 to 9 Oct. lat. 52: 48 lon. 7: 42.

BALLINASKELLIG, see *Ballynaskellig*.

BALLINAVAR, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster—fairs held on 4 Sept.

BALLINCALLA, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLINCARRAGH mountains; sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLINCLARE, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, fairs held 1 May and 4 Oct.

BALLINCOLLY, a large castle sit. 4 miles from Cork, prov. Munster. It was an antient seat of the *Barretts*. Anno 1600, W. Barrett of Ballincolly submitted to the Queen's mercy, having been concerned in Desmond's rebellion. This castle was garrisoned by Cromwell; and in the late wars, for king James the 2d.—it is built on a rock, and flanked with towers at each angle.

BALLINDAGGIN, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, near 100 miles from Dublin. Fairs held here 23 May, 22 Jul. 11 Oct. and 7 Dec.

BALLINDEE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLINDERRY, a fair town sit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster—fairs held 21 April, 21 Aug. 29 Oct. first Monday in Nov. and 2 Dec. Also a place in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, distant 73 miles from Dublin: near which are the ruins of *Portmore castle*, and about a mile from it the ruins of a church—This is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.—Also a river in bar. Tyrone, and a rectory of same name in dioc. of Armagh, and bar. of Loughlinsholen, both sit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

BALLINDINE, a village in bar. Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLINDOWN, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam—Also the name of an antient abbey now in ruins, sit. near Ballinasfad, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; it was founded in

1427 by the family of *Mc Donogh*; it's possessions were assigned to *Ed. Crofton*.

BALLINDRAIT, a village sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; distant about 104 miles from Dublin.

BALLINDRENAN, sit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLINDROGHED, see *Bridgetown*.

BALLINECUR, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLINEEN, a village in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLINEFAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BALLINEGILL, sit. in bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLINEGROSS-CHURCH, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster: it was built at the charge of the bar. and consecrated by the Rt. rev. *Henry Jones*, lord bishop of *Meath*, in 1680; the patron thereof was *Walter Pollard, esq*; who bestowed the ground thereof, and a handsome church-yard for it.

BALLINESAGART, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster: a monastery was founded here in 1489, for Franciscans of the third order, by *Can O'Neal*.

BALLTINGADDY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLINGARRY, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; distant about 122 miles from Dublin: fairs held Easter Monday, Whitfun Monday, 4 July and 5 of Dec.—There is also a vicarage of same name, in bar. Connello, belonging to the dioc. of Limerick.—Also a place in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; distant near 71 miles from Dublin: which holds fairs on Whitfun-Monday, 23 July, 11 of Nov. and Dec.—Another place of this name is in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, about 2 miles N. of *Ballyheigh*: it is a small castle, built by col. *David Crosby*, together with some intrenchments, as a defence to a narrow isthmus that led to a small peninsula; whither he retired with several English families, during the wars of 1641, to avoid the fury of the Irish: he built several houses for them in the isthmus, and caused 2 covered ways to be made, from the castle to a draw-bridge, which formed the peninsula, in order to have his people pass and repass with security; as he was supplied by the means of the earl of *Inchiquin's* friends, with provisions from the co. Clare side of the river Shannon, by water, he was enabled to defend the place above a year, when at length the draw-bridge being treacherously let down by one Kelly whom he had in his service, the

Irish gained admission into the fortress; nor did he hear any thing of the matter, (being then ill of the gout) until he was informed thereof by his niece; in this condition he stood on his defence in his chamber for some time, and at last obtained quarter with some difficulty; they conveyed him to the castle of *Ballybeggan* near *Tralee*; where, notwithstanding the capitulation, they formed a design to murder him, which they would have put in execution, if he had not been privately carried off by his nephews, *Mc. Elliger* and *Mc. Gilly-Cuddy*, his sister's sons, then colonels in the Irish army.—This castle was one of the last garrisons in the English hands, that held out in the co. Kerry.

BALLINGARRY CRAMER, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; where fairs are held 15 Apr. and 30 Aug.

BALLINGATE or *Balingate*, sit. in bar. Shillagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLINORANY-BRIDGE, sit. over the river Vinction, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLINLAW, sit. near the junction of the river Barrow and Suir, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BALLINLEY, sit. near a rivulet of that name in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; where are the ruins of an abbey.

BALLINLINE, sit. near *Old Ross*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLINLONDRY, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLINLOUGH, a small town in the parish of Anahilt, co. Down, prov. Ulster.—Also a village in bar. Ballintobar, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, distant near 90 miles from Dublin; where are fairs held 31 May, 5 July, 26 Sep. and 31 Oct. This place is sometimes called *Belonlagh*.—Also the name of a village in bar, Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLINODE, a village in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.—Also in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLINOE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Killnataloom, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLINOLLIGAN, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLINPHELIC, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fair days 9 June and 10 Oct. There is a sulphureo-chalybeate water at this place.

BALLINRINK, sit. in bar. Falladining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BALLINROBE, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 110 miles from Dublin; 'tis a market and post-town, in which the assizes are sometimes held, and has a barrack for 2 companies of foot; 'tis also a rectory in dioc. of Tuam. Lat. 58: 40, lon. 9: 10. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated abbey, and near them

them is a charter school, by the banks of Lough Skye. A troop of horse is generally quarter'd here. Fairs held Whitsun Monday and 5 Dec.

BALLINSALDIN, sit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLINSPIBLE, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster—fairs held 14 and 15 May, 25 and 26 Sept.

BALLINTANE, sit. near Ross, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLINTEAGUE, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here is a large bog thro' which the grand canal leading from Dublin to Monasterevan passes, and on the bank of which stand the remains of *Ballinteaue castle*.

BALLINTEMPLE, a seat in the King's co.—also in co. Carlow—also a village in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, all in prov. Leinster: the latter is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.—There is also a vicarage of this name in dioc. of Kilmort, sit. in bar. Clomaghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; and a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Kilnemanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BALLINTOBER, a bar. having in it a village of same name, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. The latter is a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. 78 miles from Dublin.—Fairs held 25 Aug. here are remarkable ruins of the former residence of some of the princes of Connaught.—There is likewise another village so called, sit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; here are the ruins of a very ancient abbey, which exhibits a fine specimen of Gothic architecture; the rafters, if they may be so termed, being formed of hewn stone, indented into each other in a very regular manner. It was founded by Cathal O'Conogher, king of Connaught about A. D. 1216. John Rourke of Tirawly was murdered in this abbey by David FitzBurke, his nephew, in A. D. 1506.

BALLINTOGHAN, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLINTOHER, a fair town sit. in bar. Tyrnaghtrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 105 miles from Dublin.—Fair days 8 June, 28 Ju. 17 Oct. 3 Dec.—Within about two miles of it are the ruins of three different castles.

BALLINTOY, sit. in bar. Carey, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 150 miles from Dublin; where fairs are held on 3 Jun. 4 Sep. and 14 Oct. This place has a tolerable good bay.—In the year 1756, a vein of coal was discovered near it, which has been wrought with such effect, as to supply the salt-works here and at Port-rush and Colerain. Ballintoy is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

BALLINTRA, a fair town in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, near 106 miles from Dublin. Fair days 1 Feb. 25 Mar. 20 May,

31 July, 2 Oct. and 30 Nov. Also a village in bar. Boylagh in same co.

BALLINURE, see *Ballymure*.

BALLINVARRY, a village in bar. Gallan, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLINVOHER, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BALLINVRQONY, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Fair days, 10 May, Sept. and Nov.

BALLISALLAGH, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLITORE, see *Ballytore*.

BALLIVADY, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLNALEE, (otherwise called St John's town) sit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

BALLNELIN, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLONESTRAR, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLOW, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLOY, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLRATH, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BALLRICHAN, a pleasant peninsula, sit. 2 miles from Dundalk, in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, in which are remaining evident marks of a Druid's grove or dwelling. To form a more perfect idea of it, according to the accounts given us of the seats and habitations of those men, we are to imagine it was once surrounded with fine old oaks; forming within an awful solemn shade.—The entrance is marked by large stone pillars, with circles of great stones. Here is likewise some indication of a sepulchre or family burial place. This choice spot of ground is supposed to have been the supreme seat of the Drew, or arch-Druid: this place is sometimes written Ballrigan. Here also are the remains of a castle, sit. on a rising ground, between two winding rivers; having the mountain of *Slievegullian*, to the N. *castle-rock* on the W. and that of *Castle-town* E. of it. It belongs to lord Limerick, and is of a remarkable construction, inclosed within a walled court, capable of containing a large body of men. Here is a subterraneous cave, and a spacious vault under it, which seems to have had some communication with a Sally-port, directing towards the banks of the river, which are here very steep and high.

BALLRIGGAN, see *Ballrichan*.

BALL'S-BRIDGE, a village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; one mile and a half from Dublin castle. It is sit. on a broad but shallow stream, that issues from the mountains, near *Rockbrook*.

~~brook~~, and falls into the bay of Dublin a little below this place. Here is a very considerable manufactory for printing linens and cottons, &c.

BALL'S-GROVE, a handsome seat pleasantly sit. on the river Boyne, near Drogheda, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALL'S-MILLS, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLUG-CASTLE, sit. near Castlerath, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLYADAMS, a bar. with a village in it of same name, sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster; the latter is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

BALLYADEN, sit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYAGHRAN, a village in the liberties of Colerain, sit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

BALLYVANE, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYARTHUR, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. — Above 30 miles from Dublin.

BALLYBACK, sit. near Duncannon fort, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYBACON, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BALLYBAR, sit. in bar. Carlow, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYBARRACK, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLYBAY, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 Jan. Thurd. before Easter, 5 July and 2 Oct.

BALLYBEACON, a rectory within the deanery of Ardhanane, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster. The church is in ruins. — Also a ridge of mountains in bar. Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, called Ballybeacon, or Ballybacon mountains; they join the co.'s Waterford and Tipperary.

BALLYBEG, sit. near *Buttevant*, in bar. Orkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster; here was a monastery of Augustinians, founded A. D. 1237, and dedicated to St. Thomas, by William de Barry, being endowed by his son David, who founded the friary of Buttevant; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne: — the lands belonging to this abbey contained 2060 Irish acres, and by a valuation taken in 1622, were only worth 60*l.* per Ann. at the same time the tythe and glebe belonging to it were valued at 200*l.* per Ann. more. — Some part of the building, particularly the steeple, which was strong, and the E. window of the chancel, have outlived the injuries of time; by the holes which remain in the vaulted roof of the steeple, there were here a chime of bells; the traces of the foundation, and part of a high round tower, de-

tached a considerable way to the S. W. (said to have been once a part of this fabric) shew it to have been a very large and magnificent structure. — There is also a village of same name in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BALLYBEG-CASTLE, sit. at the village of Ballybeg, on the confines of the co. Waterford and Tipperary, prov. Munster; within a few miles of Ballybacon mountains.

BALLYBEGGAN, sit. 2 miles E. by N. from Tralee, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it had formerly been a high and strong castle, but was reduced during the wars in king James the 2d's time, when it was a noted pass between Tralee and Castle-island. In the grounds hereabout, is a dark kind of grey marble, veined with white spots of a sparry matter, which has been raised in very large blocks.

BALLYBOFEY, see *Ballybofy*.

BALLYBOG, a large tract of the parish of Kilcrogan, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; in which the late Dr. *Nath. Bland* had a neat lodge, and a great number of unprofitable acres, which he endeavoured to reclaim at a considerable expence.

BALLYBOGAN, a fair town in bar. Moyferath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it is a curacy in dioc. of Meath; fairs held 25th Sept.

BALLYBOGHILL, or *Ballybohills*, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; 10½ miles from Dublin; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin; here are the ruins of the church.

BALLYBORO, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYBORRIS, a village in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYBOUGH, a village in the vicinity of Dublin; it is otherwise called *Ballybough-bridge*, from a bridge erected over the river here; at which place is a white-flint-glass house, with extensive and convenient offices: 1½ mile from Dublin.

BALLYBOUGHT, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYBOY, a bar. having in it a market, fair and post town of same name, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin; it has a weekly market on Saturday, and also the first day of every month from May to Nov. inclusive. Lat. 53:12, lon. 7:50; fairs held 4 May, 21 Aug. and 6 Dec. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath; the river contiguous to it is called the *Silver river*.

BALLYBRAZIL, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYBRINAN, or *Ballybrennan*, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYBRITT, a bar. with a village of same name, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster. Lat. 52:55, lon. 8:13.

BALLYBRITTAIN, sit. in bar. Coole's-town, King's co. prov. Leinster. The pasturage here is remarkably good, rich and fertile; on the lands is an old castle, contiguous to the dwelling house of *Mr. Inman*.

BALLYBRITTAS, sit. in bar. Portneinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin. At that part of the village called *Old Ballybrittas*, is a Presbyterian meeting house; and in a field adjoining it, stand the remains of a large mansion or castle which belonged to the O'Dempsey's, lords of *Clanmalliers*: it felt the severity of Cromwell's attacks, who played his cannon upon it from an opposite hill.

BALLYBROOD, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held custom free on 12 June and 13 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Emly.

BALLYBURK, a village in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYBURLY, sit. in bar. Warren's-town, King's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYBURNY, sit. in bar. Clunlonan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYBURRIS, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYCAHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLYCALLEN, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BALLYCAM-BAY, sit. near Killough, co. Down, prov. Ulster; at the extremity of which is a beautiful grotto under a hill; and at the bottom thereof is a well 7 feet deep and intensely cold, which always continues the same, and is fed by a water perpetually oozing from the top of the cave, thro' a vein of lime-stone.

BALLYCANNON, sit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BALLYCANOE or *Ballycanow*, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, about 49 miles from Dublin, and 4 from Gorey; it is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns. Fairs held 23 April, 25 July, 21 Sept. 2 Oct. and 30 Nov.

BALLYCARBERRY-CASTLE, sit. in the parish of Cahir, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, by whom erected is not known; there is a large fleur de lis carved on a stone on the inside.

BALLYCARIGKEEN, sit. in bar. Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYCARNEY, a fair town in bar. Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 16 March and 26 May.

BALLYCAROGE or *Ballykeeroge*, sit. in parish Killofinna, co. Waterford, prov. Munster,

where are fairs annually on 2 Oct. Here are the remains of a castle which formerly belonged to the family of the *Walshes*. In an adjacent brook to the W. the country people shew a large rock, which they call *Clough Lowrish*, i. e. the speaking stone, and relate a fabulous account of its speaking at a certain time, in contradiction to a person who swore by it in a lie.

BALLYCARRY, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 21 June, 2 Friday O. S. in Aug. and 31 Oct.

BALLYCASHEDY, see *Ballicassidy*.

BALLYCASHIN, a parish so called, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BALLYCASSIDY, a village sit. about 4 miles N. W. of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Here are subterraneous caves called *the Daughters*, being the curious work of nature; the entrance is by a large arch 25 feet high; the roof is rock, composed of various pieces in regular order. The name is sometimes written *Ballycashedy*. This place lies near *Lough Earn*, and according to Mr. Scale's Hiber. Atlas, is in the bar. *Turekennedy*, but Dr. Beaufort places it in bar. *Lurge*.

BALLYCASTLE, sit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin; it is a port and post-town about 30 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and noted for its adjacent collieries, and a pier built by parliamentary encouragement. Lat. 52:12, lon. 6:40. Fair days 15 July, 25 Aug. 3 Nov. and 1 Dec. Near it is a Chally-beate spring. Here is a charter school for about 40 children; it was endowed by *Hugh Boyd*, esq. with 20 acres of land, rent free for ever; and his mother the late Mrs. *Rose Boyd* bequeathed 20*l.* towards its support. The pits here produce a coal somewhat like that of Whitehaven, but swifter in burning and of a more ardent heat; and altho' they are in the greatest abundance, yet the want of a safe and commodious harbour to ship them, prevents their being work'd up as they might be, to an extent fully equal to the supply of the nation. This town has been almost the creation of one man (Mr. Boyd) who died some years ago: the different fossils commonly sit. above the coal of this place, are iron-stone, black-slate, grey brown or yellowish sand-stone, and basaltes, (called here *whinstone*;) In 1770 the miners in pushing forward an adit toward the bed of coal, at an unexplored part of the Ballycastle cliff, unexpectedly broke thro' the rock into a narrow choaked up passage, which being examined, discovered a complete gallery that had been carried on several hundred yards to the bed of coal, and branched off into chambers, where miners had carried on their different works; pillars were left at proper distances; some remains of tools, and even baskets used in the works

works were discovered; but in such a decayed state, that on being touched, they immediately crumbled into plates: as it seems impossible to determine with precision the early period when these works were carried on, the discovery furnishes us with additional proof that Ireland was not destitute of arts and sciences in times of remote antiquity. Here was also an ancient castle, to the E. of which is an old building called the abbey, in the chapel of which is the following inscription, "In dei deiparæque virginis honorem, illustrissimus ac nobilissimus dominus Randalphus Mc. Donnell comes de Antrim, hoc sacellum fieri curavit, A. D. 1612.

BALLYCLARE, a village in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYCLEAVE, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fair days, 1 May, 2 Aug. 6 Oct. 1 Dec.

BALLYCLERIHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held annually on 30 Sept.

BALLYCLOG, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

BALLYCLOGHY, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLYCLOUGH, a village in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; within about one mile of *Mallow*. Here is a church and a castle, the latter was built by a family of the *Barrys*, which went by the name of *Mac Robison*: some years ago, there was a chalybeate spa in this place, in good repute, but it is now neglected, being overflowed by an adjacent brook: *Ballyclough* is now a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLYCLUG, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYCOMMON, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Philipstown, King's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYCONNELL, a village in bar. Tullalagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; above 67 miles from Dublin, and about 11 miles N. E. of Cavan. Lat. 54:6, lon. 7:50. Fair days, 13 Feb. 17 Mar. 16 May, 24 June, 29 July, 26 Sept. 25 Oct.

BALLYCOPLAND, a town land so called, which lies opposite Copland Isles, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; these islands lie in Carrickfergus bay; and they, as well as the town land we speak of, received their names from a family of the *Coplands*, long since extinct; who settled in that part of the kingdom, in the time of *John de Courcy*, in the 12th century.

BALLYCORA, a village in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Lat. 51:47, lon. 8:25.

BALLYCORMACK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYCORA, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYCORY, a village in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYCOTTON, a bay; with a small island and village of same name, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster; the bay is about 4 miles from Cloyne, and is large, but dangerous; 'tis remarkable for the largest flat-fish: when the tide is out, the strand is supposed to be the first in Europe. There are hereabouts the ruins of some castles and a church; the entire village is inhabited by fishermen; the island lies opposite and near the coast.

BALLYCOWAN, or *Ballycowan*, a bar. having in it a village of same name, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster. Fairs held 31 July.

BALLYCROGE, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYCROV, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYCULLEN, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYCULTER, a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYCUMBER, a village sit. in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster; about 51 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which is the church, seated on a hill. Fair days, 2 May, and 1 Dec.

BALLYCURRANCY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYCURRIS, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BALLYCUSLAN, a rectory in dioc. of Andfert, sit. in bar. Truachnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BALLYDANGAN, sit. between Balinasloe and Athlone, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLYDARGAN, an inconsiderable place on the W. side of the road leading from Killybeg to Downpatrick, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYDARTAN, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYDAVID, a *cape*, sit. in bar. Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BALLYDEHOB, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held on Easter Tuesday and 10 Oct.

BALLYDELOUGHY, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYDEROON, a *castle* in co. Cork, prov. Munster, sit. on a pleasant spot, between the junction of the rivers Funcheon and Araglin.

BALLYDEROWEN, sit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYDESMOND, (now called *Ballydivilin*), a castle in co. Cork, prov. Munster; boldly erected.

erected on a rock, projecting over the sea, at the place called Ballydivilin bay.

BALLYDEVELIN-BAY, (or *Ballydivilin*.) sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYDONAGAN-BAY, (sometimes called *Ballydonaghan*.) sit. in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYDONELLAN, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLYDONNELL, a village in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYDOUGAN, sit. S. of *Hollymount*, on the verge of Lake Strangford, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Here was formerly a large stone house, with a draw-bridge and turret for defence; burned down by the treachery of Irish servants, in 1641.

BALLYDUFF, a village in Queen's co. prov. Leinster; where are the ruins of a church.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BALLYELA-BAY, sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

BALLYELLIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. St. Mallens, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYELLIS, sit. in bar. Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYENN, sit. in bar. Coshmore and Coshbride, near the river Blackwater, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BALLYEO, an ancient name for the town of *Slane*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; sit. on the Northern bank of the river Boyne: the word is derived from *Bally* a town and *Eo* a grave. This place was also called *Fir Feic*, derived according to Dr. Beaufort from *Ferta-fir-bheithreach*, or the graves of the herdsmen; from a number of these people being slain here in battle, and buried in this place; and from this circumstance perhaps came the present name *Slane* or *Slain*. Here St. Patrick pitched his tent the night before his arrival at the court of *Tarah*; at which, early in the morning, he lighted up that fire which gave so much astonishment to the Druids and assembly of the states. A monastery and bishoprick were afterwards founded in this place by *St. Eire* or *Erc*.

BALLYESTON, a village in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYEVIL, sit. near Killeigh, in bar. Gishil, King's co. prov. Leinster; the seat of David Cooke, esq.

BALLYFARMOT or *Ballyfermot*, a very pleasant but small village sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from *Chapelizod*: here are the remains of an old church and castle. This place is a curacy in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALLYFERDON, a village in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLYFERRIS, sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Here is a cape usually called *Ballyferris point*.

BALLYFIARD, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinallea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYFIN, a village in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; to which belongs a chapel in the dioc. of Leighlin: here is a handsome seat.

BALLYFORAN, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; 71 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 3 Feb. first Thursday O. S. in April, 19 May, 6 July, 19 Sep. 25 Oct. and 3 Thursday in Dec.

BALLYFOYLE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinallea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYGAD, a village sit. near Carigallen, in bar. Carigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

BALLYGADDY, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught: here are the remains of one of the ancient round towers.

BALLYGALL, sit. near Finglass, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BALLYGAMBOON, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Here is an orchard in which are single

apple trees, that have produced 3 hogheads of cyder each; the diameter of the opposite boughs of one tree was measured, the extremities of which were 50 feet asunder, which, if considered as the diameter of a circle, the superficial content will be 1964 square feet, or 218 square yards, which is the quantity of ground that this tree covers; and if we suppose that a horse when standing, takes up the space of ground equal to 3 square yards, then there may stand no less than 72 horses under the drip of this apple tree.

BALLYGARRON-CASTLE, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; said to have been built by one *Gay*; it has no very antient appearance, and seems to have been destroyed in the wars of king James the 2d.

BALLYGARRY, a small castle in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; near 2 miles N. of *Ballyheigh*; near which is the elegant seat of *Castle-Shannon*.

BALLYGART or *Ballygarth*, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYGAWLY, a village sit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; 74 miles from Dublin: fairs held 5 June, 2 Sep. and Nov. 4 miles from this place is *Starbog-spa*.

BALLYGAWLY-MOUNTAINS, sit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

BALLYGELLY-HEAD, a cape in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYGLASS, sit. near Belleek, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLY-

BALLYGOBBIN, see *Bantry*.

BALLYGOREEN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 24 June, 25 July and 28 Dec.

BALLYGORRY, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYGOURNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYGRACE, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BALLYGRANY or *Ballygranny*, a village in bar. Tyrnaghtrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYGRENAN-CASTLE, sit. within 1 mile of *Bruff*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLYGRIFFIN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BALLYGUNN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BALLYGUNNER, a village and rectory in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, thro' which the road leads to *Passage*. Fairs held 19 Sep. This parish is bounded on the N. by the river *Suir*, on the S. with *Kilmaleague*, on the W. and N. W. with the parish of *Bishop's-court*, and *Ballenakill*, and on the E. with *Killmacombe*, and *Kill-Saint-Nicholas*.

BALLYHACK, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; 9½ miles from Dublin. Fairs, Thursday after Trin. Sunday, 25 Mar. and July, 24 Aug. and 29 Sept. Here was a commandery which belonged to the grand priory of Kilmainham: it was subordinate to that of *Kilcloghan*.

BALLYHALBERT, a village in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster; 86 miles from Dublin. Here are two Presbyterian meeting houses, one of the *new*, and the other of the *old-light*. Near this village is the old parish of St. Andrew, where was formerly an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by *John de Courcy*, and was known by the name of the *Black-abbey*; the possessions of which were granted to the lord *Clancaboy*, and from him came by assignment to the lord visc. *Ardes*.

BALLYHALY, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYHANNES, see *Ballyhaunis*.

BALLYHARA, sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BALLYHARTY, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYHASSIK, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Fair days, 4 May, 29 June, 10 Aug. and 29 Sept.

BALLYHAUNIS, a village in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; near 94 miles from Dublin, otherwise called *Ballyhannes*. Here are the ruins of a monastery, founded for Augustinian friars by the family of *Nan*. Fairs held 1 June, 2 July, 22 Sept. and 29 Oct. H

BALLYHAVELL, sit. in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

BALLYHAVEN-ROAD, sit. near Strangford-bay, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Here is a rock sunk just before it, to avoid which, the sailor must bring the saddle of the two hills which are on the W. shore, opposite to him; and then he may go in safely; but care must be taken not to come nearer than in 4 fathom water, the ground being every where foul and stoney.

BALLYHAYS, a village in bar. Loughtec, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; above 57 miles from Dublin: three miles beyond it are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 1 Mar. 18 May, 13 July, 30 Aug. 6 Nov. and 13 Dec.

BALLYHEAGUE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYHEAN, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fair days, 4 July and 20 Aug.

BALLYHEEN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; where fairs are held from 2 to 9 Oct.

BALLYHEIGH-BAY, sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. The strand here is about 5 miles long, and in fine weather a very pleasant ride: the coast is composed of several sand hills, on which a long sedge grass grows in considerable quantities, which contributes greatly to prevent the havock and devastation the sea sometimes makes in the banks. — The shore is very flat, and being exposed to the western ocean, and the winds from that quarter, a very heavy sea with dreadful breakers roll in upon it, which makes it extremely dangerous for vessels, which must strike the ground a great way from the coast, and are thereby lost with all their people; so that, mariners ought to endeavour to proceed to the Northward of Kerry-head, by which means they may gain the mouth of the river Shannon. There is also a village here called *Ballyheigh*, which is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.

BALLYHENRY-ROAD, sit. in Strangford-bay, co. Down, prov. Ulster; where ships may lie out of the force of the current.

BALLYHIBBUCK, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Fair day 25 Sept.

BALLYHIGHLAND, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Fairs held on the day before Trin. Sunday.

BALLYHINCH, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Fair held 9 July.

BALLYHIRE, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYHOLM-BAY, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; between Carrickfergus-bay, and Copland Islands.

BALLYHOOLY, a fair town in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster: above 111 miles from

from Dublin; Fair day 26 Aug. It is a small but pleasant village, having a new and elegant church; it stands over the river Black-water, and commands a delightful view of a country highly wooded, and embellished by art. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLYHOWEL, a village in bar. Drumahire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

BALLYHUBBACK, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYHUSKARD, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLY-JAMES-DUFF, sit. in bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; 45 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 7 May, 17 July, 26 Oct. and 21 Dec.

BALLYINGLY, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYKEALY, an antient castle of the *Fitzmaurices*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It stands 2 miles N. of Ardfert, and gave title of baron to a younger branch of that family.

BALLYKEAN, sit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYKELLY, sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; above 125 miles from Dublin. Here is a charter school, toward the establishment of which, the late Rt. Hon. earl of Tyrone granted to the incorporated Society 40 acres of land for 60 years, renewable, at 20s per Ann.

BALLYKEOGE, sit. near the river Slaney, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYKERAN, a village in bar. Brawny, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYKEROGH, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BALLYKET, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held Thursday before Whit-Sunday, 4 July, 17 Aug. and 1 Dec. It is distant about 141 miles from Dublin.

BALLYKIELTY, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYKILLCAVAN, sit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYKILLCOURSEY, sit. in bar. Killcoursey, King's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYKILLEN, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster; about 30 miles from Dublin: here is a large mount or rath.

BALLYKILLY, a village, sit. at Bear-island, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYKINE, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. An abbey was founded here by a brother of St. Kevin, (probably St. Dangan;) and the seat of Mr. Whaley, called *Whaley-abbey*, has been erected on the antient site.

BALLYKNOCKAM, sit. between the bar. Ballybritt and Clonlisk, in King's co. prov. Leinst.

BALLYKNOCKAN, sit. in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYLAGHAN, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; about 110 miles from Dublin.

BALLYLAHEEN, sit. in bar. Upper-third, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BALLYLAMEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Upper-third, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BALLYLANY-ISLAND, sit. in bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLYLASS-BAY, sit. in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYLAUGHAN CASTLE, one of the antient castles of the kings of Leinster, of which they had three; sit. near Wexford mountains. The first called Claghamon, was near the river Clady, in co. Wexford. The second, (another large ruin) at Garey-hill, near the church of Drimesen. The third was Ballylaughan; both the latter are near Laughlin bridge, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALLY-LEAN-CLIATH, or *Lean-cliath*, i. e. the fishing harbour; an antient name of the town and harbour of Dublin. *Lean-cliath*, or *Leam-cliath*, is derived from *Lean* or *Leam*, a harbour; and *cliath* or *cliabth*, which literally signifies a hurdle, or any thing made of wicker work. It also signified certain wiers made of hurdles, and placed in rivers and bays by the antient Irish, for the purpose of taking fish; whence any river or bay, having these wiers placed in them, generally had the name of *Cliath* or *Cliabth* added to them, to signify the establishment of a fishery. Dublin therefore, being originally built on or near one of these harbours, was antiently called *Bally-lean-cliath*, i. e. the town on the fishing harbour, and not (as frequently translated) the town on hurdles. Vide *Baxter*, *Harris* and *Beauford*.

BALLYLEE, sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLYLEEDY, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYLEENY, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLYLEMON sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster: antiently the seat of sir Richard Osborne, bart. where it is said he kept a seraglio of women, from whence this place had its name; *Bally* signifying a town, and *Lemon* a kept mistress. Excellent marl has been discovered here in an adjacent bog, upon searching for which, the horns and skeleton of a Moose-deer were found; which came into the possession of the then earl of Grandison.

BALLYLENNAN, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinst.

BALLY-

BALLYLINCH, sit. near Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Also a place in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, where an antient religious house or hospital was established; but there are no traces of its history, nor any account of its founder.

BALLYLINNY, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYLOGLOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Clonlonan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYLOHAN, sit. in bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYLONGFORD, a village sit. in bar. Ir-raghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 128 miles from Dublin; within half a mile of it are the noble ruins of Lislatin abbey.

BALLYLOSCAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossery, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BALLYLOSKRAN, sit. near Taghman, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYLURGAN, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLYLYNAN, a neat village, sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYMACADANE, sit. in the high road to Bandon, within 4 miles of Cork, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here an abbey was founded by *Cormac M'Carthy*, about the year 1450, part of the walls of the building still remain.

BALLYMACANDAN, otherwise now called *Thomastown*; sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; by the river *Newre*. The name signifies in English the town of *Anthony*, having been built by Thomas Fitzanthony, an English gentleman who came over with Henry 2d. It is an antient borough, and sends 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Clifden*. It was accounted formerly a very rich place, but is at present wore to a visible decay. The church is part of an old abbey, in the ruins of which is a monstrous tomb stone, which the country people say covers the body of a giant; and the inhabitants insist that one of their kings had slain buried here, several ages before this kingdom submitted to the English. There is a good bridge over the river, and from this place to Waterford, the stream is navigable for small vessels. On a high hill that overlooks the town, stand the remains of a very large monastery of Augustinian friars. This is a post and fair town; distant from Dublin near 59 miles. Fair day 25 May.

BALLYMACART, a vicarage in dioc. of Lis-more, sit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BALLYMACELLIGOT, a rectory in dioc. of

Ardfert, sit. in bar. Truaghmacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BALLYMACHUGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Clonmaghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

BALLYMACKY, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BALLYMACODA, sit. near Castlemartyr, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here is a castle which was built in 1521.

BALLEYMACORMACK, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMACPATRICK castle, sit. near *Fermoy*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it was built by the *Condons*, on a rising ground above the river *Black-water*.

BALLYMACSWINEY, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenarr, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; a monastery was founded here by *Macswiney*, for friars of the order of St. Francis. Part of the building is yet extant.

BALLYMACUS, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMACWARD, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLYMACWILLIAM, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Warren's-town, King's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYMADDOCK, sit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Here are the ruins of an antient castle.

BALLYMADUN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. In 1542 this was the seat of Robert Preston esq. The ruins of an antient abbey appear here, and there was also the cell of an anchorite. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

BALLYMAGANNY, a village in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMAGARY, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYMAGARVY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMAGLASSON, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMAGORRY, a village in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

BALLYMAGOWRAN, a fair town in bar. Tul-laghah, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, fairs held 23 May, 12 Aug. and 23 Nov.

BALLYMAHON, a market and post town, sit. near the river Inny, in bar. Rathcline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster; 52½ miles from Dublin. Lat. 53:31, long. 7:58; fair days,

11 May, 11 Aug. 21 Nov. and Thursday before Ash Wednesday,

BALLYMAKENNY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. within the co. of the town of Drogheda, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMALOE-CASTLE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; 'tis now a good seat, but was ruined in 1641; after which it was repaired, and some new buildings added. In the hall of this castle are two pair of the horns of Moose deer, one of which measured from tip to tip 10 feet 3 inches; the breadth of the palm 32 inches; from the vertex or the head to the nose 20 inches. Adjoining this castle, are some good gardens and plantations.

BALLYMALONY, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster, 92½ miles from Dublin.

BALLYMALUS CASTLE, seated on the river Lane, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; said to have been built by the *Moriarties*.

BALLYMANEY, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Great-Connell, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 5 Apr. 21 Aug. and 1 Nov.

BALLYMANLAGH, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; 91 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMANUS, sit. in bar. Ballynacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMARTLE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinallea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYMASCANLAN, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; near 44 miles from Dublin. Near this place is a stone of a most enormous size, incumbent upon three others. It is thought to weigh between 30 and 40 tons, and by the inhabitants of the country, called the *giants-load*. At Ballymascanlan, the English army under Duke Schomberg, was encamped in 1690, which proved fatal to numbers.

BALLYMASCAW, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYMASCORNEY, sit. in bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMEGARRY, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; 404 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMENA, a curacy in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; 20 miles N. W. of Belfast, and 93½ N. of Dublin. Lat. 54: 52, lon. 6: 30. Fair days 26 July, and 21 Oct. Within 1½ mile of this place, on a rising ground, opposite Gilgorin castle is a settlement of Moravian brethren, at a place called *Grace hill*, which is well worthy a traveller's attention.

BALLYMENAGH, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYMIN, sit. near Wexford bay, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMODIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork,

sit. in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYMOE, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held on 2 Thursday in May, and on 25 Oct.—There is also a bar. of same name in this prov. divided between the counties Galway and Roscommon, distinguished between each into *half Ballymoe*.

BALLYMONEY, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; 107 miles from Dublin. It is a market, fair and post-town: lat 55: 4, lon. 6: 50. Here is a seat of lord Hillsborough. Fairs held 6 May, 10 July and 10 Oct.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLIMONY, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMOON or *Ballimoon*, a castle sit. on the road to Enniscorthy, 5 miles from Laughlin bridge, in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. It was properly that species of building denominated a *Bawn*, serving principally for the security of cattle, and appertained to the *Cavanaghs*; being placed in a wild, barren country, it served to defend the pass from the mountains, as well as a security for the cattle of the district; the walls, rudely built of mountain stone, were originally about 30 feet high, and are still about 20, inclosing an area of 110 feet square, on the S. side in the entrance defended by a portcullis; on the right of which are newel stairs leading to the parapet and battlements on the top of the wall; on the E. side was a tower, which contained the principal apartments, having 3 stories, each containing a room 25 feet by 16, to which conducted a newel stair: on the W. side was another tower: on the N. side are 3 small apartments, ascended to by steps in the wall; each apartment is 12 feet by 6, and has a fire-place and one window in form of a cross, small, and which does not appear to have been glazed: within the area were wells and other conveniencies, now filled up. The building is sit. on a high and rocky field, without either ditch or mould, nor doth there appear to have been either wood or habitation near it. This castle, from the architecture and ornaments, seems to be of the 14 century.

BALLYMORE (otherwise called *Ballymore-loughfawdy*) a small market and post-town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. This place was famous for its abbey of the order of Gilbertines, founded in the 12th century. In 1388 *Theobald de Vernon*, lord of the manor, obtained a grant of a weekly market, and a fair for 15 days to be held there. Fair days Whitsun-Monday and 14 Oct. It is distant 47 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53: 27, lon. 7: 40. Near it is the dissolved monastery

monastery of Plary. It is sometimes written *Ballimore*.

BALLYMOREEN otherwise called *Ballymurrin*, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; 68 miles from Dublin. Not far from this are the ruins of *Moycarty castle*.

BALLYMORE-EUSTACE, (i. e. *the great town of Eustace*) sit. on the river Liffey about 17½ miles from Dublin, in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster: it has a handsome bridge over the river, and is in a pleasant situation; but the town which was formerly larger, is now much decayed; owing to the great Southern road, which for ages led thro' this place; being now turned by the way of Kilcullen bridge. It is a vicarage in the dioc. of Dublin; and a market and post-town. Fairs held 26 Aug. and 29 Oct. Near it is a large common and ground mark'd out for horse races; also a most beautiful natural cascade, formed by a river that rises in the co. Wicklow and falls into the river Liffey. Here are the ruins of a fine old castle, formerly a place of great strength, built by *Eustace*, the head of an antient family in this county, from whom the town takes its name. The late lord Mount-cashel built here a neat lodge, and made some pretty improvements.

BALLYMOTE, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 21 Oct. and 16 Nov.—Also a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held on the last Monday in Jan. 11 May, 1 Monday O. S. in June, 3 Sep. 1 Monday O. S. in Nov. and 2 Monday O. S. in Dec. In this place is an extensive linen manufactory; and also one of the largest old castles in Ireland, flank'd by 6 towers of great strength.

BALLYMOUNT, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; where are some antient ruins.

BALLYMULLALON, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; 64 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMULLART, sit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; the church of which is distant 101 miles from Dublin. ½ mile from it are the ruins of a castle.

BALLYMULVY, sit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYMURRIN, see *Ballymoreen*.

BALLYMURRY, a fair town in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; above 69 miles from Dublin. Fair days 10 May and 15 Aug.

BALLYMURTOGH, sit. near the river Proca, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Here is a copper mine, which was formerly wrought and yielded vast profit; but on account of a dissension among the proprietors, it had been disused for some years; which occasioned other adventurers to sink a shaft at *Cronebane* on the N. side of the river, that proved far richer than the former.

BALLYNA, see *Ballina*.

BALLYNACAROW, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; 131 miles from Dublin.—Also a place in co. Cork, prov. Munster; otherwise called *Daw's-town*.

BALLYNACARWE-BRIDGE, sit. over the river Inny, in bar. Ratonrath and Moygeesh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it is sometimes called *Ballynacarra*.

BALLYNACARRA, see *Ballynacarne*.

BALLYNACARROW, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 14 May, June, Oct. and Dec.

BALLYNACLASSEN, sit. near Macroom, in co. Cork, prov. Munster: a deep boggy tract runs thro' this place till you come to *Dunmanaway*.

BALLYNACLUSH, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; 2 miles from Rathdrum. Here was formerly one of the most considerable iron works in the kingdom, and there is still a good foundery; but the scarcity of wood fuel which such works must necessarily occasion, has been the cause of the decline of this and other works of the same kind in different parts of Ireland.

BALLYNACOUR, a bar. with a small village of same name in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Also village in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYNACOURTY, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corkaguianny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BALLYNACOURTY-POINT, a cape in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BALLYNACRAGGY, sit. in bar. Moygeesh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYNAGANNY, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; 40 miles from Dublin. Here is a noted flour mill; and within about 2 miles are the ruins of a castle seated at the foot of a hill.

BALLYNAGAR, sit. in bar. Geashil, King's co. prov. Leinster; 41 miles from Dublin.—Within 3 miles of which are the ruins of a church.

BALLYNAGEERAH mountains, sit. at the N. W. angle of co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

BALLYNAGORE, sit. in bar. Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYNAGORY, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 3 May, 5 July and 2 Nov.

BALLYNAHASSACK, a small village on the N. side of the river Conbury, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYNAHINCH, a post town in bar. Kincleary, co. Down, prov. Ulster; near 76 miles from Dublin; it lies in the midst of the great roads leading from Lurgan, Drogheda, Lisburn, and Hillsborough to Downpatrick; and stands near the centre of the county on a little river: The country about it is extremely coarse, full of

of rocks and hills, from whence this place has been called *Magheredroll*, i. e. the field of difficulties. Here is the country residence of the earl of Moira. Within 2 miles of this place, at the skirts of Slieu-Crobb mountain, is an excellent chalybeate sulphureous spa. At Ballynahinch is a church, residentiary house, Charter-school and Presbyterian meeting-house. The school is endowed with 2 acres of land belonging to the fee of Dromore; and the late earl of Moira besides a subscription, granted 20 acres of land at 3/5s per ann. in lieu of 10 acres formerly let by him to the incorporated society. *William Johnston* late of Finglas bridge esq. bequeathed 100l to this school, the interest whereof is appropriated towards the support of it. Fairs are held here on the 1 Jan. 12 Feb. 5 April, 10 July and 2 Oct.—There is also a bar. with a village in it of same name in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; otherwise called *Ballinehinch*. The Northern parts of this bar. and of the bar. of Ros are called Joyce's country, and inhabited chiefly by a clan of that name.

BALLYNAHOOGH, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNAHOWN, a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 July and 11 Sep.

BALLYNAKELLY, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Fairs held from 3 to 6 and from 18 to 21 Sep.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Killihan, co. Galway.—And a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Tyrnaghbrill, in same co. both in prov. Connaught.

BALLYNAKILL, a borough, market, fair and post-town, in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; 48 miles from Dublin.—Lat. 52 : 49, lon. 7 : 15. Fairs held on Thursday after Whit. Monday, 12 Aug. and 16 Nov. It sends 2 members to parliament. Patron the *marquis of Drogheda*. Here are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Oliver Cromwell in 1642, when it bravely resisted his forces.—Also the name of a small village in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.—and of a handsome seat in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.—Also a village in bar. Leitrim.—A second in bar. half Ballinacoe.—And a third in bar. Ballinahinch, all in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. The first of these is a rectory in dioc. of Clonfert; the second a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin; and the last a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.—There is a vicarage of same name in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—And a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster; the church of which is at *Clonbullock*.

BALLYNALACK, a village sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYNAMARA, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; where fairs are held annually on the day after Trinity Sunday.

BALLYNAMONA, a village sit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munster; 137 miles from Dublin; otherwise called *Ballynamony*. Fairs held on Whit. Monday, 21 Aug. and 5 Dec. Near the church of this place are the ruins of the great preceptory of *Mounne*. Also a vicarage in dioc. of Emly; sit. in bar. Small county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLYNAMORE, or *Ballinamore*, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; above 74 miles from Dublin: Also a place in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; 71 miles from Dublin.

BALLYNAMULLY, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNARD-CASTLE, sit. about 4 miles beyond Mullinahone, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; also a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLYNARIES, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYNASKEELIGS, a village and bay in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; where are to be seen the ruins of an ancient abbey or friary, of the order of St Augustin canons. It was formerly removed hither from the island called *Great-Skelig*, where there was a monastery consisting of several cells, dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, as mentioned by *Girald: Camb.* The time of its foundation is not known, but it must have been of great antiquity; probably as early as the 6th century. The annals of Inisfallen in Lough-lane, say, that *Flan M'Callagh*, abbot of Skelig, died in 885.—Lat 51 : 42, lon. 9 : 14.

BALLYNASLOE, see *Ballinasloe*.

BALLYNASMALL, sit. in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. One *Prendergast* in the 13th century founded a friary here, dedicated to the Virgin-Mary, for Carmelites; it was an extensive building, part of which may still be seen.

BALLYNASPEG, otherwise *Bishop's-town*, sit. about 2 miles W. of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. where there is a neat house and chapel.

BALLYNASTON, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BALLYNATRAY, a handsome seat, sit. by the river Black-water, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster: near it is a small island in this river called *Dar Inis*, or the island of St. Molanide, now *Molana*, in which are the remains of an abbey of regular canons, founded in the 6th century by that Saint, who was the 1st abbot. In this abbey *Raymond le gros* the English general, who with *Strongbow* contributed so much to the reduction of Ireland, is said to be buried. Somewhat lower than *Molana* are the ruins of the church and castle of *Temple-Michael*, which seem to have been demolished by powder; as does

does another building a little more to the S. sit. on a high point now called *Rhiacrew*, but in some old M.S.S. *Kilcrew*, which place is said by tradition to have been a house of the knights Templars.

BALLYNAVE, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNCOLLY, a large castle, 4 miles W. of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYNDOWN, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNDRIN, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYNEAGH, sit. between Monasterevan and Kildare, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. On these lands is a strong calcareous spring, which throws up great quantities of stalactitical matter, and even incrustates bodies immersed in it.

BALLYNEALE, a village in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BALLYNEBRAHER, sit. near *Lough-Gir*, in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. A friary for conventual Franciscans was founded here by the family of Clangibbon, in the 13th century.

BALLYNECLOFFY, sit. near Athlone, in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; during the wars of 1641, two foot companies of English forces were quartered here under the command of Capt. *Bertie*, brother to earl *Lindsay*, then lord Chamberlain. Having unfortunately plunder'd the nunnery of *Ss. Clare* at Bethlem near this place, and got themselves intoxicated, they were on their return suddenly attack'd by some of the Irish forces, and entirely cut off.

BALLYNEGALGA, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYNEGALL, sit. near Kilmallock, in co. Limerick, prov. Munster. It was built by the English, and formerly a town of some note; the family of *Roche* founded a monastery here for Dominican friars in the 14th-century, of which *Donogh O'Dangane* was the last prior. Q. Eliz. in the 39th year of her reign, granted it, with certain lands belonging thereto, to the university of Dublin.

BALLYNEHINCH, sit. in a barony of same name in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A monastery for Carmelites was founded here by *O'Flaherty* in 1356. It is otherwise written *Ballinahinch*.

BALLYNEKILL or *Ballinakill*, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, which begins about a mile E. of the city of Waterford; a pleasant road runs thro' it from the city towards *Passage*, affording a traveller an agreeable prospect of the city and vessels sailing up and down the river. An island called the *little Island* in the Suir, belongs to this parish; it is about a mile long, and as much in breadth, and a very pleasant spot.

BALLYNEMONY, otherwise *Ballinamony*, or *Ballinemonia*, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; 3 miles S. of Mallow. Here was a preceptory of Knights hospitalers, founded in the reign of king John; it was ruined in the reign of Edward IVth. There is a church not far distant; which was rebuilt A. D. 1717, at which time in the ruins of the old church, was found a large spur, and the head of an antique spear, probably belonging to one of the knights buried here in his martial habiliments. — Fairs held Whit. Monday, 21 Aug. and 5 Dec. Adjacent to the church is a charity-school-house, and about a mile to the S. is a small place named *Buttle-hill*, remarkable for a stout skirmish fought there between the English and king James II. forces, on 29 Apr. 1690.

BALLYNETTY, a village in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 169 miles from Dublin; sometimes written *Ballyneety*.

BALLYNGUILE, a good seat with large orchards and plantations, lying easterly on the river *Awbeg*, co. Cork, prov. Munster. The house was built on the foundation of an ancient castle of the *Stapletons*, erected soon after the reign of king John.

BALLYNITTY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliers, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYNOB, sit. in bar. Kilnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munster; there are large ruins of an ancient building here; said to have been a religious house.

BALLYNOWLART, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster, near *Rathangan* and about 28 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church, which, tradition says, had been converted into a stable by some of *Oliver Cromwell's* forces.

BALLYNTOBBER, a bar in co. Roscommon; prov. Connaught. — Also a place near *Kinsale*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYNTOV, sit. in bar. Carie, co. Antrim; prov. Ulster.

BALLYNUNNERY, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BALEYNURE, a village in bar. Belfast; co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Down; above 90 miles from Dublin. — Also a village in bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster. — Likewise a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Cahel, sit. in bar. Stewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BALLYNVRENEY, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 21 Apr. 21 June, for yearlings; 31 Aug. and 19 Nov.

BALLYONAN, a fair town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; fairs held 5 May and 28 Oct.

BALLY

BALLYOUTERASH, (or the town of braziers) so called from a remarkable copper manufactory, once carried on here; it is sit. near Castlemartyr, co. Cork, prov. Munster, in which was antiently a Leper-house. There is no copper ore near this place, but iron-mine almost every where round it.

BALLYOWEN, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BALLYPATRICK, a village in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BALLYPHILLIP, a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYPOOREEN, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, near 97 miles from Dublin; where is a handsome seat, with a fine wood; fairs held 12 May, 21 Aug. and 17 Dec.

BALLYQUILLANE, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BALLYQUINTIN-POINT, a cape in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYRAGGET, sit. in bar. Fassadinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, near 50 miles from Dublin; here is a barrack; also a fine seat, with handsome improvements: fairs held 20 Feb. 20 Apr. 22 June, 4 Sept. 20 Oct. and 10 Dec.

BALLYRASHANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLYROAN, a fair town in Queen's co. prov. Leinster, above 44 miles from Dublin, and within about 5 miles of Maryborough: fairs held 15 May, first Wednesday, O. S. in July and second Wednesday, O. S. in Nov.

BALLYRONEY-LAKE, sit. near Rathfryland, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYSADERE, see *Ballyfedere*.

BALLYSAX, a seat of the Amiesley family, sit. near Kilcullen bridge, in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: within half a mile of it are the ruins of a castle.

BALLYSCADDEN, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Small county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLYSCANDLAN, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster: fairs held 8 June, 12 Aug. 29 Sept. and 16 Nov.

BALLYSCULLEN, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Loughlintholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

BALLYSFEDERE, or *Ballyfadere*, a vicarage in dioc. Achowry, sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.—Also a village in bar. Tyragherill, in same co. in which are the ruins of *Ballyfedere-abbey*, awfully magnificent; near it are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 4 Aug. 22 Nov. and 15 Dec. Hereabouts are very pretty waterfalls; the scenery is bold, and if

the falls were thro' a dark wood, would be amongst the best views, perhaps, in the world. This place is sometimes written *Ballyfadere*.

BALLYSEEDY, sit. 2 miles S. E. of Tralee, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BALLYSHANNON, a borough, market and post-town, in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin; having a good harbour E. of Donegal bay: it has a bridge of 14 arches, over a river which runs out of Lough-Brne, and falls down a ridge of rocks, about 12 feet, and at low water forms a most beautiful and picturesque cascade; it is rendered singular by being the principal *salmon-leap* in Ireland. Lat. 54:25, lon. 8:30. It has a barrack for one company of foot, and returns two members to parliament; patron, Rt. Hon. Mr. Conolly. Fairs held 4 April, Tuesday before 11 June, 18 Sept. and Tuesday after 11 Nov. Near Ballyshannon are the remains of the abbey of *Athow*; some of the gilding in the vault of the cloister is still visible. Also a village of same name in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BALLYSODARE see *Ballyfedere*.

BALLYSOMAHAN, sit. in bar. Tyragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYSONNON, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BALLYSPELLAN, a village sit. near *Beggar's-inn*, in bar. Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; here is a famous Chalybeate spa, excellent for disorders of the stomach and eruptions of the skin.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BALLYTEAGUE, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: here is a very extensive bog, thro' which the grand canal from Dublin to Monaster-evan is cut: on the banks of it stands the old castle of Ballyteague. This place is otherwise called *Ballinteague*.

BALLYTEIG-BAY, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYTENAVE, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught: having a bridge over part of Lough Allen.

BALLYTORE, a beautiful village in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; near 28 miles from Dublin; where is a colony of Quakers: it lies in a valley, a small distance from the high road to Carlow; the river *Gris* winds its streams very near the houses; and the buildings, orchards and gardens shew a kind of elegant simplicity peculiar to that people. This is a post-town. Fairs held 10 March, 15 Aug. and 30 Nov.

BALLYTRANE, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.—There is a place of same name in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

BALLYTRANT, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALL

BALLYTRISNA, a fair-town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 19 Sep.

BALLYTURRIN, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLYVACADANE, a ruined abbey founded in 1450, in the road from Cork to Bandon, prov. Munster. It is sit. 4 miles from Cork; part of the walls still remain; and not far from it stands a large castle called *Ballincally castle*, built upon a rock, and flanked with towers at each angle.

BALLYVAGHAN-BAY, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

BALLYVALDON, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALLYVARY, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: fairs held 29 May, 17 Aug. and 14 Nov.

BALLYVASTON, a town land on the sea shore, between Terela and Killough, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; on which a remarkable accident happened some years ago; a strong wind setting in on the land, raised the sandy soil about 20 feet from the bottom, and thereby overwhelmed and almost destroyed a rabbit borough, by which the vestiges of several cabins were discovered, and the hearth stones and wooden chimney frames surrounding them appeared; from these places it is manifest that this place was formerly inhabited: by the prodigious quantity of sand thrown up at that time, a considerable space of ground was reduced to the state of a desert, in which condition it still remains.

BALLYVELY, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 14 May and 2 Oct.

BALLYVENINE, sit. about 1 mile W. of Ross, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here stand the ruins of a large house erected by *Sir Walter Copinger*, who also designed to build a market-town here, but was hindered by the rebellion of 1641, at which time this house was destroyed.

BALLYVILLE, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYVOGY-HEAD, sit. near *Crook-haven*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster: between this place and the opposite cape called *Mizen-head* is a great bay; and another between that and *Three-castle-head*, so called from 3 square towers built on it.

BALLYVOLANE, sit. at cove of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 20 Apr. and 15 Oct.

BALLYVONY-COVE, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster. At Ballivony are some remains of a large building 150 feet in length and 90 in breadth; thought by some to have been a house belonging to the knights hospitalers; there are still the remains of several large out-offices, and the

ground plan much resembles that of a monastic edifice.

BALLYVOURNEY, (i. e. the town of the beloved;) a small village sit. 6 miles W. of Meroomp, in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here is a ruined church dedicated to *St. Gobnate*, who in the 6th century was made abbeys of a nunnery of regular canonesse here by *St. Abban*. This church is 104 feet long by 24 broad: the 14 Feb. is the patron day of this saint. About 30 yards W. of the church is a small stone cross, where her rood or image is set up on that day; and near it is a well dedicated to her, the water of which is pure, soft and light. A little to the N. of this well is a circle of stones about 2 feet high and about 9 feet in diameter, which seems to have been the foundation for one of the small round towers, we find frequently placed near churches. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLYWALTER, a village in co. Down, prov. Ulster; noted only for a good slate quarry, and a presbyterian meeting house. It is distant above 89 miles from Dublin, and holds fairs 22 June, and 8 Nov.

BALLYWILLAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BALLY-WILLIAM-ROE, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; here are the ruins of a spacious building, erected by the Knights Templars, about the year 1300. This was their principal seat in Ireland, which they did not enjoy above 8 years before their dissolution.

BALLYWIRE, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferns, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; 58 miles from Dublin.

BALNABARA, a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 19 Mar. 15 May, 14 Aug. and 28 Nov.

BALNABACK, a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 15 Febr. 18 May, 2 Oct. and 20 Dec.

BALNEGLERA, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 5 Jan. 8 June, 12 Aug. 2 Oct. 8 Nov. and 11 Dec.

BALON, a fair town in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 28 Mar. and 12 Aug.

BALONESTEAR, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BALRAIN, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BADRIGGAN-CASTLE, see *Ballrigan*.

BADRODDAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BARRUDDERY, or *Balesthery* a bar. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; in which is a post and fair town of same name; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin; and is a good thoroughfare to the N. sit. about 1 mile from the Irish channel,

channel, nearly opposite St. Patrick's Isle, and above 14 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May and 12 Aug. for the sale of cattle, and pedlar's goods. This place is a fishing town.

BALSCADDAN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BALSOON, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it lies near Trim, and opposite Beftive abbey, and was formerly the estate and residence of the celebrated primate *Usher*.

BALTEAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

BALTIBOYS, sit. near Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BALTIMORE, a borough town in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 168 miles from Dublin, having a commodibus harbour; it lies in the ancient district of *Leam-Con* in the W. of Carberry, on a headland that runs into the sea; 15 miles S. W. of Ross, and 5 miles N. E. of the island of *Cape-clear*; lat. 51:15, long. 9:15. It was formerly called *Dunashad*; the present name is a corruption of *Beal-timore*, or the great habitation of *Beal*, it having been a sanctuary for the Druids. 'Twas formerly a place of some consequence, but on 20 June, 1631, being taken and plunder'd by the Algerines, the terror spread thereby subsisted so long, and deterred people so much from settling there, that it has never since recovered; and is now only a decayed fishing town. Here are some ruins of ancient castles, once esteemed proof against the strongest rocks. It sends two members to parliament, patronage in *fr. J. Freke*, bart. The first English plantation made here, was by *fr. Thomas Crook*, who took a lease of this place from *fr. Finsen O'Driscoll*. — Also a place in co. Longford, prov. Leinster, which gives title of *baton* to the noble family of *Calvert*.

BALTINGLASS, a borough and market town sit. on the river *Slaney*, in bar. *Falkot's-town*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 29 miles S. of Dublin, lat. 53: co. lon. 6: 25. It is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, and sends two members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Aldborough*. Fairs held 2 Feb. 17 Mar. 12 May, 1 July, 12 Sept. and 8 Dec. It gives title of *baron* to the noble family of *Stratford*, now earl of *Aldborough*. Here are extensive manufactures of linen, woolen and diaper; the name is derived from *Beal-tinne-glas*, or the fire of *Beal's* mysteries, the fires being lighted there by the Druids in honour of the sun, on 1 May and Aug. It was the grand *Beal-tinne* of the southern states of Leinster; there are still remaining in its neighbourhood, a number of Druidic altars, and other monuments of heathen superstition; a parliament was formerly held at this town, and

also the assizes; here is a venerable castle, also a fine old abbey called *St. Mary's*; it was founded about the year 1148 of Cistercian monks, by *Dermot M'Murchod O'Cavanagh* king of Leinster, who is buried there.

BALTINORN, sit. near Clonard, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BALTRACY, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALTRASANA, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. — Also a place near Ardee, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BALYNA, sit. near Clonard, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BAN or *Bann*, a river famous for its salmon and eel fisheries, it falls into Lough Neagh, and issuing from the N. end of it, divides the countries Antrim and Londonderry, prov. Ulster, and is lost in the sea a little N. W. of Colerain. It runs thro' the counties Down, Louth, Armagh, Antrim, Tyrone and Londonderry, and is adjacent to Carlingford, Newry, Tandragee, Portadown, Charlemont, Dungannon, Lurgan, Glanevy, Antrim, Randal's-town, Castledawson, Kiltreagh, Lisnagrot, Ballinmoney and Colerain. — Also a *lough* so called, sit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, and a river in bar. Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BANADA, a fair town, in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 17 Jan. Whitfun Monday and 7 Aug.

BANAGHER, a borough, market and post-town, in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster, sit. on the river Shannon, about 15 miles S. of Athlone, and 66 from Dublin. Lat. 53: 20, long. 4: 15. It is a pretty large place, tolerably built, having two bridges over the Shannon, and a barrack for two companies of foot; and returns two members to parliament; patron, *W. B. Ponsonby*, esq; fairs held 1 May, 15 Sept. 28 Oct. and 8 Nov. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

BANAGHER-CHURCH, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 101 miles from Dublin: four miles beyond it are the ruins of *Straid church*.

BANAGROTTY, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinster. Fairs held day before Ascens. and 11 Aug.

BANAKERRY, sit. in bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster: otherwise called *Bannakerry*.

BANBRIDGE, or *Bannbridge*, a village in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; remarkable for its great fairs of linen cloth; 'tis so called from a stone bridge built there over the river *Ban*; it lies about 18 miles S. W. of Downpatrick, and 60 from Dublin. Fairs held

12 Jan. 15 Mar. 9 June, 26 Aug. and 16 Nov. This is a post town.

BANDON, a river in the Liberties of Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it extends from Kinsale to Dunmanaway, W. 24 miles, runs thro' the co. Cork; and is adjacent to Kinsale, Innishannon, Bandon-bridge, Inniskeen, and Dunmanaway. Dr. Beauford's memoir places it (we presume, by accident) in the co. Londonderry. The head of this river is about one mile S. of *Tagher-castle*.

BANDON-BRIDGE, or *Bandon*, a borough, market and post-town in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it lies on a river which gives name to the town, and was built in 1610, by *Rich. Boyle*, the first earl of Cork, with walls, fortifications, two churches, two market houses, &c. the Irish demolished the walls in 1689, for which, by a standing law of the corporation, no Roman catholic can dwell in the town. It has a barrack for two companies of foot, and gives title of visc. to a branch of the Boyle family: 'tis sit. about 12 miles S. W. of Cork, and 137 from Dublin. Lat. 51:36, lon. 8:35. It gives title of *Baron* to the family of Bernard, and sends two members to parliament; patron, the earl of Shannon. Fairs held 6 May, 29 Oct. and 8 Nov. Not far from this place is the old castle of *Dandanere*; and near the town is a good chalybeate spring.

BANDUFF, now called *Castle-Salem*, it is a strong romantic building, sit. one mile N. E. of Kofs, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BANGOR, a borough town, in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster; 90 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 54:44, lon. 6:13. It stands on the S. side of the bay of Carrickfergus, and near 4 miles E. N. E. of *Newtown*; it is a curacy in the dioc. of Down, and returns two members to parliament: patron, lord Bangor: it gives title of visc. and baron to the family of *Ward*. Fairs held 12 Jan. 1 May and 22 Nov. Near it to the E. and part of the manor of Bangor, is the great bog of *Cotton* and *Granshaw*; containing at least, 1000 acres; which the owners began to reclaim and improve in 1743. The church of Bangor was first built within the precincts of the old abbey, about the year 1617, and was not finished 'till 1623: the steeple was erected in 1693. This was one of the seats of the *Hamiltons*, lords *Clanchois*; a descendant of which family was afterwards created earl of *Clanbrassil*. The abbey for which it was famous, was founded by St. Congal, about the year 555, it was an elegant building of lime and stone, and said to have been the first of that sort made in Ulster. A small part of the ruins of Malachy's building yet subsists, and the traces of the old foundation shew it to have been of great extent.

BAN-HARBOUR, see *Bann-Harbour*.

BANKAULE-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

BANKMORE, a sand bank, sit. a mile S. of Portaferry harbour, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BANKSTOWN, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BANLAHAN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held on Ascension day.

BARN, see *Ban*.

BANNBRIDGE, see *Banbridge*.

BANN-FOOT-FERRY, sit. in bar. O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

BANN-HARBOUR, or *Ban-harbour*, sit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

BANNOU, a small borough town, in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; about 10 miles S. W. of Wexford. Lat. 52:5, lon. 6:50. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, and sends two members to parliament; patron, lord Loftus. Near this place earl *Strongbow* landed, who reduced Ireland in the reign of king *Hen. 2d*.

BANNOU-BAY, sit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BANSHAW, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BANTRY, a bar. in which is a post-town, har. and bay of same name, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster. The bar. is joined to that of Bear or Beer, and is usually called *Beer and Bantry*; It was antiently called *Bentyraighe*, and reckoned a part of Carberry; 'tis said to have its name from *Branni-Mac-Farolla*, a person descended from the O'Donovans and Mahonys. The bar. is very large, but barren and desolate. The bay however is one of the noblest in the world, and capable of containing all the shipping of Europe. The town is seated at the bottom of this extensive bay, 30 miles W. of Cork and 164 from Dublin. Lat. 51:30, lon. 9:20. It was formerly called *Ballygobbin*, as also the *old-town*, to distinguish it from another settlement, more to the N. called *New-town*; where *Ireton*, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, had a fortification erected with 4 regular bastions; which caused the inhabitants to build near it; but when this fort went to decay, they returned by degrees to the old town called Bantry. Near this stood a Franciscan abbey, founded in 1460 by *Dermot O'Sullivan*, but now entirely demolished. This place is memorable for the sea fight in 1689 between admiral Herbert and the French fleet, in which the former proved victorious; and on the 7th May following brought the conquered vessels into Plymouth. Fairs are held here 9 June, 21 Aug. 15 Oct. and 1 Dec.—There is also a bar. of same name in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BARANAGH, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught

BARBER'S.

BARBER'S-TOWN, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; 23 miles from Dublin. Here is a castle; and near Barberstown are the church and round tower of *Teghadow*.

BARGE, a bar. adjoining that of Forth, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. The inhabitants speak a kind of Saxon language, and have several customs peculiar to themselves. This bar. as well as *Forth*, is of a light soil, producing large quantities of barley.

BARISHOOL, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BARLEY-COVE, sit. near Mizen-head, in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BARMEATH, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; 29 miles from Dublin.

BARNACH-ISLAND, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BARNAHELY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BARNASNE mountains, sit. in bar. Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BARNE river, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster: it communicates with Lough *Ern*; and the borough of *Belturbet* is seated on it.

BARNESMORE mountains, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

BARONRATH, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.—Here is the seat of William Wolf, esq. near the banks of the grand canal, leading to Monasterevan.

BARON'S-COURT, the seat of lord Abercorn, sit. near Newtown-Stewart, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. The house (exclusive of the offices) cost £20,000; it was erected by a Mr. Stewart an English architect; and is thought to be one of the most complete models of a nobleman's house; the grounds are fine and well wooded with oaks; near them is a large lake with an island on which are the ruins of a castle called *Mac Que*, where a chief of that name formerly resided.

BARONSTON, see *Barran's-town*.

BARON'S-TOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BARR river, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

BARRADORE, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BARRAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BARRA-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

BARRAN'S-TOWN or *Baronston*, a seat of lord Sunderland, sit. in bar. Moygeeth, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BARRELS, rocks sit. in the coast of the co. Wexford, in the bar. Forth, prov. Leinster.—

There are others of same name on the coast of co. Cork, in bar. Barryroe, prov. Munster.

BARRETTs, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munst.

BARROE, a lough sit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

BARRON'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BARROW River, antiently called *Breba* and *Berva*, and in later ages obtained the name of *Barragh* or boundary river, being for some centuries the boundary between the English pale and the Irish sept; it runs thro' the Queen's co. King's co. and co. Carlow, Kildare, Westmeath, Kilkenny, Wexford, is joined by the *Noire* before it arrives at Ross, and falls into the sea at *Waterford haven*. It is adjacent to the towns of Ross, Graigenemanagh, Wells, Laughlinbridge, Castledermot, Maryborough, Monasterevan, Kildare, Clonbullock, Philipstown, Edenderry, Kinnegad and Mullingar, &c.—There is also a river called the lesser or little Barrow, which is sit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BARROW-MOUNT, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 13 April, 15 June, 1 Aug. and 15 Oct.—also a place sit. near *Gowran* in same co.

BARRY, sit. in bar. Shroole, co. Longford, prov. Leinster; above 54 miles from Dublin.

BARRY-CASTLE, sit. S. W. of Carigaline, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is built on a rock hanging over the sea.

BARRYMORE, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster: which gives title of earl to the antient and noble family of Barry, from whom it derives its name. This district was antiently called *Aoibh-Liathain*, from whence its chiefs obtained the name of Hy Lehané or O'Lehané; they were dispossessed by the Barrys, who came into Ireland under earl Strongbow, in the time of Henry II.

BARRYMORE-ISLAND, sometimes called the great island, sit. on the side of the river *Lea*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. It contains about 1600 Irish acres, is nearly 2 miles long, and 1 broad, and distant about 3 miles from the city of Cork.—There runs thro' this whole island a stratum of lime stone; which is the more remarkable, as there is not any thing like it to be found in any of the neighbouring quarries on the northern coast; which, however near, contain no more than red gritty stone.

BARRY-POINT, a cape, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BARRYROE, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munst.

BARRY'S-COURT, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; here was a castle now in ruins; it is sit. in the passage into the great island, in the harbour of Cork.

BARSLEIRE, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BARTHO-

BARTHOLOMEWELL, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 4 Sept.

BATRACH-ISLAND, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BASLICK, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Ballintober, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; where an abbey was formerly founded.

BATAFFNEY, a village in bar. Half-fore; co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BAUNBOY, see *Bawnboy*.

BAWN, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held on Ascension day and 29 Oct.—Also a place in bar. Moydoo, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

BAWNBOY, a village sit. in bar. Fullaghah, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; above 69 miles from Dublin.

BAYMORE, sit. near Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BEAL, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 24 Sept.

BEALANENY, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; here was a friary for conventual franciscans.

BEALATHA, i. e. the place of Beal on the waters; now *Athenry*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it was destroyed in 1133, by Conor O'Brien.

BEAL-CASTLE, a ruin near the mouth of the river *Shannon*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; 'tis in a fine situation, commanding a noble prospect of the *Shannon*, several miles up the country, which river is here 3 leagues broad. In the work called *Pacata-Hibernia*, this place is named *Beau-lieu*, and is there noted for being the place of the murder of the brave *Maurice Stack*, who commanded a party of queen *Eliz.* forces, against the Irish. Near this castle is a fine warren, well stocked with rabbits; Patrick lord Kerry demolished the fortifications of this castle, anno 1600.

BEALINSTOWN, sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BEALLA-FEARSAD, (from *Beallagh*, a town, and *Fearfad*, the mouth of a river or harbour.) The ancient name of the harbour and town of Belfast. Beala is the fine rath at Drumboe, being 2526 feet in circumference, called the Giant's ring.

BEALNABRACH, or *Bealnabrack*, a village and river of same name, sit. in bar. Ross, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BEALTIMORE, see *Baltimore*.

BEALTINNEGLAS, see *Baltinglass*.

BEAMORE, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; here was a preceptory, which belonged to the priory of Kilmainham; a small part of which still remains.

BEANABOLA mountains, sit. in bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BEAN-PARK, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BEAR and BANTRY, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; with a village of same name. Lat. 51:20, lon. 10:4. The antient proprietors of this district were the O'Sullivans.

BEARAGH, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fair days 1 Mar. 29 May, Aug. and Nov.

BEAR-HAVEN, a harbour in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. It gave title of visc. to the family of *Berkley*, as it now does to that of *Chetwynd*. 'Tis 26 miles long, and in most places, above a league broad, and in the midst of it, are 40 fathom water: there are few strands round it; the coasts being all high stupendous rocks.

BEAR-ISLAND, sit. in Bantry bay, in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BEATTA Lough, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BEAUFORT, a seat in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; within a mile of it is a large and fine edifice, called the *Castle of Pallis*.

BEAULIEU, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. near Drogheda, in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BECTIVE, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; having a bridge over the river *Boyne*: it gives title of earl to the family of *Taylor*; and holds fairs on 16 May and 1 Nov. Here are the ruins of Bective abbey.

BECTIVE-ABBEY, sit. at *Bective*, in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it is now in ruins, but was antiently a rich foundation, for Cistercian monks; established by Murchard O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, about 1146. The cloysters with a tower are nearly entire. Here was Bective castle, said to have been erected in 1014, and to be the oldest in Ireland.

BEECHWOOD, sit. near Birr, King's co. prov. Leinster.

BEELTASH, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BEENMORE, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 1 June and 10 Nov.

BEERMAYEN, see *Bear-haven*.

BEGERI, (or the little land in the water) an island on the coast of Wexford, prov. Leinster, where St. *Ibarus* had a monastery and school, A. D. 420, he died 23 April, A. D. 500, and was buried here.

BEGGAR'S-BRIDGE, a village in bar. Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 37 miles from Dublin; at half a mile's distance from which are the ruins of a castle.

BEGGAR'S

BEGGAR'S-BUSH, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BEGGAR'S-INN, sit. in bar. Galmoy, co. Kilkenney, prov. Leinster, 58 miles from Dublin: not far from which is Ballyspellan spa, famous for its chalybeate and mineral waters, of great efficacy in disorders of the stomach, and the most stubborn eruptions of the skin.

BEGGTOWN, sit. in bar. Dunboyne, co. Meath; prov. Leinster.

BEG-INNIS, one of *Ferretter* or *Blasket* islands, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BEG-LOUGH, a lake in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BEGURAN, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BEKAN, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Cossello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BELAN, a village, where is a seat of lord Aldborough, sit. two miles beyond Timolin, in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here was originally a castle of some note, but demolished by Cromwell; the estate was purchased from lord *Fitzhardin*, by the present possessor. This place was once the finest seat in Ireland, and has entertained James II. and king William III. and their armies. The bed on which those kings lay, is still preserved there. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

BELANAGAR, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, about 81 miles from Dublin; near it are the ruins of two churches and an abbey.

BELCAMP, formerly the seat of sir *Edward Newenham*, knt. sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within 4 miles of the metropolis; it is otherwise written *Belchamp*; the house is large and handsome, and has been lately erected at the expence of 6,000; there is a small tower near it, built in the year 1778, dedicated to general *George Washington*, with a suitable inscription.

BELCARA, or *Belcarra*, a fair town in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 2 Feb. 4 June, 10 Nov.

BELCLARE, sit. in bar. Moriak, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; also a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BELCOE, (*Belcoo*, *Belcow*, or *Bil-con*) a small town sit. on Lough-Nilly, about 18 miles S. E. of Ballyshannon, in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 3 Apr. June and Aug. 6 Oct. and 26 Nov. Here is the celebrated well called *Davugh Phadric*, which is reputed to be the best cold bath in the kingdom.

BELEW, sit. in parish Kilmolash, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; where are the remains of a monastic building, but to what order it belonged is uncertain; tradition will have it to be one of the templar's houses.

BELFAST, (antiently called *Belafearfad*) a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, having in it a borough, market, post and fair town of same name; sit. on the mouth of the river *Lagan* on Carrickfergus bay, 9 miles S. W. of Carrickfergus, and 80 miles N. of Dublin; it gives title of earl to the family of Chichester, (now Marquiss Donegal.) It is a place of the greatest trade in the prov. particularly for the export of linen-cloth, and has a barrack for two companies of foot; lat. 54:38, lon. 6:15. Considerable manufactures of cotton, cambrick, sail-cloth, linen, glass, sugar, and earthen ware are carried on here, and a good trade to the East Indies. Here is a bridge under which the river Lagan empties itself into Carrickfergus-bay, and is one of the most stately in the kingdom, consisting of 21 arches, all turned with hewn free-stone, raised in the hill of *Scraba*; of which 18 are in the co. Down side, and 3 in co. Antrim, the channel dividing the two counties running thro' the third arch; the whole bridge, including the dead work at each end, running over the marshy grounds, is 2562 feet long, of which the 21 arches take up 840 feet, and the dead work 1722, the breadth of the arched part is 22 feet, and of the W. 19. It was built at the joint expence of the two counties, and cost between 10 and 12,000; the foundation of it was laid about the year 1682, and was not completely finish'd till the revolution. The town is regularly built, and the streets are broad and straight; the inhabitants amount to above 18,300. Over the exchange an assembly room was built at considerable expence by lord Donegal, who has a seat here, and is patron of this borough, which returns two members to parliament. Fairs held 12 Aug. and 8 Nov.

BELFAST-LOUGH, a name now given to the bay of Carrickfergus, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BELGEE, sit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BELGRIFFIN, a village two miles beyond Donnycarney, and 4½ from the castle of Dublin, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; near it is an agreeable seat, where are pieces of water peculiarly beautiful, and well stored with Tench and Carp; they are much noticed by strangers who visit this place.

BELHAYEN, otherwise called *Scabra*, sit. by Lough earn, between the co. Longford, prov. Leinster, and co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

BELLAGHAN, sit. near Lifford in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; here was a Franciscan friary.

BELLAMONT-FOREST, the seat of the earl of Bellamont, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

BELLCARE, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 23 miles S. E. of Sligo; lat. 53:55, lon. 9:5.

BELLEEK

BELLEER, a town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 105 miles from Dublin. — Also in bar. Lurge, having a bridge over part of Lough Earn into the bar. Maheraboy, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, 97 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of a church, and below the town is a fine waterfall; lat. 54 : 24, lon. 8 : 39; also a town having a barrack belonging to it, sit. near Killala, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BELLE-LAKE, sit. near Waterford, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BELLEV'S-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BELLEV'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster: here is a handsome hill, on which the volunteer corps of the prov. of Leinster have been frequently reviewed.

BELFIELD, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; which gives title of visc. and baron to the family of *Rochfort*, (now earl of Belvedere).

BELGOLLY-CASTLE, sit. near Oyster haven, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BELGREEN, the seat of Ralph Brunker, esq. sit. near Coothill, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

BELLINTER, sit. near Trim, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BELLISLE, the handsome seat of lord Ross, sit. near Maguire's bridge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.—And the name of an island in Lough Erne, in same co.

BELLOWS, rocks so called, sit. on the coast of the bar. Ballinabinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BELLROBIN, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BELMOUNT, sit. beyond Belfast, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BELNAHATTY, a village in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

BELONLAGH, see *Ballinlough*.

BELSIZE, sit. about 2 miles beyond Lisburn, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BELTRA, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 21 May, and 20 Aug.

BELTURBET, a borough town sit. in bar. Loughree, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; above 61 miles from Dublin. 'Tis a market and post-town, and lies on the river *Erne*, about 8 miles N. of Cavan. It has a barrack for a troop of horse. Lat. 54 : 7, lon. 7 : 35. It is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore. 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of a venerable abbey; and in the same neighbourhood are those of a castle. It sends 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Belmore. Fairs held on Ash-Wednesday, Whit. Tuesday, 12 June, 21 July, 4 Sep. and 1 Thurs. O. S. in Nov.

BELVEDERE, the handsome seat of the earl of *Belvedere*, sit. near Mullingar, in co. West-

meath, prov. Leinster; between which and Rochfort house are the ruins of a castle.

BELVELLY-CASTLE, sit. on one side of Cork harbour, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it stands as a defence to the passage to Barrymore island.

BELVOIR, a handsome seat of lord Dungan-non, pleasantly sit. on the river *Lagan*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster. The river by the help of the tide is navigable by boats to the foot of the garden; the water there being from 2 to 3½ feet deep. The avenue is large and handsome; the gardens are formed out of an irregular glen, into regular walks beautified with canals.

BENBULBIN mountains, sit. between the bar. Carbury, in co. Sligo, and bar. Rosclagher, in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

BENBURB (otherwise called *Binburg*) a fair town in bar. Dungan-non, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; where a battle was fought in 1646.—Fairs held Wednes. before Ash-Wednes. last Wednes. in Feb. Thurs. before Easter, last Wednes. in March, April, May, June, July, fifth and last Wednes. in Aug. Sep. Oct. and Nov. the 22 and last Wednes. in Dec. Lat. 54 : 23, lon. 7 : 27.

BEN-DUBH mountain, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BEN-GOLBAN, a famous mountain sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; near which the *Nagnata* of Ptolemy is supposed to be sit. It is now called *Benvoliben*, and is 4 miles N. of Sligo, and 2 from the ocean.

BENGORE, a promontory in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; here are a number of Basaltic pillars, and that curious cape called *cape Pleaskein*, an eminence founded on a basaltic rock. Lat. 55 : 15.

BENHEDAR or *Ben adar*, (i. e. the birds promontory, from *Ben* a head or promontory, and *Hedar* or *Adar* birds) the present hill of *Hoath* in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; celebrated for having *Duncrimthan* erected on it, the royal palace or rath of Crimthan, chief or king of that district, and who made several successful descents on the coasts of Britain against the Romans, in the time of *Agricola*.

BEN-LEVAGH mountains, sit. in bar. Ross, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BENNADA, sit. on the river Moy, 5 miles W. of Achonry, in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A priory for Eremites following the rule of St. Augustin was founded here, A. D. 1423, by one *Charles* a brother of the order; the fine ruins of this building still remain; with a steeple of hewn mountain stone.

BENNET'S-BRIDGE, a fair town in bar. Shel-lilagher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; sit. on the river *Newre*, 3 miles from Kilkenny, and 57 from Dublin. It is a poor mean place, but was in better condition when the road to Cork passed

passed thro' it ; it is in a very pleasant country, with a variety of gentlemen's seats about it ; and was rendered remarkable by the duke of Ormond's review in 1704. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Bennet's-bridge are the ruins of *Aanmault castle* ; and beyond that are the ruins of *Ennisnag castle*.

BENNEVANAGH mountains, sit in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

BENNY-HANLY, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BENNYKENY, a seat in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster ; built by *Vigors* bishop of Leighlin and Ferns ; but since the death of that prelate, it has gone to decay.

BENVARDON, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BENVOLIBEN, a famous mountain in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught ; near which the *Nagnata* of Ptolemy is supposed to be sit. It was formerly called *Bengolban*, i. e. the head of the woody country ; and lies 4 miles N. of Sligo.

BERRY-ISLE, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of the bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BERT-CHURCH, sit. in bar. Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

BERVA river, the antient name of the river *Barrow* ; it obtained in latter ages the name of *Barragh* or boundary river, being for some centuries the boundary between the English pale and the Irish sept.

BESSBOROUGH, a fine seat in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster ; about 63 miles S. of Dublin : it gives title of earl to the noble family of *Ponsonby*.

BESSY-BELL mountain, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

BETHLEM, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 5 miles from Athlone ; here was a nunnery so named of the order of St. Clare ; the mother abbess whereof was a lady of good distinction, and daughter of sir *Ed. Tuile* of Tuile's-town. This place was burned in the war of 1641, and its destruction attended with very bad circumstances ; for 2 foot companies of English forces quartered at *Ballinacloffy* near this place, under the command of capt. *Bertie*, brother to earl Lindsay then lord chamberlain of England, unfortunately after their march to the nunnery, which they plunder'd ; (whether with or without order is unknown) got themselves intoxicated, and on their return to their quarters, not apprehending any enemy near them, were suddenly attacked by the Irish forces and entirely cut off.

BEWLY, a fine old seat near the mouth of the river Boyne, within about 3 miles of *Drogheda*, prov. Leinster ; it was built by sir Henry Tichbourne, afterwards lord Ferrard.—Also

a place 2 miles E. of Lismore, co. Waterford, prov. Munster ; where are the remains of a monastic edifice, said to have belonged to the knts. of St. John of Jerusalem.

BEYLANE, sit. in bar. Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BHURRIN, see *Burrin*.

BIG-ISLAND, one of the *Copland islands*, sit. at the entrance into Carrickfergus bay, co. Down, prov. Ulster ; it is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Donaghadee, and near 4 miles E. of Bangor ; the sound between the island and the main land is very good, and has in depth from 7 to 8 fathom water ; but the side next the main land is foul, and therefore must be avoided, especially the Northward.

BILBOA, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster ; fairs held 12 May and Aug.

BILE church, or the church of Bile, sit. in *Magh-bill* in Innishowen on the N. W. of Lough Foyle, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. This church was founded by St. Patrick, wherein, after ages, a monastery was erected.—Also a place in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught ; where an abbey was erected by St. *Echin*.

BILL, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Killnemann, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BILLS, a rock on the coast of co. Mayo, in bar. Burrischoole, prov. Connaught.

BILLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BINBURG, see *Benburb*.

BINGAN mountains, sit. in the half bar. of Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster ; *Bin* or *Bien* in the Irish language, signifies a pinnacle and *Gan*, difficult, i. e. the pinnacle of difficult ascent.

BINWY-HEAD, a cape in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BIRCH-GROVE, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Fair days 24 June, 29 Sep. *custom free*.

BIRD-ISLAND, sit. at the entrance of Dunmanus bay, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also in bar. Ardes, by the coast of co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BIRR, (otherwise called *Parson's-town*) sit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinster ; it is a good market and post-town : also a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe ; and distant near 64 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53 : 2, lon. 8 : 0. Fairs are held here on 11 Feb. 5 May, 25 Aug. and 10 Dec. Here is a castle erected by the family of *Parsons*, which was besieged by general *Sarsfield* and relieved by *Kirk*. In the midst of this town is a stone column of the Dorick order with the shaft about 25 feet high, on the top of which is placed a pedestrian statue of the late duke of Cumberland in a Roman habit, cast in

in lead, and painted stone colour; it was erected in 1747.

BIRTERBUY-BAY, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BIRT'S-HALL, sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BISHOP'S-COURT, a handsome seat of George Ponsonby, esq. sit. near Cross Keys, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; near which, on the summit of a hill, stand the ruined church and tower of Aughterard.—Also a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BISHOP'S-HALL, the seat of Samuel Boyce, esq. near Waterford, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BISHOP'S-ISLE, an island sit. near bar. Moyferta, coast of co. Clare, prov. Munster.

BLACK-ARBEY, sit. in parish St. Andrew, co. Down, prov. Ulster; formerly an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by John de Courcy, before the year 1210.

BLACK-BANK, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; 55 miles from Dublin: the mountain lands hereabout appear to have been formerly cultivated; vestiges of the plough are still visible there.

BLACK-BULL, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BLACK-BULL-INN, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; about 10 miles from Dublin.

BLACK-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—The like in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BLACK-CAVE-HEAD, a *cape* in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BLACKHALL-HEAD, a *cape* in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BLACK-HARBOUR, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, opposite the Atlantic ocean.

BLACK-HAVEN, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BLACK-HEAD. There are 3 *capes* so called. 1st in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. 2d in bar. Courceys, co. Cork, prov. Munster. 3d in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

BLACK-LION, a village in bar. Skreen, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 19 miles from Dublin.

BLACK-LION-INN, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, above 84 miles from Dublin; it is otherwise called *Largay*, and a mile beyond it are the ruins of a church.

BLACK-MILLS, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 2 miles beyond Chapelizod, and 4½ from the castle of Dublin. They were the first erected in Ireland for the purpose of flattening iron.

BLACKMOOR-HILL, a mountain in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BLACK-ROCK, a large and handsome village in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. M

Leinster, 4 miles from the castle of Dublin. It is most agreeably seated on Dublin bay, and has a fine prospect, on one side of the numerous vessels that arrive in or go out of the harbour, and on the other of the adjacent country, terminated by the mountains of Wicklow. The pleasing situation of this place, purity of the air, and conveniency for bathing, induces persons of the first distinction to choose it for their summer residence. Near it is *Neptune* the elegant seat of lord Clonmal.—Also a country residence of lord Cloncurry.—Likewise the name of a rock sit. in the bay of Galway, prov. Connaught, lat. 53:55, lon. 10:47.—Another on coast of co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.—Also an island near bar. Forth, on coast of co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BLACK-ROCKS, rocks so called sit. on the coast of co. Mayo, and bar. Erris, prov. Connaught.

BLACKSOD-BAY, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BLACKSTAFF-RIVER, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; called also *Annadorn river*, from an inconsiderable place of that name near which it rises, taking a S. W. course, and falls into the N. end of the inner bay of Dundrum.

BLACKSTAIRS mountains, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

BLACKSTONES mountains, sit. in bar. Dunkerton, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BLACKWATER-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 22 miles from Dublin; one mile and half beyond which are *Rylough* ruins.

BLACKWATER-FOOT, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, above 72 miles from Dublin; near which is a seat of the earl of *Charlemont*, in an island in Lough-Neagh, near Cooney island.

BLACKWATER-RIVER, a large river which rises in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, and having passed several towns in the co. Cork, falls into the sea at Youghal.—Also several other rivers of same name, viz. 1st that which runs thro' the co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, and falls into Lough Neagh. 2d in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, which falls into the Boyne at Navan. 3d in co. Longford, prov. Leinster, which falls into the Shannon N. of Lanesborough, and 4th in the co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, which is lost in the sea at Bannew bay.

BLACKWATER-TOWN, sit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; above 66 miles from Dublin.—Also a village in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, where fairs are held on 25 Mar.

BLACKWOOD, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BLADHMA-SLIABH, (or *Slieub-bloom*) a range of mountains between the King and Queen's co. prov. Leinster, which in antient times was one of the boundaries of Munster on the Leinster side; there is still remaining in these mountains,

tains a large pyramid of white stones, the true simulacre of the sun-fire among all the Celtic nations.

BLAN, sit. near the river Barrow, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BLANCHFIELD-TOWN, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BLANEY-CASTLE, see *Blayne-castle*.

BLARNEY, a village in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster; above 128 miles from Dublin. Here was a castle esteemed one of the strongest in that prov. it stands 3 miles W. of Cork upon a rock, close to a small river of same name, over which is a handsome bridge, and on the other side a lake of 30 acres extent. The castle was built by Cormac M'Carty, who came into the lordship in 1449; the earl of Clancarty was first summoned to parliament as baron of Blarney by Queen Eliz. and created visc. Muskerry and earl of Clancarty in 1658, the 10 Car. 2. the estate was forfeited by their adhering to king James II. The walls of the castle are 18 feet thick; it stood out a formal siege against king William's forces, but a battery from a rising ground, compelled them to give up the castle, after their commander had made his escape. The conquerors demolished the fortifications, leaving nothing remaining but one large tower; but the apartments erected since are handsome and spacious, and the gardens adjoining it are well laid out. During the grand rebellion, this castle was also taken by Roger earl of Orrery, then lord *Breghill* in 1646. The lands about Blarney are mostly under corn and pasture, and dairies occupy a great part of the adjacent country; the soil is a yellowish clay, which is manured mostly with lime stone. At Blarney is a vein of lime-stone, from whence there is none to the N. nearer than *Blackwater river*. Fairs are held here on Easter Monday and Tuesday, 8 and 9 June, 18 Sep. and 11 Nov.

BLARNEY-RIVER, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster: it is a small river, on which the village of Blarney stands; from whence it takes its name. Upon a rock close to this river stands *Blarney castle*.

BLASKET'S, see *Blasques*.

BLASQUES, (*Blaskets* or *Blasquet*) islands otherwise called *Ferreter's islands*, sit. off the bay of Dingle, in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster: between the large one and the main, is a deep sound called the sound of the Blasquets, and a strong tide. Lat 52:00, lon. 10:30. It lies directly thro' N. and S. There are 10 fathom water in it at the lowest tides, which flow here E. N. E. and W. S. W. — These islands are 12 in number, but 4 of them are only rocks; they formerly belonged to the earl of Desmond, who gave them to the family

of *Ferreter*, from whence they got the name *Ferreter's islands*. Besides that already mentioned, the most considerable are those called *Inis Mac Kilane* or *Mackilan's island*, *Inis ni Broe* or *quern island*, *Inistuskard* or *Inishuigh*, i. e. the Northern island, and *Beginis* the Small island. There is a small bird said to be peculiar to these islands, called by the Irish *Gourdet*; it is somewhat larger than a sparrow, the feathers of the back are dark, and those of the belly are white, the bill is strait, short and thick, and it is web-footed: when they are first taken, the country people affirm that they cast up about a tea spoonful of a very foetid oil out of their bills; they are almost one lump of fat; when roasted they are of a most delicious taste, and are reckon'd to exceed the *Ortolon*; for which reason the gentry herabouts call them the *Irish Ortolon*.

BLAYNEY-CASTLE, (or *Blaney castle*) sit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; here is the seat of lord Blayney. Lat. 54:7 lon. 7:13.

BLESKIN, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BLESSED ROCK, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BLESSINGTON, a borough, post, market and fair town in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; pleasantly sit. on a rising ground near the river Liffey, 14 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53:10, lon. 6:40. It gave title of visc. to a branch of the *Boyle* family, as it afterwards did that of earl to the family of *Stewart*, then visc. Mountjoy. Here is a neat church; and also a handsome seat with a chapel belonging to it, which was built by primate *Boyle*, who first erected this town. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the marquis of Downshire. Fairs are held 12 May, 5 July and 12 Nov.

BLIND-HARBOUR, a bay sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BLOGHNANE, sit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinster.

BLOODY-FARLAND-POINT, a cape so called, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

BOAHINSHI rocks, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BOAND, a name of the river *Boyne*, prov. Leinster.

BOARD-TOWN, sit. near Mullingar, in bar. Fertullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BOCKWORTH mountains, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BODEN'S-TOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. near Sallins, in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here is an antient burial place, and the ruins of a church.

BOFFIN

BOFFIN lough, sit. between the co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, and co. Roscommon; prov. Connaught.

BOG-OF-ALLEN, an immense tract of bog (by much the largest in the kingdom) which extends a considerable distance, and runs thro' a part of the King's co. Queen's co. and co.'s Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Roscommon, Galway and Tipperary. A great part of it has of late years been reclaimed by burning and the sowing of rape seed.

BOGRA, an uncultivated mountainous tract, in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster; upwards of ten miles long, and in some parts 6 miles over: it bounds the bar. of Muskerry on the N. and is common to the adjacent estates. In winter it is for the most part deep, marshy and impassible; but in summer hard and firm, producing grass and heath, and is then grazed by vast herds of cattle, which are removed to the lower lands when this season is over; the whole place is covered with black fogs for the greatest part of the year; and several considerable rivers, besides an infinite number of brooks, flow from this wild country.

BOHEA ISLAND, sit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

BOHILLANE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BOHOE, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

BOILEAN-CLAIR, sit. in dioc. of Tuam, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A monastery for Franciscans was founded here, A. D. 1291.

BOIRCE (or the magnificent place) the palace of the kings of Ullagh or Down; and probably the rath of Dunum or Downpatrick, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BOITHBOLCAIN, a church near Connor, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; founded by St. *Bolcain*, who was a disciple of St. Patrick.

BOLTON-INN, a village in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BOLUS-HEAD, a cape in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BOLY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BOMBUSNA, a village in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BONAMARGY, a small monastery, founded in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; by *M'Donnell*, whose family settled in this country, in the 15th century, and were afterwards ennobled. The abbey became the burial place of the *M'Donnells*.

BONLAGHY, a fair town in co. Longford, prov. Leinster; fair days 16 May, 26 July, 15 Oct. and 11 Dec.

BONNET, a river in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

BONNOGROW, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BENOHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BOOM-HALL, a handsome seat, within 2 miles of Londonderry, near the river *Foyls*, prov. Ulster. So called, because just under the house the boom was fixed, which the French and Irish armies threw across the river Foyle; to prevent relief from coming up the river, when they besieged the city of Londonderry, in 1689.

BOOTER'S-TOWN, a pleasant village on the bay of Dublin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin castle, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the Black rock. Near it is *Seafield*, a very handsome seat, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and of Dublin bay and harbour.

BORANSTOWN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BORDWELL, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BORN river, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BOREUM, a promontory in the N. of Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy: *Boreum* signifies northern; whence *Boreum promontarium* is the northern promontory. It is now called the *North cape* or *Horn-head*, and is sit. in the N. of co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

BORHEEN, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 172 miles from Dublin.

BORRIN-ISLAND, sit. in the bay of Galway, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BORRIS, a fair town in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 May, 2 July, 15 Aug. and 14 Nov.

BORRISCARRA, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. The Carmelites or White-friars had a house here, which pope John gave to the Augustin Eremites, A. D. 1412.

BORRIS-IN-OSSORY, see *Burris-in-Ossory*.

BORRISOKEON, see *Burrosakeon*.

BORRISOLEAGH, see *Burrosleagh*.

BOSA-RIVER, now the river *Lagan*, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BOTHCHONAI, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. It was formerly a celebrated abbey, and there are still preserved in the hands of the religious in this neighbourhood, many books that formerly belonged to the abbey, written by the hand of St. *Malisa*, who was educated here, and died 16 Jan. 1086.

BOTHON, a curacy in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munster: it is now called *Buttevant*.

BOTTLE-HILL, sit. midway between *Cork* and *Mallow*, co. Cork, prov. Munster. It is remarkable.

remarkable for a battle fought there, between the English and king James II. forces, on 29 April, 1691; in which the former proved victorious.

BOVAUGH-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; about 104 miles from Dublin; near it is a seat of the marquis of Waterford: near this place also is *Bovaugh-castle*, sit. on the banks of *Agivey-river*: and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond Bovaugh, are the ruins of a church.

BOVEVAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

BOWFINAN, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: here was a friary belonging to conventual Franciscans.

BOW-ISLAND, sit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

BOYANE, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BOYLAGE and **BANNOGH**, a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

BOYLE, a bar. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, in which is a borough, market and post-town of same name, sit. 20 miles N. of Roscommon, 32 N. W. of Athlone, and 84 from Dublin. Lat. 53:56, lon. 8:32. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of Kingston. Fairs are held 30 May, 25 July and 1 Oct. It has a barrack for a troop of horse, and is regularly governed according to the spirit of a charter granted by king James I. It lies on the banks of the river *Buelle*, over which there are 2 stone bridges; on one is a pedestrian statue of king William III, well executed. On the N. side of the river a little Eastward of the town, stands a stately abbey of gothic architecture, built in 1152; at the suppression of the monasteries it was dismantled, but still exhibits a piece of noble ruins; the arches are esteemed by the curious, for their noble elevation and grandeur, equal to any in Europe: and being built of stone of a peculiarly firm texture, have withstood the severest assaults of time. From hence this place has been also called *Abbey-boyle*. The stump of a round tower is still to be seen near the abbey, the ruins of which are now enclosed in the demesne of the earl of Kingston.

BOYLE-RIVER, rises in a romantic sheet of water called Lough Gara, adjoining the bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; thence meandering thro' woods and dales, it enters Kingston lake or Lough Kay; a beautiful piece of water, interspersed with several islands, some of which are adorned with old castles and ruins, others in the state of nature, wooded with lofty timber trees, and some highly im-

proved without a tree to be seen; but the more pleasing prospect of perpetual verdure. The river again emerges out of the Eastern side of this lake, as it were by constraint, and then glides on to pay its tribute to the Shannon.

BOYNE-RIVER, runs thro' the co.'s Louth, Meath, Westmeath and Kildare, prov. Leinster. It is adjacent to Drogheda, Slane, Navan, Trim, Longwood, Clonard, Edenderry, Kinnegad and Mullingar; and falls into the Irish channel, a little below Drogheda. It is memorable for a battle fought upon its banks, 1 July 1690, between king James II, and king William III, in which the latter was victorious. In remembrance of this victory, a handsome Obelisk, esteemed the grandest modern one in Europe, was erected in 1736 on the banks of this river, about 2 miles from Drogheda: it stands on a rock, and is of square stone, 20 feet to each side at the base, and about 150 feet high; the duke of *Dorset* laid the first stone. This place gives title of visc. to a branch of the noble family of *Hamilton*. The river Boyne is supposed to be the *Buvinda* or *Bubinda* of Ptolemy; the word Buvinda is said to be derived from the Cimbric British words *Bu-üen-daw*, i. e. the clear rapid water, whence by the Irish *Baand* or *Bouind*, by corruption the *Boynes*.

BOYNE'S-CROSS, this is a very old and curious cross, erected in the church yard of Monasterboycce, about 3 miles from Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. It is about 18 feet high, on all sides full of sculpture; 'tis said to be all of one stone sent from Rome, and erected by order of a pope. On the centre of the cross on one side, is a figure representing Christ, and opposite on the other, St. Patrick; at the bottom are the figures of Adam and Eve, &c. and opposite on the other, that of St. *Boyne*. The whole seems to be a sort of history from the creation, but as the figures are very old and imperfect, they are difficult to make out. Near the cross are the ruins of an old church, and also an old tower 110 feet high, beautifully diminishing from a base of 18 feet.

BOYSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BRACKEN, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BRACKENAGH, see *Brescanagh*.

BRACKDENSTOWN, see *Brackinstown*.

BRACKENSTOWN, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; within $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the metropolis; half a mile from this place are the ruins of the old family seat of the *Boltons* of Brazil; here is also the country residence of lord Moleworth. The proper name of this place is *Brackden's-town*.

BRACKLAN

BRACKLAN, sit. between the bar. Moycathel, co. Westmeath, and bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinster.—Also a village near Portarlino, sit. in Queen's-co. prov. Leinster.

BRACKLANAGH, sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BRACKLOWN-INN, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; 158 miles from Dublin. 3 miles beyond this, and about 1 mile to the left, are the ruins of *Minard-castle*.

BRACONSTON, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BRAGANSTOWN, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, above 35 miles from Dublin.

BRAID, a river in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BRAKES-OF-SCORNEY, a ridge of mountains sit. in bar. Upper cross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BRALAZON'S-PARK, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BRAMBLESTOWN, sit. near Gowran, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BRAMHALL, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 1 June and Dec.

BRANDEN OR BRANDON, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it gives title of baron to the family of Crosbie, (now visc. Crosbie.)

BRANDON-BAY, sit. in bar. Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BRANDON-HEAD, sit. in bar. Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BRANDON-HILL, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BRANDON-MOUNTAINS, sit. in bar. Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. On one of these called *Brandon-hill*, which lies near the sea coast 4 miles N. of Dingle, is an oratory or chapel, dedicated to St. Brandon; and also a fine spring of water near the summit of the hill.

BRANNOCK'S-TOWN, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. In 1784, an ancient tobacco pipe was found here, sticking between the teeth of a human skull; on digging in an elevated field, near the banks of the river Liffey, the labourers found an intrenchment, filled with human bones; under the bones lay a number of stone coffins formed of flag stones without cement; in each coffin was a skeleton. A battle was fought here, according to *Keating*, between the Irish and Danes in the 10th century; the pipes most probably belonged to the Danes.

BRAWNY, a bar. (or territory as it is called) in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BRAY, a rectory in dioc. of Dublin; it is also a post and fair town sit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; about 11 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 53: 12, lon. 6: 16. Fairs held 1 May and 20 Sept, at which are sold large

quantities of frize and flannel, together with some black cattle and sheep. The town is divided between the co.'s Wicklow and Dublin, by a river abounding with excellent trout. It is a desirable situation during the summer season for sea bathing. Here is an old castle, a decent church, a new Romish chapel, and a good barrack. The fee simple of the town, (or at least the greatest part of it) is vested in the earl of Meath.

BRAY-BANK, a sandbank on coast of the co. Wicklow, in bar. Rathdown, prov. Leinster.

BRAY-BRIDGE, sit. over the river Boyne, between the bar.'s of Slain and Duleek, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BRAY-HEAD, sit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Lat. 51: 47, lon. 10: 30.

BRAZEL OR Brazil, the ancient seat of the *Bolton* family; sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BREAFY, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BREA-HEAD, a cape in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BREBA, the Northern branch of the Abhan Breoghan, called also *Berva*; the ancient name of the river Barrow: in latter ages it obtained the name of *Barragh* or boundary river; being for some centuries the boundary between the English pale and the Irish sept.

BREDAGH, a parish in the co. Down, prov. Ulster; the church of which is perhaps one of the neatest of its kind in the kingdom: It was built at the sole expence of the visc. Dowager Middleton; 'tis sit. on an eminence, commanding a view of the bay and town of Carrickfergus, the town of Belfast, and great part of the country round about: it is, exclusive of the chancel, 50 feet by 25 and 25 in height: from the middle of the church on each side springs a semicircle of 18 feet diameter, which besides enlarging the room, adds greatly to the beauty of the building; the steeple with the spire is finished with the greatest exactness to the most perfect rules of architecture.—*Bridagh* or *Breda* is the name also of a small river that rises in a mountain near Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in bar. Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; after a short S. E. course it falls into Lough Foyle. Near this place St. Patrick founded the church of *Domnach bile* in the middle of the 5th century.

BREFFNEY OR Breghane, (i. e. the country of little hills) called also *Hy Re Leigh* or the district of the country of the king, the chiefs of which were the *O'Reilly's*; the subordinate districts of it were each governed by their respective chiefs, viz. *O'Rourke*, *O'Brady*, *O'Corry*, *O'Sheridan*, &c.

Sheridan, M'Kiernan and M'Gauroll; most of whom were in possession of their estates at the beginning of the last century. *Brefney* is now called the co. of *Cavan*, in prov. Ulster, tho' formerly it took in *Leitrim* and part of *Annaly*, and was divided into E. and W. *Brefney*.

BREGIA or *Bregmuin*, a plain extending round the royal palace of *Tarah*, called also *Mugh Bregh*; it reached as far as *Trim* and *Duleck*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BREGMUIN, an antient territory of the *O'Briens*; sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BREGGEE, a vicarage in dioc. of *Cloyne*, sit. in bar. *Orrery*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BREMORE castle, sit. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of *Balbriggen*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BRENAN'S TOWN, sit. about 9 miles from *Dublin*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. In a glen adjoining it is a superb *Cromlech*, supposed to have been a druidical altar or tomb.

BREOGHAIN, an antient district containing the entire co. of *Waterford*, in prov. Munster; so denominated from lying on the river *Braghan* or *Brigus*. The inhabitants of this district were frequently called *Sliocht Breaghan*, or the race dwelling on the forked river; and were the *Brigantes* of *Ptolemy*; their country was bounded on the E. by *Abhan Braghan*, on the N. by the *Suire*, on the W. by the *Blackwater*, and on the S. by the sea. Their most antient chiefs were denominated *Hy Breaghan* and *O'Breaghan*, whence by corruption *O'Brain*, and made by the genealogists of latter ages to descend from the *O'Briens* of *Thomond*, whereby they have confounded one race with the other. The *Hy Breaghans* were dispossessed of the S. parts of their country by *Aongus*, at the head of the clan of the *Desii*, who had been expelled the co. of Meath by *Cormac Mac Art* in 278. From that time the Southern parts of this antient district were in possession of the chiefs of the *Desii*, but the Northern remained under the government of its antient princes, until the arrival of the English, when the greater part of the country was divided among the *Boyles*, *Sherlocks*, *Poors*, *Aylwards*, *Daltons*, *Waddings*, &c. feudatory tenants of *Henry II.* who, after the general distribution of the kingdom amongst his followers, reserved to himself all the country from *Cork* to *Waterford*. The antient princes however still retained a part, which they held by grant from the English monarchs, and we find an *O'Brien* in the tenure of a considerable landed property in this co. at the commencement of the last century; but whether descended from the *Hy Breaghans* or *O'Briens* of *Thomond*, is not certain. The *Sliocht Breaghan* was also called by the antient writers *Sliocht Lugach* or the race on the water, which seem to be the same as the *Luceni* of *Ptolemy*; tho' others place the

Luceni or *Lucenii*, along *Dingle bay* in the co. *Kerry*, prov. Munster.

BRESCANAGH or *Brackenagh*, a manor in the bar. *Coole's-town*, *King's co.* prov. *Leinster*; in which are very extensive flour mills erected by *Mr. Montgomery*, called *John's-ville mills*. Here is an antient burial place.

BRIAL-POINT, sit. in bar. *Ardes*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; from this place the coast bends in a little to the W. 'till you come to *Green island*, about a $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, which contains 2 acres always green, and to which, at low water, a man may walk dry. Here is a kind of harbour never frequented but by ships in great distress, by reason of a dangerous entry, having on the S. the fatal *North rocks*, which are a long range, stretching N. N. E. at least a league, of which many lie sunk in the water; so that 'tis hazardous to venture between them and the main land. On these rocks 18 sailors were lost some years ago, and all buried together in one common grave, in the neighbouring church yard of *Slane*. The N. rocks are otherwise called *St. Patrick's rocks*, from a seat of stone among them, called *St. Patrick's chair*, from whence these rocks have taken this second name.

BRIAN'S-FORD, a village sit. in bar. upper *Iveach*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; within 2 miles W. of *Newcastle*: near which, on the skirts of *Slieu Neir* and *Slieu Snawan* mountains, are 2 deer parks, remarkable for excellent venison; or rather 1 park divided into 2 (by a wall carried thro' the middle of it) finely wooded, cut into ridings and visatoes, and water'd by a river running thro' it in a channel of rocks and precipices, which passes under a bridge of hewn stone; from whence are beautiful prospects of the sea. This place is 65 miles distant from *Dublin*: fairs held on ascension day and 3 June. Near it is *Tullamor*, a seat of lord *Clanbrassil*.

BRICKLEEUSE, sit. in bar. *Corran*, co. *Sligo*, prov. *Connaught*.

BRICK RIVER, sit. in bar. *Clanmaurice*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*; it rises about a mile E. of *Ardfert*, and running Easterly, and then Northerly, passes by *Lixnaw*, and joins the *Feal* and *Galty*.

BRICKY RIVER, sit. in bar. *Decies without*, in co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*; it takes its rise near *Clonkardine*, and empties itself into the bay of *Dungarvan*, after a course of about 5 miles.

BRIDE-CHURCH, a vicarage in dioc. of *Kildare*, sit. in bar. great *Connell*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*.

BRIDE RIVER, rises in bar. *Barrymore*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, near a place called *Glanprehan*; takes its course Easterly, and runs thro' the bog of *Kilrea*, and passes thro' part of the co. *Waterford*, after a multiplicity of windings

windings for a course of about 14 miles, it at last falls into the *Blackwater*. On the E. of this river are a vast number of subterraneous caverns, composed of great pillars supporting large arches of lime stone rocks.

BRIDGESWELL, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BRIDGETOWN, (called by the Irish *Ballindraghed*) a town sit. on the river *Blackwater*, in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster; about 1½ mile from which is the ruined church of *Monanimy*, with a large chancel. Adjacent to it is a castle that in former times was a preceptory belonging to the Knts. of St. John of Jerusalem; round the castle are traces of very large buildings; the whole being awfully sit. on an high bank over the *Blackwater*: as there is no other mention of this house than in the quit rent books, the founder and time of the foundation is uncertain. On the opposite side of the river are large rocks of lime-stone, wherein are several subterraneous caverns. At Bridgetown a priory was founded in the reign of king John, to which the family of *Ræche* gave large contributions; opposite the high altar is the ruined tomb of the founder. We find that in 1375, king Edw. III. directed his writ to the bishops and commons to elect chosen persons who were to repair to England, to consult with his majesty and council, concerning the government of this kingdom, and support of the war in which he was engaged; and *Thomas*, a prior of Bridgetown, was one of the persons appointed to that business.—Also a fair town of same name, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster; distant above 90 miles from Dublin: where fairs are held on 10 June and 3 Nov.—Also a place near Wexford, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BRIGGO, sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BRIGGS, a range of black rocks in the bay of Carrickfergus, co. Down, prov. Ulster; which runs from the N. side of it into the sea, for 3 or 400 yards.

BRIGHT, a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BRIGH-THAIGH (or *Brigh-mac Thaidghe*, i. e. the habitation of *Muc Thiagh*;) sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; here *Geafius*, bishop of Armagh, held a synod in 1153.

BRIGOWNE, a fair town in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster; 1 mile E. of Mitchell's town. Fair day 6 Dec. St. *Abban* founded this place, which was called *Brighgobban*, and stiled a city; there yet remain here the walls of a church, built of large block of a very fine free-stone, brought with much labour from the mountains; and the ruins of a round tower which fell in 1720: the church is supposed to have been erected by St. *Finchu*, whose staff was

kept here as an holy relique; and the adjacent country people used to swear upon it. His festival is observed on 25 Nov. Brigown is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare.

BRINNY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork; it is sit. in the Western extremity of the bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster; where there is a handsome country seat, and a decent parish church.

BRITWAY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BRIZE, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: fair held 11 Aug.

BROADFIELD, a pleasant village sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; 1½ mile beyond Rathcool, and near 9 miles from Dublin castle. The air is extremely pure and salutary; and it is in every respect a most desirable situation for a country residence.

BROADFORD, a fair town in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster; above 95 miles from Dublin: fair days 21 June and Nov.

BROADHAVEN, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: lat. 54: 6, lon. 10: 38.

BROADWAY, a fair town in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Fairs held on Thurs. after Trin. Sunday and 18 Oct.

BROCA, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BROCKACH, a village in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

BRODAGH, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 20 May and 15 Aug.

BROGHILL, a seat, sit. on the Silver river, near Frankford, in King's co. prov. Leinster.

BROGHILL-CASTLE, sit. about ½ a mile S. W. of Charleville, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it formerly belonged to the *Fitzgeralds*.

BROOK'S-BOROUGH, a fair town in bar. Magheraft, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; near 87 miles from Dublin. One mile beyond it, on the right, is *Aghavea church*. Fairs held 4 May, 31 July, 3 Nov. and 11 Dec.

BROOMFIELD, a seat of lord Mountcashel, sit. near Ballymore Eustace, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BROSNA or *Brofney*, a fair town in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster. Fairs held 8 May and 4 Aug.—Also a river in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, which rises in Lough Foyle, passes thro' Cullenmore, and thence to Mullingar. Its name signifies a bundle of sticks. It takes its course thro' the King's co. and into the Shannon, at or near Bannagher.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ardferit, sit. in bar. Truaghmacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BROUGHSHANE, a fair town in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; 95 miles distant from Dublin, where fairs are held on 17 June and 1 Sept. Two miles beyond this place,

on

on the summit of a hill, are the ruins of *Skirry* church.

BROW-HEAD, a cape in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BROWN-FLESK, a river in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BROWNHALL, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; in the demesne of this seat is a curious subterraneous river.

BROWN'S-BARN, sit. near Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BROWN'S-POINT, sit. between Magee island and the bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BROWN'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BROWN'S-TOWN-HEAD, sit. near Tramole bay, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

BRUCE-HILL, a mountain in bar. Tullaghnoho, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

BRUFF, a fair town in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; 103 miles from Dublin: it is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick. Fairs held on the day before Ascension, 23 July, 18 Oct. and 28 Nov. $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond this are the ruins of a castle.

BRUGHEN-DA-DARG, the rath which contained the royal palace of Tarah, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it was sit. in view of and not far from the hill of Tarah, whereon the antient Irish states assembled. *Conar-mor* originally built the palace of Tarah, called the habitation or rath of the caves; from containing several caves under the platform. By some accident the royal palace sit. on the rath, was burned to the ground in the first year of its erection, but was immediately repaired and improved by Conar, who resided in it several years: this king having expelled *Anke* one of his captains into the isle of Man, the latter returned with an army, took Tarah by surprise, and set fire to the palace, in the flames of which Conar perished: it was however in some time rebuilt in great splendor, and so continued for a number of years, till finally destroyed by *Brien Boromh* in 995, near 1000 years after its first erection: the rath of this celebrated palace is yet remaining, under which, tradition says there are a number of caves; the royal apartments, and other buildings sit. within the ramparts, were constructed of wattles or wicker work, supported by white pillars formed of the trunks of trees, and whose walls were lined with mats made of fine rushes: the number and dimensions of the principal buildings composing the palace of *Teamor* or *Tarah*, during the middle ages, have been given by the Irish historians; but it is said they have in general con-

founded them with the *Noisfeaghan* on the hill of Tarah, where the states assembled: the buildings of the palace consisted of the *Teach Miodh Chharta*, or chief court, where the princes were entertained; and 4 other large houses for the lodging of the nobles and the royal family, all sit. round the foot of the rampart, after the manner of the antient Greeks in the construction of their villas: according to *Keating* it was 300 feet long, 40 feet high and 60 broad. In the middle of the court was erected the throne whereon the monarch sat; the kings of Munster with the provincial deputies on his left hand, those of Ulster on the right, the king of Leinster in front, and the king of Connaught behind; they being, after the manner of the Pagan times, seated circularly round the throne.

BRUIS, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BRURY or *Bruree*, a fair town in bar. Conello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 15 miles S. W. of Limerick; having a good bridge over the river *Meage* or *Meige*, which meanders thro' a most fertile and beautiful country, until it empties itself into the river Shannon. Fairs held 9 May, 25 June, 14 Sep. and 25 Nov.—Here is a handsome seat. This town is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick; and remarkable for the sessions held there every half year by the Irish *bards*, which, according to Mr. O'Halloran, were continued down to the year 1746.—Its antient name was *Brughrigh* or the habitation of the king, it being the seat of the kings of *Caire Aobhdha*, now called *Kenry*, in co. Limerick, and appears to be the *Regia altera* of Ptolemy. Here *Auliffe Mor O'Donaghue*, king of *Caire Aobhdha*, was slain by *Murtagh O'Briem* in 1165.

BRYANS-FORD, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; about 65 miles from Dublin, a seat of lord *Clanbrassil*.

BRYANSTON, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, a few miles from the metropolis. Here is a Cromlech, by some supposed to have been an altar, by others a grave of the Druids; it consists of 6 stones placed upright, and another laid on the top of them; this last is 14 feet long 12 broad and from 2 to 5 feet thick; by the specific gravity of like solids, it is computed to weigh upwards of 26 tons.

BUAN-RATH, sit. near Limerick, in co. Limerick, prov. Munster: 'tis the remains of an antient monastic building, where is a princely hall and spacious chambers; the fine stucco in many of them is still visible, tho' uninhabited for above a century.

BUCHLA, sit. in bar. Half-Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BUCHOLLA, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov.

prov. Connaught. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry.

BUCK-HOUSE-INN, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; 47 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a church.

BUCKOYD, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

BUEKS, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BURLY, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BUINAHA-POINT, a cape in bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BUIOWNA, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BULL island, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, on coast of co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BULL rock, sit. in bar. Cary, on coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BULLAN, sit. by Clew bay, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BULLAN-BAY, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BULL COW and CALF, rocks so called, sit. off Dursey isle, near the bar. of Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BULLDOYLE, see *Baldoyle*.

BULL-HEAD, a cape sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BULLOCK, an ancient village sit. within 6½ miles of the city of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; near which is a fine gothic castle, and a singular piece of druidical antiquity called a *rocking stone*. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and about 1½ mile distant from Dalkey.

BUMLIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BUNAMACK, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BUNATRAHER-BAY, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BUNBRUSNY, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BUNCLODY, a fair town in bar. Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, bordering on the co. Carlow. Fairs held 29 Apr. 17 and 18 June for frize and linen, 20 Aug. 14 Sep. 4. and 30 Nov. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns. This place is now called *Newtown Barry*, and belongs to lord *Farnham*. It is much improved and pleasantly sit. by the river Staney, adjoining which is a large wood and elegant improvements, with an artificial cascade. Here is a neat church and some flour mills. Distant from Dublin above 47 miles.

BUNCRANA, a fair town in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 9 May and 27 July.—Also a place in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

BUNDORAN, a village in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

BUNDUFF, a village in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BUNGLASS, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BUNLAHY, sit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

BUNNIDANE, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 20 May, 6 Aug. 9 Oct. and 27 Nov.

BUNOCK, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BUNOWEN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Kilkennywest, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.—Also a village in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BUNRATTY, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munster, having a village in it of same name, sit. near *Meelick*, which is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe. Here is *Bunratty castle*, which was the ancient seat of the earls of Thomond; it lies near the side of the river Shannon, and was built in 1277, and besieged, but not taken in 1305; the town of Bunratty however, was burned to the ground in 1314.

BUNREE-RIVER, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BUNROSS-RIVER, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BUNSLINGLASS, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 20 May, 6 Aug. 9 Oct. and 27 Nov.

BUSLICK, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BURDALE-RIVER, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

BURGAGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BURGESBEG, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BURISHOOLE or *Burrischoole*, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it is mountainous, but there are some fruitful grounds along the coast and in the vallies. There is a village in it of same name, sit. on the bay of *Burrischoole*, which is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam; at which place *Richard de Bourke* founded a monastery for dominican friars; and a great patron is held on 4 Aug. being *St. Dominick's* day.

BURKE'S-HILL, sit. near Birr, in King's co. prov. Leinster.

BURK'S-TOWN, a village in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BURLYBRIDGE, sit. near Ardee, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

BURMOUNT, sit. near Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BURNAB

BURNARGOR, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BURNHAM-CASTLE, sit. on the S. W. side of Dingle harbour, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; 'tis now a pleasant seat, and was formerly called *Ballingolin-castle*, destroyed in 1641, and belonged to the family of Rice.

BURNTCHURCH, a fair town in bar. Shelligher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory. Fairs held 25 July, and 18 Oct.

BURREN-CASTLE, sit. near *Rathclarin-church*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

BURRIN or *Burren*, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munster; it is exceedingly rocky, but such is the luxuriance of the pasture interspersed among the rocks, that these seemingly barren hills support a great number of cattle and very large flocks of sheep. This place is remarkable for that species of oyster, called the *Burrin-oyster*; and was formerly denominated *Hy-Lochlean*, or the district on the waters of the sea, the chiefs whereof were called *O'Loghlin* or *O'Laghlin*; some of whom remained in possession at the commencement of the last century. In this district were the *Canganj* of Ptolemy. Burrin gives title of *baron* to the noble family of O'Brien, (now earl of Inchiquin.)

BURRIS, a small town in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin; sit. on a branch of the Barrow, over which it has a decent bridge.—Also a place in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.—Another in bar. Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; where are the remains of an old castle.

BURRISAKANE, see *Burrisakean*.

BURRISCARRA, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Carra, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BURRISHOOLE, see *Burrisheole*.

BURROGHMORE, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

BURROS, a rectory in dioc. of Leiglin, sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

BURROSACEAN, or *Burrisakean*, a fair town in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; above 81 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 Apr. June and Sept. and 15 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

BURROSILEAGH, or *Borrisileagh*, a fair town in bar. Ileagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; above 78 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 9 June, 6 Aug. and 27 Nov. Four miles beyond it are the ruins of *Latragh-castles*.

BURROS-IN-OSSORY, or *Borris-in-Ossory*, a fair and post town in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; above 53 miles from Dublin. Fairs held on third Tuesday O. S. in May, and first Tuesday O. S. in Oct.

BURROSLEIGH, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BURROSNAFARNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BURRY, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

BURTON, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; formerly a noble seat of the *Percival* family, burned down in the late wars by the same party of King James's forces that burned Charleville; the walls of the house still remain, which shew it to have been a large elegant building, mostly of hewn stone; from Burton to the new parish church, there is an avenue well planted. The manor of Burton is very large; the soil is exceedingly good in this neighbourhood, being a light loamy earth; considerably deep, over a lime stone bottom.

BURTON-HALL, a handsome seat in bar. Carlow, co. Carlow.—Also a place in co. Dublin, —and another in co. Wicklow, all in prov. Leinster.

BURDOWN, sit. in bar. Kilkea and Moon, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BUSH-HEAD, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BUSH-MILLS, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin. Fairs on 28 Mar. 24 June, 21 Oct. and 12 Dec. Above 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a castle.

BUSH-RIVER, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

BUTLER'S-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; 57 miles from Dublin. A mile and half beyond which, at the edge of a small lough, are the ruins of a church.

BUTLER'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

BUTTEVANT, sit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; 73½ miles from Dublin, on the new turnpike road from Cork to Limerick. It is called in the Ecclesiastical books *Botton*; by the Irish and *Spencer*, Kilnemullagh; and was formerly an ancient corporation, being once governed by a mayor and aldermen; but by the wars it has gone to decay: 'tis said to have suffered greatly in the last plague in Ireland. There are still to be seen the remains of a wall that surrounded the town: in this place are the remains of the once sumptuous abbey of Buttevant, founded by *David de Barry*, (who lies buried therein) in the reign of Edw. 1st. He was lord justice of Ireland, and his tomb remains in the choir, opposite the great altar. The walls of the choir, with the nave of the church, and several other buildings remain entire; also the steeple, which is a high

a high square tower, erected on a large gothic arch. To the S. is St. Mary's chapel, in which are several tombs of ancient Irish families; on the N. W. side of the abbey, stands a ruined tower, said to have been erected by an earl of *Desmond*, who retired here; 'tis called *Cullin*. On each side of the W. entrance of the abbey, are large piles of skulls, which some say were brought thither after the battle of *Knock-na-noifs*; which was fought but five miles from hence. Near this abbey stands part of another ruin, said to have been a nunnery, dedicated to St. *Owen*, or according to others, to St. John Baptist. The name *Buttevant*, according to tradition, takes its rise from a word given in battle by David de Barry, who overthrew the *Macartys*, and cried out *Boutez en avant*, i. e. Push forward: which is the present motto of the *Barrymore* family, who take title of visc. from this place. To the E. of the town stands the church, which is a modern building; but the ancient remains of two churches, one dedicated to St. Bridget, and the other to the virgin Mary, are still visible, both having stood in the same church yard, which is very uncommon. There are also the ruins of a chapel of ease at Spittle bridge, one mile E. of Buttevant; and about two miles from Buttevant on the right, are the ruins of *Kilcolman-castle*, famous for having been the residence of the celebrated poet *Spencer*, and where he completed his beautiful poem, called the "*Fairy Queen*." This whole place seems to have been formerly an assemblage of churches and religious houses, which being dissolved, it consequently went with them to ruin. Near *Kilmaclenine*, two miles S. W. of Buttevant, there is a pit of good yellow ochre, used for painting. Buttevant holds fairs 27 Mar. and 14 Oct.

BUVINDA or *Bubinda*, the ancient name of a river mentioned by Ptolemy, and thought to be the *Boyne*, in prov. Leinster.

C A

CABLE-ISLAND, sit. in bar. Imokilly, near the coast of co. Cork, prov. Munster.
CABINTEELY, a small village, in bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; about 7 miles distant from Dublin castle.

CABRA, sit. near Rathfriland, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CABRA-CASTLE, sit. near Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CABRACH, sit. within 2 miles of Dublin castle, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. It is the ancient seat of the *Segrave* family. The name

Cabragh or *Cabaragh*, is of great antiquity and said to be derived from the *Cobiri*, (in Irish *Cabhar*, i. e. aid or assistance,) or the gods which the *Corybantes* (who were the priests of the Irish as well as of the Greeks) invoked on sudden emergencies. Hence *Cabaragh* seems still to retain the name, from having been a seminary of these *Corybantes*.—There is also a place called *Cabragh* or *Cabra*, sit. near Rathfriland, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CABRIDGE, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CADAMSTOWN, sit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinster.

CAGHRYARIEFF, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster; 125 miles from Dublin; within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a church.

CAHEROUGH, sit. in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CAHIR or *Cahier*, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; it is a vicage in dioc. of Lismore, and gives title of baron to a branch of the noble family of *Butler*. 'Tis distant about 8 miles S. E. from Cashel, and above 85 S. W. from Dublin; 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a castle. Fairs are held here 27 May, 20 July, 18 Sept. and 7 Dec. This is a small but neat town; and on the opposite banks of the river *Suir*, are the ruins of *Cahier-abbey*. On an island in the river is the castle of *Cahier*; it was taken by sir *Geo. Carey*, in the reign of queen Eliz. and afterwards by *Cromwell*. The castle and the abbey were erected before the year 1142, by *Conor*, king of Thomond and monarch of Ireland. And in the reign of king John, *Geoffry de Camville* founded a priory for Augustinians, some ruins of which are still to be seen.—*Cahier* is also the name of a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. N. E. of Valentia island, in bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; its church is the only one in repair, in the same bar. Near it are the ruins of several small houses, built formerly by the neighbouring inhabitants, as places of sanctuary in time of war: about a mile S. E. is a castle called *Lattur*, and opposite to Cahier stand the ruins of *Ballycarberry*.—There is also an *Island* of this name, on coast of the bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CAHIRAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CAHIRCANAWAY, certain very high hills, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; called *Drung* and *Cahircanaway*, thro' which a road runs from the other parts of Kerry, and hangs in a tremendous manner over that part of the sea that forms the bay of Castlemain; it is not unlike the mountain of *Penmenmour*, in North Wales, except

except that the road here is more stoney, and less secure for a traveller.

CAHIRCON, sit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CAHIRCONLISH, a fair town in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; above 100 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Emly. Fairs held 16 May, 20 Aug. 17 Oct. and 5 Dec.—Also a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinster; fairs held on 20 Aug.

CAHIRCONRIGH or *Cahirconree*, (i. e. the fortress of *Con-righ* or king *Con*) a considerable mountain in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster: on the top of which is a circle of maffy stones, laid one on the other, in the manner of a Danish intrenchment. Several of them are from 8 to 10 cubical feet, but they are all very rude. From the situation of this place, it resembles a *Beacon*, or place of guard to alarm the country; but from the prodigious size of the stones, it rather seems to be a monument of some great action performed near this place; or perhaps a sepulchral trophy raised over some eminent person. The mountain is conical, and more than 700 yards above the level of the sea; forming a kind of peninsula between the bays of Castlemain and Tralee.

CAHIRCORNEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Small county, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CAHIRDONEL, sit. in parish of Kiltraghan, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; where there is a circular fortification of large stones, 7 feet high, and said to be the work of the Danes.

CAHIRDOWGAN or *Cahirduggan castle*, sit. about 3 miles N. of Mallow, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. This place formerly belonged to the family of the *Roches*. The lands about here are but indifferent, notwithstanding they are all of a limestone bottom.

CAHIRDRINY-CASTLE, sit. 1 mile S. of Michael's town, co. Cork, prov. Munster; commanding a very extensive prospect; it was built by the *Roches*, and may be seen from every part of the adjacent country. The name signifies *Fort-prospect*.

CAHIRDUGGAN, a curacy in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CAHIRELLY-WEST, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Fairs held 14 May, 26 Aug. and 6 Nov.

CAHIRKEGAN, sit. in parish of Clondrohid, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. The soil here is cold, mountainous, rocky and boggy, and not fitted for tillage, without the greatest industry, not only in manuring the land, but also of clearing it of stones; otherwise it is impossible to plough it. When the stones are removed the soil is sufficiently deep: but this requires

great labour. Upon the larger rocks they kindle turf fires, and keep them burning 'till the rocks grow hot, after which they easily split; and the readier if cold water be poured on them, before they cool. This labour is not unlike *Hannibal's* in passing the *Alps*.

CAHIRLAG, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CAHIRMEE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; above 114 miles from Dublin.

CAHIRMORRES, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; 142 miles from Dublin; 3 miles beyond which is *Creg castle*.

CAHIRNARY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in the liberties of the city of Limerick, prov. Munster.

CAHIR-TRANT, the western point of Ventry harbour, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; where there is an old Danish intrenchment.

CAHIRVALLY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in liberties of the city of Limerick, prov. Munster.

CAHIRULTAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CAILTREE ISLAND, sit. in Lough Derg, by the river Shannon, and bordering the co. Clare, prov. Munster; here is one of the antient round towers.

CAIRBRE-AOBDHA, the present bar. of Kerry, in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; the antient chiefs whereof were the *O'Donovans*.

CAIRN-HILL, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; above 31 miles from Dublin.

CAIRN LOUGH, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; 143 miles from Dublin. Here is a small village, but agreeably situated on the sea-shore; commanding a full prospect of the bays of Cushendal and Glenarm.

CALARY, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; where fairs are held on 12 Feb.

CALEDON, a village in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; 70 miles from Dublin. *James Alexander* was created baron Caledon of Caledon 1790. Fairs are held here 21 June and Aug. It is otherwise written *Callidon*. Near it is a fine seat of lord Belmore called *Aghinnas*.

CALDRON, sit. in bar. upper Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CALF, a rock so called, sit. on the coast of co. Cork, in bar. Bear and Bantry, prov. Munster.

CALLA, sit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CALLABEG, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CALLAGHAN'S-MILLS, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster; about 98 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 8 May, 27 June and 15 Nov.

CALLAGHENE

CALLAGHENE, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held on 2 Aug.

CALLAHILL, sit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; above 68 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of a castle; and 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church.

CALLAN, see *Callen*.

CALLAN-MOUNTAIN, (in Irish *Altair na Griene* or altar of the sun) sit. about 8 miles W. of Ennis, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Here is a large stone or monument of granite, 11 feet 6 inches in length and 3 feet in breadth; its greatest thickness one foot; with an inscription in Ogham characters that runs thus,

Fan bh a fíca Conán Colgáe Cor-obinda which has been interpreted, "*Beneath this flag is interred Conan the turbulent and swift footed.*" It was discovered in 1785 by the Rt. Hon. W. B. Conyngham in company with Mr. O'Flanagan; the latter gentleman being sent from Dublin for that purpose by the Royal Irish Academy: it is placed upon a kind of Tumulus, and lies on an eminence above a small lake, facing the S. on a soft black quarry; and was erected to commemorate Conan one of the Connaught knts. who fell in battle. This stone has long been celebrated in the co. of Clare; it is rude, the surface uneven, with natural wormlike irregularities. The lines on which the Ogham is inscribed are 9 feet long, the Ogham line is prolonged beyond the other two: this piece of antiquity, which is in itself curious, becomes also interesting by the degree of authenticity which it seems to stamp on the early Irish manuscripts. In an historical tale, written (as it is supposed) by *Óffian* about the year 906, is the following passage, "*But the intrepid hero Conan was not at this bloody battle: for going to the adoration of the Sun the preceding May, he was cut off by the Leinster troops, tho' he hit a single kn. of Connaught; and his body lies interred on the N. W. side of the dreary mountain of Callan, and over a flag is his name inscribed in the Ogham.*" The Ogham was a character sacred to the Druids, the alphabet of which is still preserved. On the S. side of this mountain is a very large druidical altar, about 12 feet by 4; this altar, the most regular of the kind now remaining, and of the highest antiquity, stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the high road leading from Ennis to Ibrisan, on the right hand.

CALLEN or *Callan*, a brough, post and fair town, sit. on a stream called *King's river*, in an agreeable situation, in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; about 65 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53: 25, lon. 7: 46. Fairs held 10 July and 21 Aug. Within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of it are the ruins of *Eve castle*. It is now a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Callen*. The Rt. Hon.

George Agar was created lord baron *Callen* 41 June 1790; and the family of *Fielding* was created vic. Fielding of Callan 22 Nov. 1622. This place seems to be in the same ruined state in which *Cromwell* left it, tho' it was formerly a town of some note, and has the remains of 3 castles. Here was an Augustinian friary founded in the 15th century, by James the father of Peter earl of Ormond, who died in April 1487, and was inter'd here. The friary was repaired in 1461; the tower and walls still remain, and it is probable that the bones of the founder were laid in the wall under 2 gothic arches, which yet stand near the E. window. In the parish church of Callen there were 2 chantries, dedicated to the holy Trinity and St. Catherine. The nave of the church remains in good preservation; the choir is now the parish church; and the cemetery of the founder's family adjoins the choir, and is overgrown with moss and ivy. There is another place of this name sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster: here the *McCarties* gained a complete victory over the *Fitzgeralds* Anno 1261. This defeat so reduced the *Fitzgeralds*, that none of that name durst put a plough into the ground for 12 years; until diffentions arising amongst the Irish chiefs, they again recovered their former patrimony.

CALLAN MOUNTAIN, see *Callan mountain*.

CALLAN RIVER, sit. near Armagh, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; in which *Nial*, one of the Irish kings, was unfortunately drowned: he was succeeded by Malachy the 1st.

CALLIAGH-CRUM, a rock in bar. Bear and Bantry, on coast of co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CALLIAGH TOWN, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster: here was a cell dependent on the nunnery of St. Bridget of Odder; it was supposed to stand near the well of Shalloon, dedicated to St. Columb, to which great numbers resorted on the festival of that saint.

CALLIDON, see *Caledon*.

CALLOE, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CALLOW HILL or *Callyhill*, a fair town in bar. Knockniny, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster: fairs days 28 Mar. 2 Aug. and 11 Dec. It is a chapel in dioc. of Kilmore.

CALLYHILL, see *Callow hill*.

CALMARO, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

CALRAGHTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

CALTLOUGH, a lake in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CALTRAGH, a fair town in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: 79 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 14 May, 1 Monday after 12 July, 21 Sept. and 14 Dec.

CALVER

CALVERSTOWN, sit. in bar. Kilcullen, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Fair days 1 May, 21 Sept. custom free.

CALVES, rocks sit. off Helvieck-head, at the entrance of Dungarvan bay, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

CALVES-ISLANDS, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, midway N. W. between Cape-clear and the main; they are 3 islands: that called the *West-calf* contains about 44 acres, *Carty's Island* lies between these and the shore, and is larger than any of the *Calves-Islands*.

CAMAWN, see *Camowen*.

CAMBRICK-HILL, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CAMERON-RIVER, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CAMLAUGHT, a chapelry in dioc. of Armagh, bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

CAMLIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CAMLIN-RIVER, sit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CAMOLIN, a fair town in bar. Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 9 June, Aug. and Nov. Here is a handsome seat belonging to Lord Valentia, and near it is *Slieu-Buoy*, a high, fertile and beautiful mountain.

CAMOWEN-RIVER, otherwise called *Camawn*, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CAMUS, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; here was a celebrated abbey, over which St. Comgal presided A. D. 580.—There is another rectory of same name in the same dioc. sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CANAL, see *Grand canal* and *Royal canal*.

CANCORA, a rath or castle near Killaloe, in co. Clare, prov. Munster; the palace of the antient kings of Thomond, built by *Brian Boromh*. It was destroyed by O'Neil, and his Ultonians in 1101; the only remains now visible of this antient royal palace, are the ramparts and fosse of the rath.

CANGANE-INSULE, mentioned by Richard of Cirencester: they are the present South isles of Arran, on coast of the bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster. The *Cangany* of Ptolemy.

CANICE see *St. Cunice*.

CANNAWAY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Mul Kerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CANNON-ROCK, sit. off the coast of the bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CANTUBRID, sit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

CAPARD, sit. in bar. Finchinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

CAPE-CLEAR, sit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster: lat. 51. 19, lon. 9. 46; it is deemed the most Southern land in Ireland, contains 12 plough lands, and is a parish of it-

self. In the ecclesiastical books it is called *In-sula sancta Clara*; and in the old Irish M. SS. *Inis Damhly*. The N. side bears potatoes, barley and a little wheat, and the South is mostly a craggy rock; on the N. W. point stands the ruin of a castle, built on a rock in the sea, called *Dunanore*, i. e. the golden fort: there is a very narrow passage about a yard broad and ten yards in length to this castle. An island also called *Cape-clear-Island*, lies at a small distance from Baltimore haven, in which there is a lough, the waters whereof having a deterfive and saponaceous quality, the inhabitants who are very poor, apply them to the washing and cleaning their flax, of which they raise a considerable quantity. The castle and island formerly belonged to O'Driscol, and were taken on 27 Mar. 1601 by capt. Harvey, who soon after obliged sir *Fineen O'Driscol* to submit to Queen Eliz. A little to the E. of this castle is a cave called *Ira Kieran* or St. Kieran's strand: and near it are the walls of a ruined church, dedicated to the same St. On the S. W. side of the island, is a creek on which a large vessel may be saved upon occasion; there is a smaller creek on the N. side opposite to it, only fit for boats; in the S. cove there are from 7 fathom to 18 feet water. Many of the rocks of this island are composed of an excellent white free stone, resembling Portland stone: they have also a black kind proper for flags and hearth-stones, which are carried by sea to Cork.

CAPE-LEON, see *Loop-head*.

CAPE-PLEASKIN, a curious cape, consisting of an eminence founded on a Basaltic rock; it is sit. at Bengore promontory, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CAPE-SYPEL, sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CAPE-WHITE-HEAD, sit. on coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CAPPA, sit. on the N. side of the parish of Whitechurch, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; near it are the remains of an antient building said to have belonged to the knts. templars. Excellent marl has been found, lying deep in an adjacent bog; but the place being subject to be filled with water on digging, makes it difficult to get any quantity of this manure.

CAPPAGH, sit. in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.—Also a place in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, 3½ miles W. of Dungarvan, where are the remains of an antient building, said to have belonged to the knts. templars, and otherwise written *Cappa*.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CAPPAGTAGGEL, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fair day 13 May.

CAPPAN, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster;

Munster: fairs held 4 June, 27 July, 29 Sept. 16 Nov. and 21 Dec.

CAPPA HILL, sit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CAPPANACUSHY, the ruins of a castle so called, sit. in the parish of Templenoe, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it belonged to a younger branch of O'Sullivan More's family, and is said to have been built by Mac Crath, brother to O'Sullivan More, from whom the Mac-raths of this place derive their name.

CAPPANESHY-CASTLE, sit. on the N. bank of Kenmare river, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CAPPAVARNA, sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CAPPENDERRY, sit. in bar. Rofs, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CAPERNANE, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fair days 27 June, 7 Sept. and 3 Dec.

CAPPOGE, a village in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CAPPOGE-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CAPPOGE-HILL, sit. 3 miles beyond Kilcock, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; from which is a very grand and extensive prospect.

CAPPOQUIN, sit. in bar. Coshmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; near 98 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 17 March, 31 May, 5 July, 20 Sept. and 14 Oct. Here is a horse barrack; and a bridge over the Blackwater. Near it is Kilbree, formerly belonging to the knts. templars. The castle of Cappoquin was built by the Fitzgerald family, but at what time is uncertain; it commands a very extensive prospect of the country both to the W. and S. and also a great part of the plain between this and Dungarvan. In the time of the rebellion the castle was mostly in the hands of the English, being garrison'd for the earl of Cork, by one captain Hugh Croker. In 1642 lord Broghill, on his return from the relief of Knockmoan, with about 60 horse and 140 foot, defeated a party of the rebels, strongly posted near this place, and killed 200 men and one of their captains, with the loss of only one Englishman. It was taken in 1645 by lord Castlehaven, after an obstinate resistance.

CAR, a lake in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

CARA, a lough in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CARAGHROE, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CARBURY or Carbury, a large bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; which gives title of baron to the family of Evans. The Western parts of it are poor and little improved; it was for-

merly called *Corc-cael-luigh*, the ancient chiefs of which were called *Mac-cor-teagh*, by corruption *Mac-Carty*; by which means they have been confounded with the Mac-Cartys of Kerry. The lesser districts of this country were under the dominion of their respective chiefs, O'Leary, O'Mahony and O'Dryscoll, all dynasts or subordinate chiefs to Mac Carty king of *Corcaluighe*, who in process of time became the sovereign of all the petty states in the present co. of Cork, and was therefore denominated *Macartyreagh* or Macarty the king; some of whose descendants were in possession at the commencement of the last century, tho' the English families of the *Courcies* and *Barrys* had estates therein.—Some Irish antiquarians allow but 8 families of royal extraction in Munster, of whom they place 4 in Carbery, under the names of *Macarty*, *O'Mahon*, *O'Donovan* and *O'Dryscoll*: according to them there were 3 brothers, viz. 1 *Carbry Riada*, 2 *Carbry Muse*, 3 *Cabry Bafcoim* who was brother to Eana Aighnach monarch of Munster: from the 1st of these this bar. is said to take its name.—2d. Another bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; which gives title of baron to the family of *Pomeroy*, now visc. *Harberton*: and has a village in it of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare.—3d. Also a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; the two latter are frequently written *Carbury*.

CARBURY-ISLAND, a rock sit. in bar. Carbery, on coast of co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARBURY, see *Carbery*.

CARCEYLE, sit. in bar. Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CARDANGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CARDIFFSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CARDY ROCK, sit. off the coast of bar. Balrudery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

CAREYSFORT or Carysfort, a borough town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; sit. about 7 miles S. W. of Wicklow. It gives title of baron to the family of *Proby*, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Carysfort. It is otherwise called *Macreddin*.

CAREYS-VILLE, a feat of the *Carey* family near Fermoy, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here is the castle of *Ballymacpatrick*; built by the *Condons*, on a rising ground above the river Black water. In Jan. 1642, this castle was taken by David earl of Barrymore, after an obstinate resistance: the garrison were all made prisoners, and afterwards put to death. The soil about this place is a lime stone bottom and mellow clay, mixed with sand about 7 inches deep.

CARL

CARR-CASTLE, see *Garrycastle*.

CARRICK, sit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.—Also a place in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CARRICKABRICK, a castle in co. Cork; prov. Munster, lying E. of Fermoy, on the S. side of the Black water, on the opposite side is another castle called *Lielash*.

CARRICKAFOLKY, (called by some *Carrickasouky*.) a castle 2 miles W. of Macroom, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it was built by the *Macariys* of Drilthane, in a wild and romantic situation. The entrance to it is by a wild craggy rock, of dangerous and slippery footing, hanging frightfully over the river *Sullane*, which runs foaming at the foot of it. To the E. of the castle is a large stone placed upon a high rock, secured by wedges of other stones; and near it, the remains of a druidical altar, encompassed with a circle of stones, pitched end-ways.

CARRICK-RUE, sit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CARRIE, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CARRIGACUSHIN, a castle of the *M'Auliffs*, sit. 1 mile N. E. of Newmarket, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARRIGADROHID, a castle 3 miles E. of Macroom, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; built on a steep rock, in the middle of the river *Lee*, by one of the *Macarty* family. It is said this romantic situation was the choice of the lady *O'Carrol*, wife to *Macarty*: yet others say it was built by the *Learys*. This castle and the bridge formed a noted pass in the wars of 1641, and were often taken and retaken by the contending forces.

CARRIGAHALT, sit. in bar. Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CARRIGAHOOPLY castle, sit. at the end of a nook or inlet in the bay of Newport, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: the proper name is *Carrack a Uile*; it is a strong square tower about 50 feet high, divided into four stories; at the N. and S. angles are two small projecting turrets: and the roof was raised considerably above the parapet wall that surrounds it, as may be perceived by the gable ends, in one of which was a window. This served as a banqueting room, as it has a chimney, the only remains of one to be seen. On the S. W. angle is a low round tower, which served for a guard room, this has two stones, and loop holes for the discharge of musquetry. In this castle lived the famous *Grace O'Maly*, known among the Irish by the name of *Grana Uile*: she was the daughter of *Owen O'Maly*, and widow of *O'Flaherty*, two Irish chiefs in those parts. After the death of the last, she married *sir Richard Bourke*, styled *Mac William Eighiter*, who died in 1585; after having by her, three sons and one daughter.

Lord deputy *Sidney* writ to the council in England in 1576, that *O'Maly* was powerful in galleys and seamen. *Grana* who was a high spirited lady, became fond, at an early age, of the watery element, and accompanied her father and his sept, in many naval expeditions. The coast was plunder'd of cattle and other property, and many people were murdered in these excursions. *Grana* was ever foremost in danger; courage and conduct secured her success, and the affrighted natives trembled at her name along the N. W. shore of Ireland; her fame attracted many desperate and hardy mariners from distant parts. Her larger vessels were moored in *Clare Island*, where she had a strong castle: and her smaller craft she kept at *Carigahooly*. A hole in the castle wall is now shewn, thro' which a cable was run from a vessel, and fastened to her bed, that she might be the easier alarmed, and prevent surprise.

CARRIGALINE, or *Carrigallen*, a bar. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught: having a village in it of same name, which holds fairs 7 May, 9 Aug. 8 Oct. and last Friday in Dec. it has a village in it of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore.—Also a fair town in bar. Kinilea, co. Cork, prov. Munster, otherwise called *Beaver*: containing 4 plow lands. It holds fairs Easter Monday, Whitt. Monday, 12 Aug. and 8 Nov. The castle here was built by the *Cogans*, on a lime stone rock, at the upper end of *Croshaven*: but was many years after possessed by the *Desmond* family; in Q. Eliz. time it was called the impregnable castle of *Carigaline*; but it is now quite demolished. The parish church stands a little way to the S. it is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

CARRIGANASS, a castle which belonged to the *O'Sullivans*, built near the river *Oavane*, 4 miles from Bantry, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. It was a high structure, with a square court, and flanked with four round towers. In it *Don. O'Sullivan* (surnamed *Caumb* i. e. crooked) kept garrison in Queen Eliz. time; but on Tyrrell's flying the country, after the conquest of *Dunboy*, this castle was surrendered to the Queen's forces. Near this is a fine oak wood: one *Dennis Harley*, who lived to above 96 years, remembered the cutting this wood three different times, and at each cutting the trees were fit for beams, boat-timber, and most other uses.

CARRIGANASSICK, a castle now in ruins, sit. near the village of *Dunderrow*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARRIGANURE, a castle built by the *Condons*; 1 mile W. of *Mitchel's-town*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARRIGART, a village in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CARRIG-

CARIGFOYLE, a castle sit. near Rosheen, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it was formerly a place of importance, and the antient seat of *O'Connor Kerry*. It lies in a small island, which stands in a bastion formed by the river Shannon; it was defended on the land side opposite the island by double walls; the outermost having square flankers, and the inward round bastions, built in the infancy of fortification; the island at the back of the castle defended it from being batter'd by shipping.

CARIGILIKY, sit. in parish of *Miros*, co. Cork, prov. Munster, where the foundation of extensive ruins have been discovered, together with a large cemetery with great quantities of human bones. It was probably the site of the antient abbey *de sancto Mauro*, which some falsely place at *Abbeymahon* near Timoleague. The house of *Abbey Shrouy* was a cell to this; the parish church stands in ruins on the coast; and opposite to it, in a small island called *Arahas*, is a ruined chapel.

CARIGNACURRA, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARIOGONILL, sit. on river Shannon, 8 miles W. of Limerick, in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; there was a house for kns. Templars in this village, which, in the year 1530, was the seat of *Donogh O'Brien* lord of *Poble O'Brien*. In 1691 it was a place of strength.

CARIGROHAN castle, sit. at the Western limit of the liberties of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is built on a high precipice over the river, and was much larger than at present, being ruined in 1541. At the entrance of the outward gate is a remarkably large sycamore tree, whose branches form a circle of 90 feet in diameter, and the thickness of the body is proportionably great.

CARIGTOWHILL, a fair town sit. 8 miles E. of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is seated on an arm of the sea, which, at high water flows under a bridge of 4 arches, and covers a large tract of land, making an excellent marsh for feeding cattle. Near this place to the N. E. is a large cavity running under a rock for a considerable way in the earth. Fairs held 12 March and May, 26 Aug. 19 Sept. and 8 Nov.

CARIQUE ISLAND, sit. off the coast of co. Kerry, in bar. Irraghticonnor, prov. Munster.

CARINISH POINT, a cape in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARLAN'TOWN, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; near 33 miles from Dublin. Here is a seat of earl Nugent, marquis of Buckingham.

CARLETON'S ISLAND, sit. in Lough Earn, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

CARLINGFORD, a borough, sea-port and post-town, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; near 52 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54 : 4, lon. 6 : 37. It is now a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh. Holds fairs on 10 Oct. and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Moor* and *Ross*. This place is remarkable for a fine flavoured species of oyster. The harbour here is between 3 and 4 miles long and as many broad, so that the largest vessels may harbour there; the entrance is however full of rocks, and the place not much frequented but by fishing boats. At Carlingford is an old castle, called *King's castle*, said to have been built by order of king *John*, when he was in this kingdom about A. D. 1210: it must formerly have been a fine building, the foundation is on a solid rock washed by the sea, and some of the walls are 11 feet thick. At the opposite end of the town to that castle, there are still to be seen the ruinous remains of a fine monastery, founded in 1305 for Dominican friars, by *Rich. de Burgh* earl of Ulster: and not far from it, on the summit of a neighbouring hill, a spacious burying ground, and a little church or chapel adjoining to it. By reason of the position of the neighbouring mountains, the inhabitants of this town lose sight of the sun several hours before he sets in the horizon. Carlingford affords a strong pass between the Northern and Southern co.'s by means of its bridge and narrow cauleway over a great and impassible bog. This place gives title of visc. to the family of *Carpenter*, now earl of *Tyrconnel*.

CARLISLE FORT, sit. near Cork harbour, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARLONSTOWN BRIDGE, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 12 March, 1 May, 6 Aug. and 19 Nov.

CARLOW COUNTY, sit. in prov. Leinster. It is joined by the co.'s Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's co. and co. Kildare; it measures 26 miles in length from N. to S. and 23 in the greatest breadth from E. to W. it contains 137,000 acres, or 214 square miles, and is divided into 5 baronies and 50 parishes, which, with 13 churches, are all in the dioc. of Leighlin. The baronies are *Ravilly*, *Catherlough* (which was the antient name of this co.) *Idrone*, *Forth*, and *St. Mullins*. It returns 2 kns. of the shire to parliament, and 4 other members for boroughs: and contains 8,763 houses, and about 44,000 inhabitants. The river *Barrow*, which is navigable, runs thro' it from N. to S. the *Slaney* crosses it also in its course from Wicklow to Wexford. That part of co. Carlow, which lies on the W. of the Barrow, is covered with rough and high hills; another mountainous tract continues all along the bounds of Wexford.

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Wexford, beginning at the N. with the high and rocky *Mount Leinster*, and terminating in that which is called the *Blackstairs* in the S. The scenery in this co. is agreeable for the most part, and the champaign country is extremely rich and fertile, great part thereof being occupied by graziers. It comprehended the antient districts of *Hy Cabanagh* and *Hy Drone*, being the Northern part of the principality of *Hy Kinselagh*, and was made a co. by King John about A. D. 1210. It's most antient families are the *M'Morroughs*, *Cavanaghs*, *O'Ri-ans*, *Bagnals*, *Carews* and *Cooks*.

CARLOW TOWN, a borough, port and fair town, sit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; being the assizes town for that co. and is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin. Lat. 52:46, lon. 7:18. Distance from Dublin 39 miles. Fairs held 4 May, 22 June, 26 Aug. and 8 Nov. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, *Wm. Burton*, esq. The town consists of a main street and another not of so large extent, that crosses it in the middle, together with a few back lanes: the church is but an ordinary structure, but the market-house is neat enough. The court-house is built over the goal, which you ascend by a flight of steps. Here is a horse barrack, and lately has been erected a handsome Roman catholic chapel, and a college for the youth of that profession. The river *Barrow* is navigable from this town to *Ros*, and also to *Athy*, where it forms a junction with the Grand canal. Some of the most beautiful and picturesque views in Ireland, are in the vicinity of Carlow, on the Barrow. On an eminence overhanging the river, is an old castle, of an oblong square area, with large round towers at each angle, which has a fine effect; it is said to have been erected by king *John*, to secure a pass over the Barrow; some writers say it was constructed by lord justice *Lacey*, in 1180, tho' *Cox* speaks of a castle erected here by *Isabel*, daughter of *Strongbow*; it was however always considered as a strong protection to the English pale in Leinster. In the 20th year of Rich. 2d. it was taken by one of the *Cavanaghs*, named *Donald Mac Art*, who stiled himself king of Leinster: in his possession it remained for some time. In 1577 Carlow sustained a long siege against *Rory O'More* or *Moor*, then in rebellion against Q. Eliz. but at last was obliged to surrender, when it was miserably plundered, and many of the inhabitants inhumanly put to the sword. It was once walled; but submitted to *Cromwell*, on his first approach. In 1642, four troops under sir *Pat. Wemys*, were sent from the earl of Ormond's army, to relieve Carlow; it was defended by 700 men, but on the approach of

Wemys, they fled and burned the town; about 50 were slain in the pursuit, and 500 Englishmen delivered from imprisonment in the castle, where they were almost starved. In 1650, the castle was in the hands of the confederate catholics; but after a close siege, was surrendered into the hands of the parliamentary forces. This town was incorporated by king James 1st, at present it contains about 850 houses, and 5100 inhabitants: a considerable trade is carried on in coals, from the collieries of *Doonane* and *Castlecomer*, and here is a manufacture of the coarsest kind of woollen cloaths. There is also the ruin here of a very fine abbey, built about A. D. 634, whose founder was buried here, and gave name to the structure. Carlow gives title of visc. to the family of *Dawson*, as it did that of marquis to the duke of *Wharton*.

CARMEN, the capital of the antient *Coulan*, and the *Naasfeighan*, where the states of the southern parts of Leinster met. It was sit. on a gently sloping hill, about 5 miles E. of *Athy*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; now distinguished by the moat of *Mullamast*; i. e. the moat of decapitation, from the murder of a number of Irish gentlemen, by several English adventurers, in the 16th century. The hill of *Carmen* exactly resembles that of *Tarah*, in co. Meath; issuing originally from the bottom of a thick wood, of an oblate conical figure, about a mile in diameter at the base; from the summit, (which is nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in height,) the several co.'s of S. Leinster may be seen. There are yet remaining on it, the *rath* and *laois* in which the chiefs encamped; also the *labereigh* or *areopagus*, consisting of 16 conical mounds of earth, in a circle of 68 feet in diameter, on which the chiefs sat in council. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of *Carmen*, towards the close of the 3d century; between the people of S. Leinster, and *Carmar Cas*, king of Munster: the field where this battle was fought, is about 3 miles from *Carmen*, and 2 from *Athy*: at this day numbers of bodies of the slain, are frequently dug up, about a foot below the present surface, and in the several directions in which they fell.

CARMONEY, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; 86 miles from Dublin; there is a parish church belonging to it, being a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

CARMOYLE, see *Garmayle*.

CARNAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CARNALLOCK, a village in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CARNALWAY, a village in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; being a rectory in dioc. of Kildare.

CARNA

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CARNAMART river, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CARNATHEN-HILL of *Scot's-hill*, a rising ground, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile S. of Donaghadee, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CARNBANE, sit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CARN-CASTLE, sit. near Laine, in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; about 100 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54:57, lon. 6:30. Near it is Carn-castle church; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

CARNDONAGH, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fairs held 21 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

CARNE, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; near Ballymore.—Also a place in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; and in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.—Also a village in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CARNE-CASTLE, see *Carn-castle*.

CARNEKILL, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CARNEW, a fair town in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; 44 miles from Dublin, where are the remains of a large castle. This town tho' seemingly despicable, has some little trade. Fairs held on second Thursday O. S. in Feb. 1 Apr. 15 May, 1 July and first Thursday O. S. in Aug. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

CARNI-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CARNSORE-POINT, sit. by St. George's channel, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Lat. 52:11, lon. 6:51. St. *Domangart* built a monastery here at the foot of *Sliev Domangaird*, a mountain hanging over the sea, that immediately flows between England and Ireland. Here is a parish church in the dioc. of Ferns.

CARNTIEL, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; about 80 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 May and Aug. 29 Sept. and 26 Nov.

CARNTOGHER, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. There are mountains of this name sit. in the co.'s Londonderry and Tyrone.

CAROBEGG, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CAROLANS, sit. in bar. Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CAROTOGHAR, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CARRA-CASTLE, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 13 Feb. 4 June and 2 Sept.

CARRAGH, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CARRAGH-LOUGH, (or *Carrah lough*) sit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. In the flat country that borders this lake and Lough Mask, are many miles of rocky ground, which at a distance appears as one immense sheet of white stone; but on nearer inspection of these singular rocks, they are perceived to stand in parallel lines, from 1 to 3 feet above the surface, like flag stones, pitched in the ground on their edges: and however they may vary in shape, size and distance, they are all calcareous, and have all the same direction.

CARRAGH-ROE mountains, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CARRANFEARAIÐHE, now *Knockaine*, in co. Limerick, prov. Munster. At or near this place, a bloody battle was fought between the princes of Connaught, and *Dioma* king of Munster; in which the former were entirely defeated, and five chiefs and 4000 officers and soldiers left dead on the field.

CARRA-RIVER, sit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, (in Irish it signifies stony or rocky.) It rises in the mountains of Dunkena, and passing Northerly through Glencare, empties itself into the bay of Castlemain.

CARRENDUFF, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CARRGOGUNELL, see *Carrickogonell*.

CARRICK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CARRICKAMEEL, a rock in bar. Ballinahinch, on coast of co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CARRICK-A-OWLY, sit. in bay of Newport, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CARRICKAQUICY, a village in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CARRICK-A-REDE, or *Carrick-a-ramhead*, i. e. the rock in the road, sit. in bar. Carey, somewhat E. of Ballintoy, on the coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. It is connected to the continent or main land by a bridge of ropes 60 feet in length, over a chasm 84 feet in depth; over which extraordinary bridge and frightful precipice, the fishermen inhabiting this part of the country, pass and repass.—Also a mountain in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CARRICKASTICKEN, a small river in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, so called from a mountain of same name from whence it descends.

CARRICK-A-UILE, see *Carigahooly*.

CARRICK-

GARRICKBEG, sit. in the parish of Desert, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; on the river *Suir*, opposite to the town of *Carrick-on-Suir*, being separated by a bridge from the co. Tipperary. This place was formerly called *Carrick-mac-griffin*; and here are the remains of an abbey of Franciscan friars, founded by James the first earl of *Ormond* in 1336. A steeple erected on the side wall of the church, is accounted a great curiosity, it projecting about 2 feet over the wall from which it takes its rise, in a point at 20 feet from the ground.

CARRICKBRACK, sit. in bar. Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CARRICKCHAD mountains, sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CARRICKDOWNAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARRICKDRUMMIN, a rock in bar. Carey, on coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CARRICKDRUMRUSK, see *Carrick-on-Shannon*.

CARRICKDUNAMACE, see *Dunamace*.

CARRICKEDMOND, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, about 1 mile from *Balrichan*; and near the river *Carrickasticken*. Here we see the rude remains of a sacred grove, or seat of the Druids; and on digging near this place, several decayed human bones were found: and some urns of baked clay, one of which was filled with burned bones and pieces of charcoal.

CARRICKENEDY, sit. in bar. Burrisnoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CARRICKFERGUS, a sea port, and post town in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; 88 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54:45, lon. 6:10 it is a town and county in itself, and returns 2 members to parliament, of whom lord *Donegal* has the nomination. This place is sit. in a bay of its name in the Irish channel, where is an excellent harbour, with a strong castle on a high rock, built by sir *Henry Sidney*, and an ancient palace now converted into a magazine for arms. It is a market and assizes town; fortified, walled, and has some modern outworks. The bay is safe and spacious, and memorable for the landing of duke *Schomberg*; who anchored in *Groom's-port-bay* near Bangor, on 13 Aug. 1689 with 10,000 men, sent by king William the III: the king himself followed the year after, and landed near Carrickfergus 14 June 1690. The French under *Thurot* made a descent here in 1760, and laid the town under contributions. This bay is now called the *Lough of Belfast*. Here is an old gothic church, with many family monuments. In 1232, a monastery for Franciscans was erected here: at the suppression of religious houses it was granted to sir *Arthur Chichester*, ancestor to the earl of *Donegal*, who erected a noble castle (now in decay) on the

site of the monastery, about the year 1610. The mayor of this town was formerly admiral of a considerable extent of the coast in the co.'s Down and Antrim, the corporation enjoying the customs paid by all vessels within these bounds; the creeks of Belfast and Bangor excepted. This grant was repurchased, and the custom-house transfer'd to Belfast.

CARRICKGEEN, a hill sit. near Dunamace in Queen's co. prov. Leinster: at the foot of which is a small entrance into a subterraneous passage which runs a considerable way under this hill.

CARRICKGLASS, sit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CARRICK-KELLY, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CARRICKLOGHER, sit. near Nenagh, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CARRICKMACRA, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARRICKMACREILY mountains, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CARRICKMACGRIFFIN, see *Carrickbeg*.

CARRICKMACROSS, sit. in bar. Donaghmoine, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; it is a post and fair town above 42 miles from Dublin; fair days 27 May, 10 July, 27 Sept. 9 Nov. and 10 Dec.

CARRICKMAORIFFIN, sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Lat. 52:15, lon. 7:44.

CARRICKMANAN, sit. near Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CARRICKMAGUIGLY, a village in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CARRICKMINES, a village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; distant about 3 miles from *Stillorgan*, and 7 from the castle of Dublin. It holds fairs on 14 and 15 Apr. and Oct.

CARRICKOGONEL, or *Carrigoginniol*, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Here is a castle magnificently placed on the summit of a lofty hill, within about 4 miles of Limerick city; it must have been a place of great strength, but was dismantled by Cromwell; the remains however are sufficient to shew its former consequence. In 1211 *Donagh Cairbreach O'Brien* received from king *John*, patents for the estate of *Carrigoginniol*, at the yearly rent of sixty marks. This place is since called *Poble-Brien*.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, (so called to distinguish it from another town called *Carrick-on-Suir*) sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 77 miles from Dublin. It is otherwise called *Carrickdrumrusk*, and has a barrack for a company of foot. It holds fairs on 12 May, 11 Aug. and 21 Nov. 'tis the shire town of that co. and returns two members to parliament. Lat. 53:45, lon. 8:10. This town

town is seated on the river Shannon, whose name it takes.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, by the boundary of co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; being joined to co. Waterford by a bridge over the river *Suir*. 'Tis distant above 74 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52:12, lon. 7:10. It lies in a beautiful country; the castle and large park adjoining, belong to the *Butler* family, but are now neglected; it was formerly a walled town, and part of the wall still remains; *William de Cantell* founded a priory here on the banks of the *Suir*, in honour of St. John the Evangelist: on the scite of which *Thomas Duff* or *black Thomas* earl of Ormond, erected his castle. The woollen manufacture is carried on here very extensively, both of broad cloaths and *ratteens*; it has a barrack for 2 troops of horse, and gives title of earl to a branch of the *Butler* family, as it formerly did to the duke of Ormond. This is a market and post town, and holds fairs on 15 Aug. Whit. Tuesday, and 1 Thursday O. S. in Oct.

CARRICKPARSON, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CARRICKRUAGH mountains, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CARRIG-ABBEY, sit. 1 mile E. of *Castle-ferren*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; at a place called *Erynagh*; it was founded by *Magnellus Mackentiff* one of the petty princes of Ulster, on 8 Sept. 1127 for Benedictines; and was called *Carrig* from a rock on which it stood. Here is also a famous well dedicated to St. *Finian*.

CARRIGACUSHIN castle, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARRIGALLEN, see *Carigaline*.

CARRIGANS, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; 110 miles from Dublin.

CARRIGART, a fair town in bar. Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 21 June and 31 Oct.

CARRIGHAMLEARY, a village in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

CARRIGIN, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CARRIGNEELOGH, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; 147 miles from Dublin: the castle here is in ruins, and distant about 5 miles from *Macroomp*.

CARRIGROHANBEG, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrett's, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARRIGROHANE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in liberties of Cork, prov. Munster.

CARRIGSLANEY, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

CARRINGOON, sit. near Mallow, in co. Cork, prov. Munster: here there was a garrison for king James the 1st. in the late wars, the river Black-water being the boundary between the English and Irish quarters.

CARRINTEEL, a village in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. 'Tis is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh. Fairs held 26 May, 26 Aug. 19 Sept. and 26 Nov.

CARROGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CARROONAKILLY, sit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CARROWBEG, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CARROW CASTLE, sit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CARROWKILL, a village in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CARROWMOON, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CARRYCASTLE, see *Garrycastle*.

CARRYGLASS, sit. in bar. Kilnabulbin, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARSIOL, the antient name of Cashel in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CARSTOWN, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CARTON, the elegant seat of his grace the duke of Leinster; sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; 2½ miles beyond Leixlip and 10½ miles from the castle of Dublin: there is however a nearer road than the high one, lately finished by his grace, which turns off to the right, a little below lord Carhampton's seat at Luttrellstown, and is extremely pleasant. The park at Carton ranks among the finest in the kingdom; a large but gentle vale winds thro' the whole, in the bottom of which a small stream has been enlarged into a fine river, which throws a cheerfulness thro' most of the scenes: over it is a handsome stone bridge. Here is a cottage, the views about which are uncommonly pleasing, and on one of the most rising grounds in the park is a tower, from the top of which the scenery of the whole demesne is beheld.

CARTONSTOWN, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Ulster.

CARTON-CASTLE, sit. about 2 miles beyond Athlone, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CARY, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Also the name of a river in that bar.

CARY CASTLE, now in ruins, sit. near Kilglass, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CARY RIVER, sit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CARYSFORT, see *Cary'sfort*.

CARYSFORT house, sit. at Carysfort or Cary'sfort, in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. 'Tis the seat of lord Cary'sfort.

CASCARRATON, sit. near Carrick-on-Suir, prov. Munster.

CASH

R

CASH, sit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; 90 miles from Dublin: about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from it, at the edge of Lough Erne, are the ruins of a *castle*.

CASHEL, a city and post-town in co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, and prov. of Munster; about 76 miles S. W. of Dublin, and 16 N. W. of Clonmell. Lat. 52 : 23, lon. 8 : 13. It holds fairs on 26 Mar. the last Friday in July, 7 Aug. 9 Sept. and 3 Nov. It is the see of an archbishop, and governed by a mayor, recorder and bailiffs, and sends 2 members to parliament. Cashel has been a very antient episcopal city, to which the bishoprick of Emly is united: it was either founded or restored at the beginning of the 10th century: the ruins of the old cathedral, testify its having been an extensive as well as handsome structure, boldly towering on the celebrated *rock* of Cashel. The old episcopal seat was at the W. end of the cathedral; but was battered by lord *Inchiquin* during the wars in king Char. Ist. reign. Lord *Taffe* had placed a strong garrison here, but the former took it by storm, and great slaughter was made of the garrison and citizens, amongst whom were above 20 priests or friars: adjoining the cathedral, are the ruins of Cormac's chapel, built in 901 by *Cormac mac Culinan*, at once king and archbishop of Cashel, who is also supposed to have erected the round tower which stands upon the top of the rock. This is supposed by some to have been the first stone building in Ireland, but we doubt if there are not yet earlier evidences of masonry in this kingdom; it seems to have been copied after the Grecian architecture, and long to have preceded that which is usually called gothic. The tower is lofty, and defied the too successful attempts of archbishop *Price*, who in the present century, to his eternal disgrace, unroofed and thereby demolished the antient and venerable cathedral, which had been erected by St. Patrick. *Cormac mac Culinan* was descended from Engusa Nafrack, the first son of the king of Cashel, who was a christian; Engusa having been converted by St. Patrick, who came to Ireland in 431: history gives different accounts of the death of Cormac; but the best accounts of it, namely the annals of Ulster and those of Innisfallen, say that he was killed in battle by the army of *Flan* king of Ulster in 908; he was buried at this place, and esteemed a learned man, having written that history of this kingdom, known by the name of the *Psalter* of Cashel. Donald O'Brien king of Limerick, built a new church from the ground in 1169, and endowed it: converting the old church of Coomac into a Chapel or chapter house on the S. side of the choir. *Richard O'Hedian* archbishop of Cashel, in the reign of Henry V. repaired this church in 1421, it being then much decayed; he also

built a hall for the vicars choral, to whom he gave the lands called *Grange-connel* and *Thurlisbeg*. About the year 1495 the earl of Kildare being offended with *David Creagh*, archbishop of Cashel, burned the cathedral, impiously intending (as he himself confessed) to destroy the archbishop, whom he supposed to have been in the cathedral at the time. In the choir are the monuments of *Myler Magrath*, archbishop of this see in the reign of Queen Eliz: and some other pieces of antiquity. Here are the ruins of an old monastery of Dominicans, and the walls of the old church which was dedicated to St. John *Baptist*. The city was originally surrounded by a wall, which tho' now mouldering, seems to have been of better materials than the generality of such inclosures; two gates are still remaining of tolerable workmanship. On the ascent to the cathedral, is a stone whereon according to tradition the kings here were crowned; for Cashel was formerly the royal seat and metropolis of the kings of *Munster*. There is also a session-house here, a handsome market-house, charter-school, and barrack for 2 companies of foot. The charter-school was opened in 1751, and the late archbishop *Price* subscribed toward the support of it 50*l.* per ann. during his life: and by his will bequeathed 300*l.* the interest whereof is applied to the maintenance of the children. The corporation of Cashel granted 22 acres of land for 99 years, for which the master pays 22*l.* per ann. and the late Rich. Price esq. of Ardmayle gave a rent charge of 30*l.* per ann. for ever. William Palliser esq. gave 600*l.* to the incorporated society, for the perpetual support of five children in this school. The city and suburbs were certainly once very large, since no less than 38 brewers were cited before a convention, for not paying dues to the church, of two flaggons of ale at each brewing. King Henry II. in this city received the homage of *Donald* king of *Limerick*, anno 1172; and here he held a synod. It appears from an inquisition made 2 Henry IV. that the donation of certain lands to the church, founded here as before mentioned by Donald O'Brien, was confirmed by letters patent of king *John*. Donald was brother to Morough O'More, king of Munster, A. D. 1086. This authentic record is to be seen *Rot Parl.* ii. T. i. 3 pt. D. *Cormac's Chapel* is computed to be two centuries older than the church. The antient name *Cashel* was *Carfiol* or the habitation on the rock, being compounded of *Car* or *Carrie* and *fiol*. The rock was originally a *dun* or *castle* of the antient chiefs of *Eoganacht-Caisil* or *Magh Feimin*, called from their habitation on this insulated rock, *Hy Dun-na-moi*, or "chief of the hill of the plain:" by corruption *O'Donahue*; in later ages they were distinguished by the name

name of *Cartheigh*, or inhabitants of the rock; whence descended the *Macarthys*, hereditary chiefs of this district. There is also a place called *Casol Irra* or *West Cashe*, 6 miles S. of Sligo, prov. Connaught; where a bishoprick was erected by St. *Bron*, in the beginning of 6th century.—There is also a vicarage of same name in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Rath line, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CASHEL-MOUNTAINS, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASHEN river, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is formed by the union of the Feale and the Gale, and is navigable for 8 or 10 miles.

CASHENDAL, see *Cashendon-bay*.

CASHENDON-BAY and *harbour*, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. It is sometimes written *Cushindon* and *Cashendal*.

CASHLEH-BAY, sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASOL-IRRA or *W. Cashe*, sit. 6 miles S. of Sligo, prov. Connaught; where a bishopric was erected by St. *Bron* in the beginning of the 6th century.

CASTALL, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-ARCHDALE, sit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54 : 28, lon. 8 : 14.

CASTLE-AUDLEY, see *Audley-castle*.

CASTLE-AULIFF, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CASTLEBALDWIN, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fair days 4 June, 29 July, 6 Sept. and 1 Nov.

CASTLE-BALLINCARRIGY, sit. near *Iniskeen*, by the river Bandon, in co. Cork; prov. Munster.

CASTLEBAR, an assizes and post-town in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; being also a borough : it returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Lucan. Charles Bingham was created baron Lucan of Castlebar 1776. It has a barrack for a troop of horse, and is sit. 124 miles from Dublin : lat. 53 : 50 N. lon. 9 : 0 W. Fair days 11 May, 9 July, 16 Sept. and 18 Nov. This town carries on a brisk trade, and is well inhabited. Here is a charter-school, and near it is the fine seat of lord Lucan.

CASTLE-BELLEW, sit. near Castleblakeney, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEBELLINGHAM, a very pleasant village in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, being also a post town, distant from Dublin 34 miles; it has fairs on Easter Tuesday and 10 Oct. There is one of the finest old spreading elms here, that is to be seen in the kingdom.

CASTLE-BINE, sit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEBLAKENEY, sit. in bar. Kilconnel,

co. Galway, prov. Connaught, being a post and fair town; distant from Dublin 80 miles. Fair days 1 Jan. 17 Mar. Whitsun-Tuesday, 26 July, and 2 Oct.

CASTLEBLANEY, a fair and post town, in bar. Cremonourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; sit. about 51 miles S. W. of Dublin. Fair days 13 May, 16 Aug. 8 Nov. and 6 Dec. Here is the handsome seat of lord *Blaney*. Lat. 54 : 7, lon. 7 : 13.

CASTLEBRACK, a fair town in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Fair day 12 Aug. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare.

CASTLEBREV, the remains of an old building, about 1½ miles W. of *Slane*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is otherwise called *Johnstown*, and was once a preceptory of St. John's of Jerusalem. The family of the *Echlin*s have several town lands in freehold, belonging to this place; which have a manor court also.

CASTLEBRIDGE, a fair town in bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Fair days 11 Apr. and 26 Dec.

CASTLEBRIGHT, sit. on the W side of the road leading from Killough to Downpatrick, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CASTLEBROWN, a handsome seat, sit. near Clain, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CASTLE-BURKE, sit. near Tynagh, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the castle which is now in ruins was built by Tibot Burke, esq. ancestor of the present possessor.—There is also a place of same name, in bar. Corragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE BUY, sit. near Lough Strangford, co. Down, prov. Ulster. *Hugh de Lacey*, in the 12th century, founded here the commandery of St. John the Baptist: it is now a great heap of ruins.

CASTLE-CALDWELL, the handsome seat of sir J. Caldwell, bart. sit. 5 miles beyond *Church-hill*, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Nothing can be more beautiful than the approach to it; the promontories of thick wood which shoot into Lough Earn, on which Castle-caldwell is sit. under the shade of a great ridge of mountains, have the finest effect imaginable. This demesne forms a promontory 3 miles long, projecting into the lake, a beautiful assemblage of wood and lawn, one end a thick shade, the other grass, scattered with trees and finishing with a wood. The promontory in the front of the house is called *Ross-agon*, and commands a noble hanging wood on the banks of *Ross-moor*; and the woody necks that stretch from the land beyond the house, with several islands, give the greatest diversity to the scene. About a mile beyond Castle-caldwell, is *Lew-ree*, another very beautiful seat.

CASTLE-

CASTLECARBERY, sit. on the verge of the Bog of Allen, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, near 26 miles from Dublin; here is a charter school, which was endowed by the late Mrs. Eliz. Colley and her sister, Mrs. Pomeroy, coheiresses of Castlecarbery, with 2 acres of land in perpetuity; they also granted 20 acres adjoining, at a moderate rate for 3 lives, and gave 20*l.* per Ann. as a rent charge for ever, towards the support of the school. Mrs. Eliz. and Mrs. Judith Colley, aunts to the said ladies, built the school at their own expence; and 100*l.* was bequeathed to it by the late Tho. Dallyel, esq. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distance, are the ruins of a large castle, built about A. D. 1180, seated on a high peninsulated hill, rocky and steep on 3 sides, from which there is a very fine prospect. It was formerly the residence of the *Cowley* family. Fairs are held at Castlecarbery on 26 May and 2 Oct.

CASTLECAREY, sit. on the eastern coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CASTLECARGAN, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin, otherwise called *Cascarrigan*; where fairs are held on 1 Jan. 24 June and 14 Aug. At this place are the ruins of a castle, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther, are the ruins of a church.

CASTLECARON, sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLECAULFIELD, a village sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 75 miles from Dublin, it is now a complete ruin, and was demolished by the Irish in 1641, at which time the owner was murdered. Here are fairs on Shrove-tuesday, Whitfun-monday, 14 Aug. and 30 Nov. There was a charter school here, which was endowed with an acre of land by the late Rev. Mr. Vincent, who also granted a lease during incumbency, of 21 acres at 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre, tithe free.

CASTLECAVEN, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CASTLECOM, a village in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CASTLECOMER, a market and fair town, in bar. Fassadinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, 45 miles from Dublin, celebrated for its coal pits, which produce the kind of coal, called Kilkenny coal, remarkable for not having any smook. It gives title of visc. to the family of Wandesford, and lies about 8 miles N. of Kilkenny. The present lord, on whose estate the coal pits are, is said to clear by them yearly 10,000*l.* Fair days 3 May and 12 Aug. Castlecomer is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory.

CASTLECONNEL, sit. 6 miles N. of Limerick, on the E. side of the river Shannon, in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; the castle here is very antient, and was

the seat of the *O'Briens*, kings of Munster; the grandson of Brien Boromh was here treacherously murdered by the prince of Thomond. When the English landed in Ireland, it was granted to *Richard de Burgo*, earl of Ulster, known by the name of the *red Knight*. William de Burgo in the reign of queen Eliz. was created baron of Castleconnel. This family was afterwards attainted, but the estates restored on king James's accession to the throne. At the revolution of 1688, they were again attainted; the castle had a strong garrison of king James's forces, and general Ginkle sent 700 men from Limerick under the command of the prince of Hesse, when the garrison surrendered after a siege of two days. Ginkle considered it a strong hold, and ordered it to be dismantled and blown up; the explosion was so great, that it shook the houses in Limerick, and broke several windows. The castle was so spacious and the ascent by steps so easy, notwithstanding its being built on a very high rock, that a troop of horse has been drawn up in the hall. At *Castleconnel* is an excellent spa, which Dr. *Rutty* places in the same class with the *German* spa. The soil about it is of a calcareous nature, the water every where leaving an ochre coloured matter; the sediment of it is used successfully in curing ulcers and sores. An earth worm put into this water instantly dies; hence it has been found effectual for worms in children; it is a strong chalybeat, and seems to be peculiarly adapted to those complaints, where preparations of steel are ordered by the physician. Castleconnel is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

CASTLECONNOR, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; it is noted for a hill which has chambers made within of great stones, set archways. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Killala. Lat. 54:3; lon. 9:38.

CASTLECONWAY, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, standing near the mouth of the river *Lane*; it is otherwise called *Kilorglin*, and holds fairs 19 and 20 May, 12 Aug. and 18 and 19 Nov.

CASTLECOOL, the seat of lord Belmore, sit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; Armar Lowry Corry being created visc. Belmore, of Castlecool, 1790.

CASTLECOOT, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. The family of *Coot*, (now earl Mountrath) was created visc. *Coot of Castlecoot*, in 1660. This place made a noble defence in 1642; in an assault made against it by the rebels, many of them were slain, who (as *Borlase* observes) were decently interred and not beheaded, as the Irish were accustomed to do; for this kindness the Irish commander sent capt. Coote a present of tobacco,

bacco, then very acceptable. Decapitation was an old Scythian practice, and introduced by the northern colonies into these Isles.

CASTLECOR, a rectory in dioc. Meath, sit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also a village in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster; where an abbey was once erected.

CASTLECORITH, otherwise *Castlecort* in co. Cork, prov. Munster; here is a handsome house fronted with hewn stone and flanked at each angle with turrets; and near it is a pleasant park, where are the remains of a fortification, in the midst of which stood a castle; to the W. are the ruins of the parish church of *Kilbrin*.

CASTLECORRA, sit. in bar. Corraha, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLECORRY, sit. near Enniskillen, prov. Ulster.

CASTLECREAGH, sit. in bar. Moyearne, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CASTLECUFF, sit. in bar. Tinsinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Fairs held 22 Nov.

CASTLEDAWSON, a fair town in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Fair days 1 Jan. Wedn. after Easter day, 1 June and Aug.

CASTLE-DE-BURGO, sit. near Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEDERG, a fair town in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fairs held 1 Jan. 16 Feb. 26 May, 1 July, 3 Aug. 20 Oct. and 3 Dec.

CASTLEDERMOT, a fair and post town in bar. Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; sit. near 34 miles S. W. of Dublin: lat 52:53, lon. 6:55. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and was once a large fortified town, and the residence of the kings who bore the name of Dermot. Here is one of the antient round towers, and the first charter school was erected in this town, which was endowed with 20 acres of land, rent free for ever, by the most noble James marquis of Kildare, whose father, earl of Kildare, gave 500*l.* in his life time, and bequeathed 500*l.* more, which was applied in building and enlarging the school, which was opened in 1734, for the reception of 40 children. Fairs held 24 Feb. Tuesday after Easter Tuesday, 24 May, 4 and 5 Aug. 29 Sept. and 19 Dec. This place was for some ages called *Triffledermot*: we are likewise told that St. *Diermit* about the year 500, founded a priory of regular canons here, from whence it was named *Disart Diarmuda*. In the 9th century it was plundered by the Danes; at which time there was a celebrated school here, in which *Cormac* bishop of Cashel was educated, who on his decease in 907 or 908, was interred in this priory. In this age or the

succeeding one, the round tower, old church and crosses which are here, are supposed by some to have been erected. Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, bestowed on the soldiers who followed him into Ireland, large possessions. To Walter de Riddlesford he gave the lands of Murthy and Imaile, in which Castledermot stands, being the antient patrimony of the O'Tohills or O'Tools. The 3rd. lord Offaly marrying the daughter and heir of Riddlesford, became possessed of Castledermot and his other lands, and erected a castle in the town. In 1264 Rich. de Rupella, lord justice of Ireland, together with lord Theobald Butler and lord John Cogan, were taken prisoners by Maurice Fitz-Gerald and Maurice Fitz-Maurice, as was the red earl of Ulster. The Burkes and Geraldines quarrelled about some land in Connaught, and filled the whole kingdom with war and tumult: a meeting was appointed at Castledermot, when the foregoing outrage was committed, and the prisoners sent to Fitz-Gerald's castle of Ley. In 1302 Thomas lord Offaly founded a monastery for conventual franciscans in Castledermot, to which the family of Delahoides were great benefactors. In 1315 Roger Mortimer opposed Bruce the Scottish invader, a battle was fought at Kells in Meath; Bruce was victorious, over-ran the country and took Castledermot, and the next year spoiled the town: just before this the lord justice made a great slaughter of the rebels at this place, who had risen against the government while deeply engaged with Bruce: the latter after destroying the franciscan convent in Castledermot, and taking away the books, vestments, and all the ornaments of the church, with the most impious and sacrilegious violence, was entirely defeated by lord Edmund Botiller near the town. In 1328 Thomas the 2d earl of Kildare died; he built St. Mary's chapel in the convent, and was interred in it, together with his wife Joan, daughter of Richard earl of Ulster. In 1414 the Irish rebelled in Leinster; and Thomas Crawley archbishop of Dublin and lord justice, advanced as far as Castledermot with a small army to oppose them: he continued there with his clergy in prayer for their success; the event was answerable to their wishes, for the enemy were defeated with the loss of an 100 men at Kilkea. In 1499 on the 26 Aug. a parliament was held at Castledermot, which granted to the king an impost of 12*d.* per pound upon all merchandize imported to be sold, wine and oil excepted; orders were also made that the nobility should ride on saddles, according to the English fashion, and should wear their robes in parliament, and both clergy and laity gave the king a subsidy. In 1532 Gerald the 9th earl of Kildare rebelled, and after destroying the co. Kilkenny

kenny with fire and sword, plundered the people of Castledermot on a fair day, and killed many of them. During the rebellion of 1641 Castledermot was alternately in the hands of opposite parties. In 1650 it was taken by colonels Reynolds and Hewson: from that time its walls have mouldered to decay, so that now not a vestige remains: the castle and some parts of the monasteries still exist. The number of houses in 1793 was 163; 63 were of lime and stone, and slated, the rest were cabins. It has no manufactures, and is principally supported by the great post road running thro' it from Dublin to Cork. The round tower is used as a belfry, the arch of it is semicircular, and seems to have been adorned with the chevron moulding. It is said that a mint was established to coin money in this town about 1377, and that the house in which the parliament then was holden here, has been since converted into an inn.—There is also a place of this name in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CASTLE-DILLON, the magnificent seat of the Rt. Hon. sir Caple Molyneux, sit. near Rich-hill, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Here 2 conspicuous obelisks stand in view; one of them has been erected to commemorate the order of St. Patrick; the other in honour of the volunteers of Ireland.

CASTLE-DOBBS, sit. near 3 miles from Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CASTLE-DOD, sit. about 2 miles S. of Charleville, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it formerly belonged to the family of the Fitzgeralds, but is now only a modern built good house.

CASTLE-DRUM, sit. 3 miles W. of Castlemain, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; this place was destroyed in 1641. It was built by the *Moriarties*, or as others say by an English family called *Murice*, by an heiress of whom the ancestors of all the *Fitzgeralds* got their possessions in Kerry.

CASTLE DURREW, a post town, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Here is a handsome seat of lord Ashbrook.

CASTLE-ELLIS, or *Castle-ellish*, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CASTLE-FIERY, sit. towards the banks of the river *Mang*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it formerly belonged to the *Macarties*, and is on the estate of lord Kenmare.

CASTLE-FIN, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; 107 miles from Dublin. Fairs held Easter-monday, Whitfun-monday, 1 Monday before 10 Oct. 22 Nov. and Monday after Christmas.

CASTLE-FORBES, the seat of lord Granard, sit. near Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CASTLE-FORE, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-FREEMAN, sit. near *Oldcastle*, prov. Leinster.

CASTLE-FREKE, a pleasant seat, about 3 miles S. E. from Ross, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it commands an extensive view of the ocean and coast to the W. Adjacent to it is a large park, and also a fine fresh water lake, stored with pike; over which is an agreeable terrace.

CASTLE-GALLEA, sit. by the adjoining borders of the co. Leitrim and Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-GAR, sit. near *Ballinasloe*, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-GORE, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CASTLE-GRAVE, sit. in bar. Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CASTLE-GREGORY, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; before the wars of 1641, it was possessed by *Walter Hussy*, esq. who was proprietor of the *Magheries* and *Ballybegan*, and having a considerable party under his command, made a garrison of his castle; where being long pressed by Cromwell's forces, he escaped in the night with all his men, and got into *Minard* castle, in which being soon beset by the colonels *Le'Hunt* and *Sadler*; after some time spent, the English observing that the besieged made use of pewter bullets, he and his men were blown up by powder, laid under the vaults of the castle.

CASTLE-GUARD, at Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; it is a magnificent mount of an amazing magnitude, all artificial, and encompassed with a double ditch and vallum; 'tis now all planted with wood, and looks very romantic; the perpendicular height of the mount from the bed of its foundation, is nearly 90 feet, and the depth of the main trench, between 30 and 40; the circumference at the top is not less than 140, and round the foundation upwards of 600 feet. There appears to have been from foundations yet remaining, two concentric octagonal buildings upon the summit of it; the one seems to have been a sort of town or castle, and the other a kind of breast work or gallery by way of parapet or battlement, probably an outward keep or guard. On one side there is also a Sally terras, which crosses the main ditch, and communicates with the outward works. This is manifestly a work of great labour, and some conclude it to be a sepulchral monument and burying place of some of the Irish kings; others, that it was for assemblies of the people to debate on public affairs.

CASTLE-

CASTLE-HACKET, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; above 97 miles from Dublin; it has fairs on 2 Oct. near which at the foot of *Knocmac-hill* are the ruins of a castle.

CASTLE-HAVEN, a village with a small but neat harbour, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munster: the entrance to it by the harbour is not half a mile over. Lat. 51:25, lon. 9:0. It gives title of earl to the family of *Touchet*, lord Audley, antient barons of England: and is a rectory in dioc. of Ross. The family of *Luttrell*, was also created visc. *Carhampton*, of *Castlehaven*, in 1781, and afterwards earl *Carhampton*. It was formerly called *Glanbarahane*, and by the Spaniards *Porto Castella*; being famous for a sea fight between sir *Richard Levison* and *Don Pedro de Zuibar*, the Spanish Admiral; A. D. 1602. Near the entrance is an old castle, to command the harbour; but the hills adjoining command the castle. The parish church of *Castlehaven* is dedicated to St. *Barahane*, and near it is a deep rocky glen, called *Glanbarahane*. The eastern point, is called *Galleon point*; since *Adm. Levison* in queen Eliz. time sunk some galleons in it. Here are the remains of an intrenchment cast up by the Spaniards, and the ovens used by them; are also still to be seen; on one side are the ruins of *Rahine-castle*, which belonged to the *O'Donovans*. In the wall are several cannon balls, which were shot at it, from some vessels in the harbour. The channel here is bold and deep, gradually decreasing from 30 to 14 feet water at low tides; opposite *Castlehaven* which lies on the W. shore, there is good anchoring ground.

CASTLE-HIDE, a village in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CASTLE-HILL, sit. near *Antadorn*, in bar. *Kinlearty*, co. Down, prov. Ulster. This was the principal seat of the *Macartanes*. A neighbouring old church in *Loughin Island*, is thought to have been the place of their sepulture, and there is a chapel there, called *Mac-Cartane's* chapel.

CASTLE-HUMES, sit. in bar. Maghereboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

CASTLE-FANE, sit. near Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CASTLE-INGH, sit. in bar. Shellillogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CASTLE-ING, sit. near Roscrea, prov. Munst.

CASTLE-ISHIN, sit. on the extremity of co. Cork, prov. Munster; was one of the seats of the *Fitzgeralds*.

CASTLE-ISLAND, sit. in bar. *Truaghnamy*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, above 133 miles from Dublin; about 8 miles E. of *Tralee*, and 30 N. W. of Cork; it holds fairs on 1 Aug. and Oct. Here is a decent parish church, a

good parsonage house, a foot barrack, a session and market house, with a handsome assembly room for dancing, and some tolerable inns, tho' the town has been much decayed, owing, we are told, to some division of interest among the proprietors. In descending the mountains towards *Castle Island*, the country hath a vegetable agreeable aspect; the soil being mostly a fine limestone ground; and yet there are fewer improvements, and less tillage here, than in other places, where the land is not so proper for it; tho' much has lately been done by reclaiming bogs as well as by new roads. This place gave the title of baron to the family of *Herbert*; and now gives that of visc. to the family of *Gage*. The castle is said to have been erected by *Geoffrey Maurice*, or *de Marisc*, lord justice of Ireland, anno 1226, during the reign of Henry III. the ruins of which castle still remain. Round the walls the river *Mang*, being here but an inconsiderable stream, flowed in a kind of ditch, over which were formerly drawbridges, &c. In antient times it was reckoned a place of strength, and was taken anno 1345, by sir *Ralph Ufford*, lord justice of Ireland, it being then held out for *Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald*, the first earl of Desmond, by sir *Eustace de la Poer*, sir *Wm. Grant*, and sir *John Cotterel*, who were all executed by *Ufford*. Near this place also Gerald IVth. earl of Desmond, commonly called the poet, is said to have been murdered in 1397. In Q. Eliz's grant of this seignory to the family of *Herbert*, it is styled the manor and seignory of *Mount Eagle Loyal*. It extends about 12 Irish miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and contains 37,128 Irish plantation acres; of which only 14,211 are reckoned profitable, the remainder being mountain and bog. *Castle Island* is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert; it has a charter-school, to which Rob. Fitzgerald, esq; in behalf of himself and the Rt. Hon. lord Branden, the Hon. Arthur Crossby, esq; John Blennerhassett, esq; Rich. Meredith, esq; Edw. Herbert, esq; granted about 26 acres of land; and the aforesaid gentlemen engaged to procure 200l. toward building the school, which was accordingly opened in 1762, for the reception of 40 children.

CASTLE-JORDAN sit. according to *Scale's Hib. Atl.* in the most Eastern part of the bar. of *Lune*, but according to Dr. Beaufort it is in the bar. of *Moyfenarth*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. It is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

CASTLE-KEILY, sit. near the Leinster aqueduct of the grand canal, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; not far from the village of *Sallins*: here are the ruins of an antient church, with a burial ground still used.

CASTLE-KELLY, sit. near *Athlone*, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE

CASTLE-KIRK, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEKNOCK, a bar. with a decayed village in it of same name, sit. in co. Dublin, about 3 miles from Dublin, prov. Leinster; here are the ruins of a castle, formerly a place of great strength, built by the *Tyrrels*, in the reign of Hen. II. It is otherwise written *Castlenock*. Rich. Tyrrel founded an abbey here, dedicated to St. Brigid, for regular canons following the rule of St. Augustin; it became in time a parish church, and is now a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

CASTLE-LACHAN, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 132 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE-LEMAN, see *Castle-Lyons*.

CASTLE-LESLIE, a handsome seat sit. at Glaslough, in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Here is a fine lake covering 120 acres; and a wood of 100 acres spreading over a fine bold hill, and hanging down to the water in one deep shade, the effect of which is remarkably beautiful.

CASTLE-LINY, sit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CASTLE-LOST, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CASTLE-LOUGH, the ruins of this castle, which was built on a rock, are sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, near Killarney: it was entirely demolished in the wars of 1641.

CASTLE-LUMNEY, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CASTLE-LYONS, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. This place was formerly called *Castle Lehan*, from the *O'Lehans*, an ancient Irish sept; 'tis now called *Castle-Lyons*, and sit. 111 miles from Dublin; a well built market town, pleasantly seated and well watered, in a rich fruitful soil, a short way from the river *Bride*. In this place *John de Barry* founded a monastery for conventual franciscans, anno 1307; upon the dissolution it was granted to the earl of *Cork*, who assigned it to his son-in-law, David, the first earl of *Barrymore*; or rather to his daughter, for in his will, he leaves this place to his "daughter Barrymore, to buy her gloves and pins." A considerable part of this abbey still remains, particularly the choir, nave, and steeple of the church. This town lies well for the linen manufacture, and is distant 12 reputed miles from Cork. The lord Barrymore built an elegant house here, on the foundation of *O'Lehan's castle*. In throwing down some of the old walls of it, a chimney-piece was discovered with this inscription, "*Lehan O'Cullane hoc fecit. MCIII.*" which shews that stone buildings were much earlier in Ireland, than some of our modern antiquarians

allow them to have been. This is a post-town, and holds fairs on 1 Jan. Easter Tuesd. Whit. Mond. 28 Aug. 29 Sept. and 16 Nov.—This is also the name of a seat near *Hazle-hatch*, by the borders of the co. Kildare and banks of the grand canal, prov. Leinster, about 11 miles from Dublin. Here is a superb mansion house erected by Mr. Aylmer.

CASTLE-MACADAMS, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

CASTLE-MAGARRET, sit. in bar. Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEMAGNER or *Castlemagnor*, sit. according to Dr. *Smyth*, in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster, about 2 miles to the N. of Clonmene, near the Blackwater; but Dr. Beaufort and others place it in the bar. of Orrery. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne. In the rebellion of 1641, this castle belonged to *Richard Magner*, agent for the Irish inhabitants of Orrery and *Kilmare*. When Cromwell was at *Clonmel*, he went to pay a visit to him, but being represented as a very troublesome fellow, who had been active in the rebellion, Cromwell sent him with a letter to col. *Phare*, the governor of Cork, in which was an order to execute the bearer.—*Magner* who suspected foul play, had scarce left *Clonmel* when he opened the letter, read the contents, and sealing it up, instead of proceeding towards Cork, turned off to *Mallow* and delivered it to the officer who commanded there, with directions as from Cromwell, for him to deliver it to col. *Phare*. This officer had often preyed upon *Magner's* land, for which he was resolved to be revenged. The officer suspecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly amazed the governor, who knew him to be an honest man, and immediately sent an express to Cromwell for further directions, who being extremely chagrined to be so serv'd, sent orders to let the officer have his liberty, and to apprehend *Magner*, but the latter had taken care to get out of his reach.

CASTLEMAIN, a fair town, sit. in bar. Truaghmacny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, about 148 miles from Dublin; it gives title of visc. to the family of *Child*. Lat. 52, N. lon. 9: 35, W. it lies about 4 miles S. of *Tralee*, and holds fairs 3 Sept. and 21 Nov. It takes its name from an ancient castle that was erected here, on a bridge over the river *Mang*, said to have been built at the joint charge of *Macarty More*, and one of the earls of *Desmond*, as a place of defence between their respective frontiers. Each of these great men was to have an equal claim to this fortress, and they agreed to give and receive possession of it alternately; *Macarty* went first into the castle, and surrendered it to *Desmond*, who instead of giving possession of it in his

His turn, ordered his followers to hold it, who shut the gates, and drove off *Macarty* and his people. This place continued in Desmond's family, until Queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was delivered up to *James the last earl*. During the troubles of 1641, the *Irish* kept a constant garrison therein, until it was taken and demolished by *Ludlow*; on the restoration it was kept in the hands of the crown; and a constable appointed to guard it, (tho' it has been a long time in ruins) the clerk of the crown for this county, was commonly appointed to this office, having a small piece of land annexed to it for his salary. It formerly gave title of visc. to the family of *Munson*, and afterwards the dignity of earl to *Roger Palmer*, esq. who was so created by king *Char. Ild.* 1661, but the title in that family is now extinct. Castlemain is but an inconsiderable village, and hath nothing in it remarkable; the banks of the river *Mang*, which wind from hence in a serpentine manner to the sea, are composed of a rich clay, and the same soil lies at the bottom of the river, which is deep enough for vessels of 50 tons and upwards, to sail up to the bridge at high water, where they may lie in soft oozy ground to discharge; some vessels are unloaded here on the bank side, which serves as a wharf; they are generally freighted with *rock-salt* from England, considerable quantities of which are refined in this neighbourhood; and others are laden with iron ore, which is carried on horses to the iron foundery near *Muncruss*. 3 miles W. of *Castlemain*, are the ruins of *Castle-drum*; it was destroyed in 1641. The Bay of *Castlemain* is extremely wild and dangerous, nor is it advisable for any vessel to trust to her being saved by sailing up towards the harbour of *Castlemain*, which lies in the bottom of the bay; she ought therefore to endeavour as the wind may happen to blow, to sail either into *Valentia* or *Dingle*, which last lies on the N. side of the bay, in either of which places she will be secure from all winds. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. W. of *Castlemain*, on the lands of *Farnasi*, part of the estate of the college of *Dublin*, there is a strong chalybeat water, which at the well has a sulphureous smell, like the washing of a gun barrel; this water has been little used, and therefore nothing positive can be said of its virtues.

CASTLE-MARTIN, sit. in bar. *Kilcullen*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*. Here are the ruins of a chapel, which was founded about A. D. 1200 by *Richard* lord of *Castlemartin*, and dependent on the church of *Kilcullen*; it was a mausoleum and chapel for his family, according to the custom of that age, and therefore very small, being only 20 feet by 16: in the centre was the tomb of the founder, now almost destroyed: what renders this chapel deserving of notice, is the

singularity of the steeple, consisting of little more than 2 parallel walls: a door from the chapel conducts by 6 or 7 steps, to a narrow passage between the walls, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, from which opening into the chapel, is a door about 8 feet from the floor; and at the end of that passage, by an ascent of 4 more steps, is a similar door opening into the church-yard; these doors are just sufficient for a man to stand in, and were evidently intended as portals to the pulpit, from whence the priest exhorted the congregation. The chancel being small, none were admitted into it, except the family of the founder; the others, as tenants and strangers, remained in the open air. From one portal the priest preached to the congregation within, and from the other to those without. Several such pulpits are in the churches on the continent, but we do not know of any other in Ireland. In the arched ceiling of the pulpit, is a round hole thro' which evidently came the rope of a bell. The original height of the steeple, from the ruins cannot now be determined. The chapel, by its founder, was granted in 1212, to the priory of *Christ-church* *Dublin*, with 7 acres of land.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a borough, fair and post town, also a rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*, sit. in bar. *Imokilly*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; distant 123 miles from *Dublin*, and about 12 S. E. of *Cork*. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, lon. $8^{\circ} 0'$; it holds fairs on 2 May and Oct. and returns two members to parliament, patron the earl of *Shannon*. It gives title of baron to a branch of the noble family of *Boyle*, and has a charter-school which was opened in 1749 for forty children, which was endowed by the Rt. Hon. Henry earl of *Shannon*, with two English acres of land in perpetuity; he also gave a lease of lives renewable for ever, of 10 English acres of land at the yearly acknowledgment of 5 shillings during his life, and granted to it 10 English acres more, at the yearly acknowledgment of 4 shillings per acre for three lives. Here is a handsome church, alms-house, and spinning-school for the encouragement of the linen manufacture. This place was formerly called *Ballymartin*, and was a seat of a branch of the *Fitzgeralds*, called *Seneschals* of *Imokilly*. In the year 1663, it was incorporated by the interest of the first E. of *Orrery*; and was also called *Leper's-town*, as it is said from a leper-house belonging to an adjacent place named *Ballyouteragh*, which is a village said to have been remarkable for a copper manufactory; *Ballyouteragh* literally signifying a town of braziers; yet there is no copper ore near this place, but iron mine almost every where round it. At *Castlemartyr* is a seat of the earl of *Shannon*; and a mile S. E. a river called the *Dowr* breaks out of a lime-stone rock, after taking a subterraneous course of about

about a mile, having its rise near *Mogerly*; not far off is the ruined castle of *Ballyrenone*, sit. near the E. end of the strand of *Ballycotton*.

CASTLE-MARY, a handsome seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster: a small mile W. of Cloyne, and no great distance from the E. side of *Cork harbour*; having an agreeable prospect of it. It was formerly called *Cot's rock*, from the remains of a Druid's altar still to be seen in an orchard on the demesne of this estate. This altar consists of a large stone 15 feet long and 8 broad, of a rough irregular figure, approaching to an oval form. The highest part of it is 9 feet from the ground: it is supported by three other great stones; adjoining to it is a large round flag or table which was probably used for cutting up the victims for the sacrifice. On these lands there is a white chalky substance, which does not ferment with acids; it is tinged with a yellow ochre, and lies 7 or 8 feet from the surface; it is said to plaister well; and if tempered with proper liquids might make a good material for *stucco*; it burns red and will not make pipes; being laid on land, no corn came up where it was used.

CASTLE-MATRASS, sit. near Rathkeale, in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CASTLE-MITCHEL, sit. near Mullingar, prov. Leinster.

CASTLE-MOGHAN, the ruins of a castle so called; sit. near *Crook-haven*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CASTLE-MOORISK, sit. in bar. Moorisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEMORE, sit. in the parish of Movily, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it was formerly built by the *Mac Swineys*, but afterwards belonged to the *Macartys*; being fortified by *Phelim Mc. Owen Carty*, in the rebellion of 1641. — Also a place in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. — and another in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, both in prov. Leinster; the latter is a chapelry in dioc. of Leighlin. — There is also a vicarage of same name in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-MORRES, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; having fairs on 12 May, Aug. and Nov. The family of Morres was created visc. Mountmorres of *Castlemorres*, in 1763.

CASTLE-MOUNTJOY, sit. near Dunganon, prov. Ulster.

CASTLE-NOCK, see *Castleknock*.

CASTLE-OLIVER, sit. near *Mitchel's-town*, prov. Munster.

CASTLEOTWAY, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; having fairs 5 and 6 Apr. 18 and 19 Sept. — Also a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster: having fairs on 5 Apr.

CASTLEOYNE, a seat of lord Shelburne, near Templemore, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CASTLE-PALACE, a fine and large edifice, sit. near Dunloe castle, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Near it is *Beaufort*, a handsome seat.

CASTLEPLUNKET, a fair town in bar. Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; near 79 miles from Dublin. Having fairs on 1 Thursday O. S. May, 13 Aug. and 11 Oct. Within a few miles of which are the ruins of a church and an abbey.

CASTLEPOLLARD, a fair and post town, in bar. Half-fore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; having fairs on 21 May, 1 and 2 Aug. 10 Oct. and Dec. distant about 49 miles from Dublin.

CASTLEPOOKY, sit. near Doneraile, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; at this place lived one Mr. *Richard Morgan*, who died 15 Oct. 1748, in the 107th year of his age; he had been clerk of the Crown and Peace for this co. in king James II'd. time; he never eat salt with his meat, and died with no other complaint, than the mere effect of old age.

CASTLERAGHAN, or *Castleragham*, a bar. with a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; the latter is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore: lat. 53:48, lon. 7:42.

CASTLERATH, this is a very old castle, sit. a small distance from Ballymascanlan, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster; it appears to have been an antient dwelling of some person of distinction; and probably that of a bishop or abbot; if we may judge of the chapel adjoining it. It stands on the plain between the sea and the mountains of Carlingford; and near it are several old forts or raths, such as the first invaders, or prime planters of this island are supposed to have inhabited. A few roods from it are the remains of a tumulus or sepulchral mount: and about a mile farther, towards the sea, stands the tower or castle of *Ballug*.

CASTLEREA, a fair and post town in bar. Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; 84 miles from Dublin, and about 12 miles N. W. of Roscommon; it has fairs 23 May, 21 June, 23 Aug. and 7 Nov. Here is an elegant seat, built on the scite of the old castle, with beautiful improvements all round it. A mile from hence are the ruins of a church.

CASTLEREAGH, a bar. having a village or post town in it of same name, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; 'tis so called from an antient castle, the ruins of which lie about 2 miles S. E. of Belfast bridge; it is seated on the top of a hill, and is one of those forts, the erection of which is usually ascribed to the Danes. This fort has a fosse which encompasses three-fourths

fourths of it, and once probably surrounded the whole: in the midst of the fort stood the castle, formerly the seat of *Con O'Neill*, proprietor of that large tract of country which was afterwards divided among the lords Claneboys, Ardes, and the ancestors of the present lord Hillsboro'. It was otherwise called *Castle-claneboy*, and also said to have been inhabited sometime by one of the *O'Neils* family called *Hugh Flain*, whose posterity enjoyed this barony, with other baronies in the co. Down and Antrim, till the beginning of the reign of king James Ist. Castlereagh is now the estate of lord Hillsborough, and tho' made up of a few scattered houses, yet it is the head of a manor, where his senechal holds his courts. Fairs are held here 5 July, 27 Oct.—This is likewise the name of a place in bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.—And another in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

CASTLEREYNELL, sit. near *Mullingar*, prov. Leinster.

CASTLERICARD, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CASTLERICHARD, sit. in bar. Coshmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

CASTLEROACH, or *Castleroch*, (now in ruins) sit. about 4 miles from Dundalk, in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CASTLEROCK, a place so called in bay of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; it stands on a hill to the E. a little above *Carmoyle*.

CASTLEROE, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

CASTLEROY, sit. in bar. Pobleobryan, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CASTLERUDDERY, sit. in bar. Talbots-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CASTLEBAFFRON, sit. 1 mile E. of Doneraile, co. Cork, prov. Munster; so called from the large quantities of that plant formerly growing there; adjoining is a well built house, agreeably seated on the banks of the river, which forms several pleasant cascades in view of the house, which has a regular front of grey marble. The castle was boldly erected on the banks of the river Awbeg.

CASTLESALEM, now called *Banduff*; sit. 1 mile N. W. of *Ros*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; 'tis a strong romantic building.

CASTLESAMPSON, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; having fairs on 7 May, 6 Aug. 29 Sept. and 6 Dec.

CASTLESCREEN, sit. on the W. side of the road leading from *Killough* to *Downpatrick*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is now in ruins, and was built within a Danish rath, near which are many remains of heathen monuments.

CASTLESHANE, sit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; 59 miles from Dublin, where fairs are held on 21 June and July, 12 Aug. and 15 Dec.

CASTLESHANNON, a handsome seat near the village of Ballyheigh, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CASTLESTRANGFORD, see *Strangford*.

CASTLESTEWART, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; it gives title of visc. and baron to the family of *Stewart*.

CASTLESYBIL, a ruined castle so called by the Irish; which signifies *Elizabeth Castle*, it is sit. on the isthmus between the harbour of Smerewick and Ferriter's creek, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CASTLETALBOT, sit. near Enniscorthy, prov. Leinster.

CASTLETARMON, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 1 mile beyond *Pettigoe*. Here are the ruins of a castle; also the seat of the Rev. Mr. Tisdal.

CASTLETERRA, sit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

CASTLETOWN, a fair town in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster, sit. 110 miles from Dublin; it has fairs on 1 Jan. Easter-tuesday, 12 May and 4 Sept. and lies opposite to the *Island of Beerhaven*, which is about 6 miles long, very coarse, mountainous and rugged. This place is also called *Castledermot*; S. E. from which, stood the celebrated castle of *Dunboy*.—*Castletown* is also the name of a fair town in bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, 48 miles from Dublin, having fairs on 29 June and 18 Oct. 2 miles from which, are the ruins of the castle of *Rush-hall*. Here is a handsome moat, on which a stone building was formerly erected, but 'tis now destroyed.—Also a village of same name in bar. Slewmary, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.—Another in bar. Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. Killaloe, sit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary,—and a village in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick; both in prov. Munster.—There is also a fair town of same name in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, where fairs are held on 5 July. *Castletown* is likewise the name of Mr. *Cenolly's* superb house and demesne, 2 miles beyond *Leixlip*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, about 10 miles from Dublin. This house is generally considered as one of the finest in the kingdom, it is built entirely of hewn stone, and contains a range of 13 windows in each of the three stories. A colonade supported by 9 columns on each side, joins the house to the 2 wings, which are each 2 stories high, and 7 windows in breadth. The apartments are elegantly finished; the grand stair-case is very magnificent, and ornamented with brass balustrades.

The

The demesnes and plantations about the house are extensive and beautiful.

CASTLETOWNCASTLE, sit. about a mile W. of *Dundalk*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster. This castle has several rooms in it very habitable, and lies on the N. side of a hill, being observable for several miles along the great N. road; it commands a full view of the harbour and bay of *Dundalk*, *Sleave-gullion*, and the mountains of *Carlingford*. The fine old Danish station and mountain, which borrows its name from the neighbourhood of this castle, crowns the same hill, and a little below, stand the ruins of an old church or chapel, now covered with ivy, and made use of by the country people as a burial place. The castle was formerly defended by a strong wall, and other works of circumvallation, and not far from it, on the plain below, there has been formerly a very considerable fort or camp, little inferior to that above it; being more advantageously sit. near the river, which runs close by one side of it. Castletown was sacked and destroyed by *Edw. le Bruce*, brother to the king of *Scotland*, about the year 1318.

CASTLETOWN-DELVIN, sit. in bar. *Delvin*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*; above 35 miles from *Dublin*. Here is the fine seat of the earl of *Westmeath*; this is a post and fair town. Fairs held 1 Aug. and Dec. it is also a vicarage in dioc. of *Meath*.

CASTLETOWN-ELY, a rectory in dioc. of *Kilaloe*, sit. in bar. *Clonliff*, *King's co.* prov. *Leinster*.

CASTLETOWN-GEOGHAN, a fair town in co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*. Fairs held 29 Sept. and 10 Oct.

CASTLETOWNLANDS, a fair town in co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*. Fair days 15 June, and 29 Sept.

CASTLETOWN-MACENERY, a fair town in co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*. Fair days 11 Feb. 17 Apr. 3 Nov. 1 Dec. It was formerly the seat of *Mac Eney*. Here we find the ruins of a very large monastery, and some other such buildings, which evince the dignity and splendor of that antient family.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE, a fair and post town, in bar. *Fermoy*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; 115 miles from *Dublin*. Here are the ruins of a fine old castle, seated on an eminence, once the seat of the *Rôaches*, lords of *Fermoy*, which they forfeited. It lies over the river *Awbeg*, and is built on a rock, from whence there is a passage cut down to the river. Opposite to it is a field which they call the *camp-field*; from whence a battery was erected, by a party of the parliament's forces, anno 1649, against the castle; which was then defended by the lady of lord *Roche* for several days, in a very gallant manner: this lord refused a composition for his

estate from *Oliv. Cromwell*. Here is a parish church, which is a vicarage in dioc. of *Cloyne*. Fairs are held 25 May, 28 July, 29 Sept. 12 Dec. A mile from *Castletown-roche* on the opposite side of the *Awbeg*, is the castle of *Carrignaconnny*; and at *Bridgetown*, which is also about a mile from *Castletown*, where the *Awbeg* empties itself into the *Blackwater*, are the ruins of an abbey, built in 1314, opposite the great altar of which are the remains of the tomb of the founder, *Alex. Fitz-hugh Roche*. It was most pleasantly sit. at the very confluence of the two rivers, which glide thro' a deep rocky glen, opposite to the building. Here was a bridge formerly over both the rivers.

CASTLE-TOWNSHEND, a village in bar. *Carberry*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

CASTLE-UPTON, the seat of lord *Temple*, town, sit. in co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

CASTLE-WARD, sit. a mile W. of *Strangford*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*: and seated on a bay of the same name; it is so called from a castle erected there when the family of the *Wards* first settled in *Ireland*, but the antient name of the place was *Carrick-na-Sheannagh*, i. e. the *Fox's rock*. On the bay that opens to the gardens of this demesne, (which formerly was occupied by the late Mr. *Justice Ward*) is a singular contrivance for supplying a mill with water. A dead wall is carried across the gut, in which are the two arches, and in them two flood-gates fixed, the one to admit the tide, and the other to keep it in, or let it out as occasion serves: by this means a corn-mill is perpetually supplied with water, which can never fail as long as the tide flows here. Here is the seat of lord *Bangor*: *Robt. Ward* being created visc. *Bangor* of *Castleward* in 1781.

CASTLEWARDEN, sit. in bar. *Salt*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*.

CASTLEWELLAN, otherwise written *Castlewelin* or *Castlevellin*; a fair and post town sit. in bar. upper *Iveagh*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; 63 miles from *Dublin*. Fair days 1 Feb. May, June, Sept. and 13 Nov. and Tuesday before Christmas. It lies near 2 miles N. of *Briansford*; is the head of a manor, and formerly one of the seats of the family of *Magenis*. It is pleasantly sit. on the side of a small lake, called after the name of the place. Here is a park and plantations of lord *Glerawly*. The family of *Annesley* (now earl of *Annesley*) was created *baron Annesley* of *Castlewella* 20 Sept. 1758.

CASTLEWRAY, sit. in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

CASTRACORE, a rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*, sit. in bar. *Imokilly*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

CASTROPETER, a rectory in dioc. of *Kildare*, sit. in bar. *Coolestown*, *King's co.* prov. *Leinster*.

CASTRO-

CASTROVENTRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CAT, a rock on coast of co. Cork, in bar. Bear and Bantry, prov. Munster.

CATHAIGH-INNIS, or *Inis Cathay*, an Island sit. in the mouth of the river Shannon, between the co's Clare and Kerry, prov. Munster. St. Patrick founded a monastery here, and placed St. *Senan* over it; it became afterwards a bishoprick, and was united to that of Limerick in 1188 or 1190. The monastery was frequently plundered by the Danes. It is now called *Inis Scattery*, or the Island of Scattery. Here is one the ancient round towers.

CATHERINE'S-GROVE, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CATHEMAINE, sit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CATHERLOGH, a bar. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. It was also the ancient name of that co.

CAT'S-HOLE, a great cave under a hill in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; the first passage into it is very low, so that you must creep on all fours, if you would enter. When you have proceeded in this posture, about 14 or 15 feet, you may rise and walk upright, for here the cave is 7 or 8 feet high; and if you bring light with you, you may behold a piece of nature's architecture, the vault being handsomely arched; the first room that entertains you is pretty large, about 10 or 12 feet square; hence are divers narrow apartments, verging E. S. and W. two of these of the length of one perch or two, grow so narrow and incommodious, that they give but little encouragement to a further search; the third towards the W. is larger, but grows at last both uneven and narrow; the natives hereabout pretend that it ends at *Croach Patrick*, in Connaught. Towards the latter end of the wars of 1641, this cave was for some time the lurking place of the chief of the *Westmeath* rebels.

CAUM-CARIG, a hill so called, sit. about 6 miles from *Macroomp*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; the name signifies, the *crooked rocks*, it is a rugged hill, which you must pass over, before you come to the village of *Millstreet* in that co.

CAVAN, a co. in the prov. Ulster, bounded by the co's Fermanagh, Monaghan, Meath, Longford and Leitrim; its length from E. to W. is 40 miles, and the breadth from N. to S. 22 miles; it contains 301,000 acres, 30 parishes, 7 baronies, and sends 6 members to parliament; its baronies are Tullalagh, Loughtee, Tullagharvey, Clonehee, Castleraghan, Clonmoghlan, and Tullaghonoho; the number of houses 16,314, and inhabitants 81,570. The principal ancient families of this district are the O'Reilys,

O'Sheridans, O'Currys, O'Bradys, M'Kiernans, Plunkets, and M'Tiernans. This co. is well inhabited, tho' rough, and is sprinkled with many pleasant lakes; it has much fenny pasture ground, and coarse land in many places, yet in others is not void of a rich and fertile soil. The family of *Lambert* take title of earl from this co. The linen manufacture is carried on in it, tho' it does seem to improve here as much as in other of the Northern co's. Its yearly trade in it has been averaged at £68,200. The bleach greens here are few and much scattered. *Cavan* is also the name of the principal town in this co. which is sit. in bar. Loughtee, 54 miles N. W. of Dublin; it is a borough, post and fair town, and returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the families of *Nisbit* and *Clements*. It has a weekly market on Tuesdays; a barrack for a troop of horse; and holds fairs on 1 Feb. 14 May, 14 Aug. 25 Sept. and 12 Nov. Lat. 54 : 2, lon. 7 : 23. Here was antiently a monastery founded in the year 1300 by O'Reilly, dynast of Breffany; *Owen O'Neil* the famous general of the Irish army, dying by poison (as some suppose) on 16 Nov. 1649, was buried in this abbey, of which there are not now the least remains. 1½ mile from Cavan is *Farnham-house*, the seat of Lord Farnham. There is also a place of this name sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; the lat. of which is found to be 54 : 51' : 41" lon. 7 : 23. Mr. Ma-son erected a temporary observatory here, by appointment of the royal society, in the year 1769, to observe the transit of Venus.

CAVE-HILL, a mountain in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CAVETOWN, sit. near Elphin, prov. Connaught.

CAUNGLASS-POINT, a cape in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CAUNSA-HEAD, a cape in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CECIL'S-TOWN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fair days 25 Apr. 14 May, 18 Oct. and 24 Nov.

CELBRIDGE, a very handsome village in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, about 10 miles from Dublin. 'Tis sit. on the banks of the river *Liffey*, over which it has a fine stone bridge. The church is a very neat structure, adorned with a very noble monument belonging to the *Conolly* family. In the neighbourhood are several handsome seats and fine improvements, among which the *Liffey* meanders in a beautiful manner. Here is a curious manufacture of *chip hats*; also an extensive cotton manufacture. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

CHANTINEE or *Shentinagh*, a seat with neat improvements, belonging to *James Corry*, esq; ; U.

fit. near Carrickmacross, in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

CHAPEL, fit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CHAPEL-BAY, fit. in *Big-island* one of the *Copland-islands* off the N. E. coast of the co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is so called from a church close to it, the ruins of which remain, and in the cemetery whereof the inhabitants of that island bury their dead.

CHAPELCARRON, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, fit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CHAPEL-EYEN, (or chapel of *St. Ewen* or *Keyon*) fit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. This chapel is on a hill, and cut out of the natural rock, for all one side of it appears to be the natural stone instead of a wall. It is much decayed, and has in it a curious purling brook of chrystal water; which issuing out of the rock side of the chapel, traverses it and falls thro' the opposite side of the wall, into the waters below.

CHAPEL-IZOD, a village in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, fit. near 3 miles from Dublin, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Liffey, adjoining the Phoenix park; here is a church, and a barrack for the *Royal Irish Artillery*. This place is remarkable for supplying the capital with the finest *Strawberries*; the beds of which extend for some miles towards *Lucan*, in a fine southern aspect. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin; and takes its name after *la Beale Isoud*, the daughter of Anguith or Aengus king of Ireland.—Also a seat a few miles from *Bennet's-bridge*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CHAPEL-IN-THE-WOODS, a chapelry in dioc. of Armagh, fit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

CHAPELMIDWAY, a village fit. in bar. Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within 7 miles of the metropolis. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

CHAPEL-WARD, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, fit. in bar. Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

CHARLEMONT, a borough and fair town in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, about 68 miles N. W. of Dublin; it is governed by a portrieve, and is reckoned a garrison, and has a military governor on the establishment, with a barrack for 3 companies of foot. It gives title of earl to the noble family of *Caulfield*. It stands on the river *Blackwater*; fair days, 12 May, 16 Aug. 12 Nov. It sends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Charlemont*. Lat. 54; 26, lon. 7; 14.

CHARLESFORT, a royal fortification within 1 mile E. of Kinsale, in bar. Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. Munster. So called in honour of king

Charles II. by the duke of *Ormond* in 1681: it was begun in the year 1670, the first stone being laid by the earl of *Orrery*, and was finished at the expence of £73,000. This fort is so fit. that all ships coming into the harbour of *Kinsale*, must pass within pistol shot of the battery. It is distant 108 miles from Dublin.—Also the name of a village in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CHARLESTOWN, a fair town in the King's co. prov. Leinster: fair days 20 Apr. and Oct.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, fit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough, post and fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster, in the bar. of *Orrery*; about 108 miles from Dublin. Fair days 10 Oct. and 14 Nov. It sends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Shannon*.—It was formerly called *Rathcogan*, and was erected into a corporation at the expence of the first earl of *Orrery*, lord president of Munster, where he kept his presidential court, and adorned this town with a magnificent house built in 1661, which was burned down in 1690, by a party of king James's soldiers, under command of the duke of *Berwick*. Here is a charter-school, which was endowed by the Rt. Hon. the earl of Cork and *Orrery*, with 15 acres of land and in which 23 children are usually kept: a decent parish church; and a good horse barrack. No turf bogs being contiguous to this place, fuel is dear; the lands round Charleville, are mostly under stock for butter and beef, with very little corn: the soil is a light brown earth, lying deep on a limestone bottom. This place gave title of earl to the family of Moore. Lat. 52; 13, lon. 9; 2.—Also a place near *Burros-in-Ossory*, prov. Leinster.

CHERRYMOUNT, fit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CHILCOMB, fit. near *Ross*, prov. Connaught.

CHORE-ABBEY, fit. in the village called *Middletown*, co. Cork, prov. Munster; about 122 miles from Dublin; this abbey is now in ruins. It was founded in 1180 by the *Fitzgeralds*, or according to some, by the family of *Barry*; and was supplied with monks of the Cistercian order from the abbey of *Neney* in co. Limerick, and was called the abbey of *St. Mary of Chore*, or of the *Chore of St. Benedict*.

CHURCH-BAY, fit. in Rathlin Island, in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CHURCH-HILL, a fair and post town in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Fair days 14 May, 30 Aug. and Nov. Here is a church belonging to the dioc. of *Clogher*.—Also a fair town in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fairs held, 11 May, 15 Aug. and 7 Nov.

CHURCH-ISLAND, otherwise *Inismore*, sit. in Loughgilly, bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Here St. Loman founded an abbey, which was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1416; in which the valuable manuscripts of *O'Curnin*, together with the most book of that family; and many other curiosities perished. The church lies at the east end of the island, and was the burial place of the parish of Calry. In a rock near the door of the church, is a cavity called "*our lady's bed*," which is visited by women in pregnancy, as favourable to them if they go into it, and turn thrice round, saying certain prayers, &c. The church and rock are entirely covered with ivy.

CHURCH-LAND, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fair day 14 Aug.

CHURCH-TOWN, a fair town in bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. Fair day 29 Aug. Also a place of same name sit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; in which are the ruins of the old church called *Bruheny*. In the 9th. queen Ann, an act passed for removing the site of this church. The new church is a good building in form of a cross; the chancel is paved with black and white marble, the produce of this country; in the chancel is a vault, wherein several of the earl of Egmont's family are interred. This is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.—*Church-town* is also the name of a small village, sit. 1 mile beyond *Miltown*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the metropolis; it has an ancient burial place, formerly much made use of.—There is also a place of same name, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—There is also a fair town of this name, co. Derry, prov. Ulster; fairs held on 12 Feb. 15 May, 24 Aug. and 1 Nov.—Also, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Likewise a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CIARUIDHE, the present bar. of Iraght, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, on the southern banks of the Shannon, and from which is derived *Cerrigia*, or Kerry. The chiefs of this country were called *Hy-Gain-áir-Ciaruidhe*, by contraction *O'Conor Kerry*; whose descendants were in possession of their ancient patrimony, in the beginning of the last century.

CIERRIENAOITLUGHAN, now corruptly called *Carrickasticken*, that is the rock or hill of the assembly of the elders; the mansion of the ancient inhabitants of the co. Louth; the *volantii* of Ptolemy. It is sit. near Dundalk, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster. In several hills or mounds, composing the Leabragh or Arcopagus, urns, containing the ashes of the old chiefs, have been found; but the principal rath has been in part destroyed.

CILLAICE, i. e. the full grown wood; or it may be interpreted the strong church: it was a place sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, and destroyed by Callaghan, a king of S. Munster, in 939.

GILLY, a lake in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CINEAL-EOGHEAN, pronounced *Connal Owen*, or the principal division of the northern co. of the Oll or Bolga; an ancient district in the prov. of Ulster, comprehending originally, the present co.'s of Tyrone, Armagh, Donegal and part of the co. of Derry, being the ancient divisions of *Eirgall* and *Orgall*. It was the first settlement of the Bolga in the N. about 300 years before Christ, the chiefs of which were denominated Connal or Connar, until the 4th century, when one of the sons of O'Nial, the great principal king of Hy Faillia, took possession of the eastern part, or *Orgall*; whilst the western or *Eirgall*, remained under the dominion of its native princes, which from them, was called in the latter ages, *Tir Connal*, or the country of Connal, comprehending the present co. of Donegal. *Cinel Eoghean* being thus confined to the co.'s of Derry, Tyrone and Armagh, continued under the dominion of the O'Nials, sometime after the arrival of the English, but at length was reduced to the present co. of Tyrone, being called *Tir Owen*, or the land of Owen, from whence Tyrone is derived.

CINEALFEARNAIC, a country in the ancient Thomond and co. of Clare, prov. Munster: the chiefs thereof were the *O'Deas*.

CINNEICH, or the chief place, the residence of *Dermot McCarthy*, near Bandon, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it was destroyed by Mortogh O'Brien in 1150.

CLABOY, or *Clabby*, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fair days 10 July and 15 Oct.

CLADY, (usually called *Gumber Clady*) a fair town in bar. Tyrekerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; near 108 miles from Dublin; fair days 17 May and Nov. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond this are the ruins of *O'Cane's castle*.—Also a fair town in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; sit. half-way between Strabane and Castlefin. Fair days 1 Feb. 16 May, 1 Aug. and 16 Nov.

CLAGBALLYMORE, sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLAGGON-BAY, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLAGGON-POINT, a cape in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLAGHANS, a ridge of rocks so called by the Scotch, but by the Irish *Briggs*; they lie in the bay of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; running from the N. side of it, about 300 yards into the sea.

CLAHAMAN, see *Cloghamon*.

CLAIN,

CLAIN, see *Clane*.

CLAMINE, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster: lat. 52: 13, lon. 7: 5.

CLANBRESSAIL, or *Clanbrassil*, an antient district in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, the chiefs whereof were the M'Canes; it now gives title of earl to the family of *Hamilton*.

CLANDERLAGH, or *Clanderlaw*, a bar. with a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CLANDEVA, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CLANE or *Clain*, a bar. having a fair town in it of same name, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. The latter is distant about 15 miles from Dublin. Fair days 28 Apr. 25 July, and 15 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and a small village on the river Liffey, with a neat church and the ruins of an abbey: the abbey here was founded for regular canons, by St. *Aile*, who made St. *Senchell* the elder, abbot of it. *Senchell*, afterwards removed to *Killachad Dromfoda*, where he died on 26 Mar. 548. A synod consisting of 26 bishops, with a great number of abbots, &c. was convened here in the year 1162, under *Gelasius*, archbp. of Armagh, who passed a decree, that no person should be admitted professor of divinity in any church in Ireland, who had not studied at *Armagh*. A Franciscan friary was also erected here about the year 1266, supposed to have so been by *Gerald Fitzmaurice*, lord *Offaly*; the effigies of the founder remained, about the beginning of the last century, on a marble monument, which was placed in the middle of the choir. The family of *O'Hogain* came afterward into the possession and patronage of the priory and its estate; two miles beyond *Clane*, are the ruins of a castle: and near *Clane*, is an antient mote or rath. The grand canal, which from Dublin passes thro' the co. Kildare, crosses the Liffey on an aqueduct bridge; and soon after branches off near *Clane* in a collateral cut to the river *Shannon*.

CLANEBOYS, an antient name of part of the bar. of *Ardes*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; and extending from the *Dufferin* to *Carrickfergus bay*; this tract was called *South Claneboy* to distinguish it from the *Rout* or *Glynnes* in the co. Antrim, which was called *North Claneboy*; it gives title of baron to the family of *Hamilton*, now earl *Clanbrassill*. Both were possessed in the reign of Edward III. by the sept of *Hugh-boy-O'Neil*; in 11 queen *Eliz.* an act passed for investing the queen with all the lands of *Claneboy* and the great *Ardes* that belonged to *Shane O'Neill*, many of the sept of the *O'Neills*, who were joined in rebellion with the said *Shane*; which territories were granted by patent the same year to sir *Thomas Smyth*, the father,

and *Thomas Smyth* the son, on condition that they should expel all the rebels out of the said lands, and plant the same with faithful subjects, that they should maintain for every plough land of 120 acres one English foot soldier, armed after the English manner, and for every two plough lands one light horseman armed the same way; that they should attend for 40 days the lord deputy at all hostings in the earldom of Ulster, and at 15 days warning with the third part of all such horse and foot as they covenanted to maintain by the said tenures; that they should pay to the crown 20s. per ann. rent for every plough land. These covenants however being broke through, king *James I.* became seized in *Jure Corona*, of all the said manors and lands; and divided them between *Con O'Neil*, who then obtained his pardon, sir *Hugh Montgomery* and sir *James Hamilton*,

CLANECOLMAN, a district sit. near the river *Inny*, in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; the antient proprietors of which were the *O'Melaghlin*s, by corruption *M'Laughlin*s.

CLANECONNEL, otherwise called *Waringstown*, a neat village in co. Down, prov. Ulster; about 2 miles S. W. of *Magherelin*, and near 14 N. of *Newry*. In this place and neighbourhood, the linen manufacture has been carried on to great advantage. Here is a well finished church, roofed with Irish oak, and remarkable for the workmanship of it. *William Waring*, esq; who first settled here, gave the ground for this use, and obtained an act of parliament for changing the scite of the old parish church from *Danogheloney* bridge; after which in the year 1681, he built this church at his own expence. This place was then thin of inhabitants, and much overgrown with woods: near it is a *Danish rath*, which was opened about the year 1684, and in it was found a large flat quarry-stone, placed upright like a door, which being removed, laid open an entrance into a narrow low passage about 10 feet long, and only wide enough to admit a man to creep in upon his hands and knees. This passage led into a small round vault, about 6 feet high and 8 feet wide, placed in the centre of the mount. In the middle of the vault, four long small stones were fixed in the ground, each about 2½ feet high, standing upright as supporters to a flat quarry-stone 2½ feet long, and 20 inches broad, placed on them in manner of a table; under which on the ground stood an handsome earthen urn, of a dark brownish colour, as if not thoroughly baked, about ¼ inch thick in its sides, containing broken pieces of burnt bones, mixed with ashes and fragments of burned wood.

CLANEHUGH, sit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster; it gives title of baron to the family of *Forbes*, (now earl *Granard*.)

CLANFER-

CLANFERGAIL, an antient district in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the proprietors of which were the O'Hallorans.

CLANFROUGHT, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster: otherwise written *Glanerought*.

CLANGIBBON, see *Clangibbon*.

CLANKONOW, an antient district in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; of which the *Bourkes* were the principal proprietors.

CLANMALIRE, see *Clanmalugra*.

CLANMALUGRA, or *Clanmalire*, an antient district in the King's and Queen's co.'s, prov. Leinster; the chiefs of which were the *O'Dempseys*, formerly lords of *Clanmalire*.

CLANMAURICE, an antient bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it takes its name from *Maurice* the son of *Raymond le Gros*, so named from the corpulency of his body. *Raymond* received a grant of this place from *Dermot McCarty*, as a recompence for the assistance he had given him in recovering his possessions, of which he had been deprived by the cruelty of his own son *Cormac O'Lehanagh*. *Raymond* settled his son *Maurice* here, and hence the country was called *Clanmaurice*: its former name being *Lixnaw* from the antient *Lucensii* of Spain who settled in it. *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, the lineal descendant of said *Maurice*, was created visc. *Clanmaurice* and earl of Kerry, 17 Jan. 1722.

CLANMORE, a village in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CLANMORRIS, an antient district in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the proprietors of which were the *McMorris's*.

CLANRICARD, an antient district in co. Galway, prov. Connaught: it was formerly called *Hy Fiacria Aidne*; the Rt. Hon. Henry Smyth de Burgh was created *marquis Clanricard* by letters patent 1789.

CLANROAD, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster. Fairs held 8 May, 1 Aug. 13 and 14 Oct. and 2 Dec.

CLANWILLIAM, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.—Also a bar. in co. Tipperary in same prov. which gives title of earl and visc. to the family of *Meade*.

CLARA, a fair and post town in bar. Kilkourty, King's co. prov. Leinster; near 49 miles from Dublin. Fair days 1 Feb. 12 May, 25 July, 1 Nov. Within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of *Clara* are the ruins of a castle.

CLARAGHMORE, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CLARAH, a vicarage in dioc. of O'fory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CLARA-ISLAND, sit. off Clew bay, in bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it belongs to the antient family of *Mullie* or *O'Meally*; and contains about 2400 acres; worth on view in the *Turlachmore*; which in winter, an average 200*l.* per ann. In 1224 a cell for

Carmelites was founded here, and afterwards annexed to the abbey of Knockmoy, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. This is otherwise called *Clare-Island*.

CLARANBRIDGE, a fair town in bar. Dunskeelin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Fairs on 1 Thursday O. S. Feb. 1 Thursday after 12 May, 1 Thursday O. S. in Aug. and Nov.

CLARE, otherwise called *Thomond*, a co. in the prov. of Munster. In the reign of queen Eliz. it was added to Connaught; but tho' it still continues in the Connaught circuit, it has long been restored to the southern province: it lies on the W. side of the river Shannon, by which it is bounded on the E. and S. as it is by Galway on the N. and the ocean on the W. It hath its present name from *Richard* and *Thomas de Clare*, sons of the earl of Gloucester, to whom king Edw. 1st. granted this co. It is remarkable for breeding more horses than any other co. in Ireland. Towards the N. part it is rocky coarse, particularly in the bar of *Burren*, where Oliver Cromwell's soldiers said, there was neither water to drown a man, wood to hang him, or earth to bury him. *Thomond* gave title of earl to a branch of the noble family of *O'Brien*, descended from *Brian Boru*, the celebrated monarch of Ireland; and by a new creation in 1766, it gave the same title to *Percy Windham O'Brien*, esq; heir to *Henry O'Brien*, the last earl of Thomond. It contains 476,200 plantation acres, 79 parishes, 9 bar.'s, and sends 4 members to parliament; it extends from N. to S. 33 miles, and from E. to W. 52 miles. The bar.'s are, *Corcomroe*, *Inchiquin*, *Ibrickan*, *Moyferst*, *Clanderlagh*, *Islands*, *Bunratty* and *Tullagh*; these contain about 17,396 houses and 90,000 inhabitants. *Ennis* is the co. and assizes town, which is large and populous, and has the advantage of a small port at the town of *Clare*, which is a post town and is sit. a few miles lower, on the river *Fergus*; the tide bringing up large boats from thence to *Ennis*. An abbey was founded here about 1195, for canons regular, following the order of St. Augustin; by *Donald O'Brien* the great, king of Limerick, who appointed *Donatus* abbot, and richly endowed the abbey. A great battle was fought here in 1278, by *Donell*, son of *Tighe-Caoluisle O'Brien*, against *Mahon O'Brien*, who was defeated with a great slaughter. Lat. 52:42, lon. 9:22.—*Clare* is also the name of a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; in which is a village of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.—There is also a river of that name in this bar. which unites with the *Moyne*, under ground, their waters alternately appearing and retiring from the *Turlachmore*; which in winter, forms a lake, and in summer, a beautiful and sound.

sound sheep walk, upwards of 6 miles in length and 2 in breadth.—Likewise the name of a fair town in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, near 65 miles from Dublin; fair day, 12 May: at which place is *Clare-castle*.—Also the name of a fair town in bar. Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; 103 miles from Dublin, at which are fairs on 24 May, 22 June, 27 Aug. 27 Sept. and 23 Nov.—Likewise a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinster; fair day, 12 Nov.

CLARE-ABBEY, sit. in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster; it was founded about 1195 for canons regular following the order of St. Augustine, by Donald O'Brien the great, king of Limerick, who appointed Donatus abbot, and richly-endowed the abbey.

CLARE-CASTLE, sit. near Ennis, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CLARE-GALWAY, sit. about 5 miles from the town of Galway, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Here are the ruins of an abbey, and opposite to it stands the ancient castle of Clare-Galway. There is a weekly market for cattle here, on the 4 Thursdays next preceding Christmas. The abbey was built by *John de Cogan*, about 1290; the high tower in the middle of the church erected on arches is a curious work: and the chapel is now the Romish mass-house.

CLARE-HILL, a mountain in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLARE-ISLAND, sit. in the bay of Baltimore, bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ross.—Also an island sit. in bar. Morisk, on coast of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, otherwise called *Clara-Island*, (which see.)

CLAREMORE, or *Clarmore*, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fair days 26 May, 9 Aug. 26 Sept. and 20 Dec.

CLARETOWN, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held Saturday before Whitsun Tuesday, and 11 Nov.

CLARE-TUAM, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLARISFORD, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster; near a mile beyond *Killaloe*. This was the old English name of this place, given it by the first settlers, in or about the time of *Thomas de Clare*, earl of Gloucester; and was so called from being the only ford over the *Shannon* into the co. Clare.

CLARVILLE, sit. near Tullamore, King's co. prov. Leinster.

CLASHACROW, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CLASHIBAWN-BOG, a large tract of boggy ground, sit. near *Prosserous*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CLASHMORE, a parish and village in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; here was antiently an abbey of canons regular, founded in the 7th century, by St. *Cronan Mochua*, the lands whereof, on the dissolution, were granted to sir *Walter Raleigh*, in fee farm. Some say the abbey was founded by *Cuanchea*, at the command of St. *Mochua* or *Machoemoc*, who had raised *Cuanchea* from the dead; that St. died 13 Mar. 655. This place is now a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore.

CLAY-CASTLE, sit. on *Youghal strand*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here is a very bold sudden rising ground, or rather a small promontory of a loose sandy clay, which has been incroached on very considerably by the sea; this hill stands about a mile S. W. from the town of *Youghal*, and affords a very pleasing scene to the curious naturalist: for the pieces of the bank which break off and are washed down by the sea, are by degrees petrified into a very hard firm grit, as solid as any stone; the hill seems perfectly dry, nor is there any spring in which this petrifying quality can reside; but it seems to exist entirely in the clay.

CLAY-LOUGH, a lake in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

CLEAN-LOUGH, a lake in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

CLEENISH, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

CLEER, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CLEGIN, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CLEGYROTTY, sit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLENCARRE, see *Glencarre*.

CLENDUFF, sit. in bar. Shroole, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CLENORE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLENTIBRET church, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, 57 miles from Dublin.

CLERMONT, sit. near Glasnevin, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—Also a place in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, which gives titles of earl, visc. and baron to the family of *Forbes*. Here is the seat of lord Clermont.

CLEW-BAY, sit. in bar. Burrisshoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. This bay being sheltered on the N. and S. by the mountains of *Burrisshoole* and *Morisk*, and defended from the Western storms by the high and rocky isle of *Clare*, affords a deep and safe anchorage among the innumerable islands which are scattered hereabouts.

CLEVDUFF, sit. in bar. Shroole, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CLIFDES

CLIFFEN, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it gives title of visc. and baron to the family of *Agar*. — Also a place sit. near Ennis, prov. Munster.

CLIFFONY, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fair days 18 May and June, 5 Oct. 6 Nov. and 15 Dec.

CLINISH-ISLAND, sit. in Lough Earn, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. St. Synell presided over an abbey here, about the middle of the 6th. century.

CLINTON-TOWN, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CLOADY, a river in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CLOAN-ROE, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CLODAGH, a castle now in ruins, sit. in the parish of Kilmurry, co. Cork, prov. Munster; said to have been built by the *Mac Swineys*, who were antiently famous for Irish hospitality. On the W. side of the high road near *Dunusky*, there was a stone set up, (which now lies in a ditch) signifying to all passengers, to repair to the house of Mr. *Edmond Mac Swiney* for entertainment. — *Clodagh* is also the name of a river in bar. Ballincowen, King's co. prov. Leinster. — And of another in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh prov. Ulster.

CLONAN, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CLONDY, a village in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. — Also a river in same bar.

CLOGA, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held Thursday after Trin. Sund.

CLOGH, a fair town in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 81 miles from Dublin; near which are the ruins of 2 castles; fairs held 5 Aug. 8 Nov. and 9 Dec. — Also the name of a fair town in co. Down, prov. Ulster, 69 miles from Dublin; having fairs on 5 June, 5 July, 3 Friday in Oct. 22 Nov. and 24 Dec. Not far from this place are the ruins of *Dundrum castle*; and also a seat of lord Glerawly, called *Mount-panther*. Near *Clogh* is a Danish rath, surrounded by a broad deep fosse, and (which is something singular) on the top of it, a plain strong castle of stone.

CLOGH-A-MEATHER, sit. near *Johnston's-fews*, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; near which is to be seen the trace of an encampment, upward of a mile in circumference; where it is said, part of the English army under *Cromwell* were obliged to continue for a whole winter, having been hemmed in by the Irish on all sides.

CLOGHAMON, a small village sit. near the river *Cloady*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. — Here is one of the castles which formerly belong-

ed to the kings of Leinster. Fairs held here on 11 June.

CLOGHAN, a fair town in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster, 62 miles from Dublin; near which are the ruins of a church; and 3 miles beyond Cloghan are those of a castle, on the side of *Moystown* road. — Also a place in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 118 miles from Dublin. — Also a village in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CLOGHANBEG, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fair days 1 Feb. 19 May, 25 Aug. and 19 Nov.

CLOGHAN-CASTLE, sit. near Kilglassan, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLOGHANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CLOGHANES, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CLOGHANLEA, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 152 miles from Dublin. It is now called *Dunglo*.

CLOGHANS, sit. in bar. Kilmane, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CLOGHARNEY church, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, near 92 miles from Dublin.

CLOGHBEMAN, sit. in bar. Scarawall, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CLOGHELACH, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

CLOGHEA, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLOGHEEN, a small post town in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 91 miles from Dublin, sit. on the great Munster road; it has fairs on Whitsun Tuesday, 1 Aug. 28 Oct. and 12 Dec.

CLOGHE-MOUNTAINS, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CLOGHER, a bar. in which is a bishoprick and borough of same name in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, sit. near 77 miles from Dublin; the borough is a post town, and has fairs on 6 May and 26 July: lat 54:23, lon. 7:44. It sends 2 members to parliament; patron, the bishop of Clogher. It is called *Regia* by Ptolemy, and in a very early age an abbey of regular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here. St. Patrick is said to have presided over the church of Clogher; and having appointed St. *Kerreen* to be his successor, he resigned this government and went to Armagh, where he founded his celebrated abbey. Tho' 'tis said the monastery and bishoprick here was founded by St. *Macartin* or *Kerreen*, by order of St. Patrick in 490. In 1041 the church of Clogher was rebuilt, and dedicated to the memory of St. *Macartin*, since which time it received many alterations and

and improvements, especially by *Mathew Mc. Catalaid*, who in 1295 rebuilt the cathedral, erected other buildings, and granted several valuable donations to it. On the 20 April 1306, a dreadful fire burnt to the ground the church, two chapels, the abbey; the court of the bishops, and 32 other buildings; with all the sacerdotal vestments, utensils, &c. belonging to the bishops, chapter and church. In the year 1610, on the 24 July, whilst George Montgomery was bishop of Clogher, king James annexed this abbey and its revenues to that see. Here was also sit. the royal seat of the ancient kings of *Ergal*, which place comprehended the present co.'s of Fermanagh and Donegal. The see of *Louth* was united to this bishoprick about the middle of the 11th. century, together with the deaneries of Drogheda, Atherdee and Dundalk. *Clogher* signifies the place of the stone, and lies by the river *Lamny*: during the times of paganism it was a Druidic sanctuary, in which was kept a stone of divination, called the golden stone, which some antiquaries have supposed to be the famous *Lec. Eoil*; but from its name it appears to have been a gem of a yellow colour, probably of that species which *Pliny* calls *Anacritus*; by which the Greeks, Romans, and all the aborigines of Europe divined, resembling the *Urim* and *Thummim* of the Hebrews. The see of Clogher comprises some portion of 5 co.'s viz. Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Monaghan and Louth. The cathedral, which is at the same time the parish church, is a plain handsome modern structure; the bishop's palace is large, with a fine park and demesne. — *Clogher* is also the name of a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Killnemanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. — And a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

•CLOGHERAN, see *Clogheran*.

CLOGHERBRIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CLOGHER-HEAD, a promontory sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CLOGHERINTEMPLE, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CLOGHERNAGH, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CLOGHERNY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CLOGHGRENNAN, a ruined seat of the *Buile's*; sit. near the river Barrow, in bar. Sluwmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; it is a very antient castle, almost covered with trees, and just hanging over the river, which makes the situation very elegant and picturesque; but it is now in so ruinous a state, that it must shortly be entirely lost.

CLOGHJORDAN, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 12 May, Aug. and 1 Dec.

CLOGHLEACH, a strong castle on the river Funcheon, co. Cork, prov. Munster; from whence there is a subterraneous passage to the river.

CLOGHLEMON, sit. in bar. Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CLOGHMANTAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CLOGHMESKEEN, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CLOGHMILLS, a village in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CLOGHNAKELTY, see *Cloghnakilty*.

CLOGHNALLIS, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CLOGHNIKELTY, or *Cloghnakilty*, and sometimes written *Cloghnakilty*, and *Clonakilty*, a borough, post and fair town, (antiently called *Clownacallow*) sit. in the bar. of Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster; 146 miles from Dublin: it is built in the form of a cross, and has a decent church on a rising ground. Here is a good market for linen yarn; also fairs held 6 Apr. 10 Oct. and 12 Nov. This place supplies Cork, Kinsale and the neighbouring parts with considerable quantities of turkeys, geese, &c. It was incorporated by the interest of the first earl of Cork, anno 2 Jac. I. a new charter was granted by king James II. dated 12 July, 1688; but this charter has become void. This town flourished greatly before the wars of 1641, but being entirely burned down, it has since but slowly recovered. About a mile to the N. E., at *Temple Brian*, are the remains of an antient heathen temple. Here is a bay also called *Cloghnakilty bay*, but is dangerous and sandy, and inconvenient for vessels. *Cloghnakilty* sends a member to parliament; patron, the earl of Shannon.

CLOGHOGALL, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CLOGHONAN, sit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CLOGHPRIOR, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

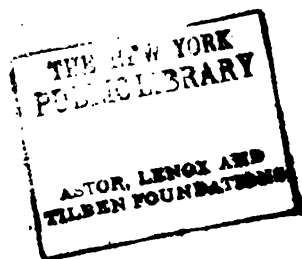
CLOGHRAN or *Clogheran*, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin. The church of Cloghran stands by the direct road from Dublin to Swords, it is distant 1½ mile from the latter, and 5½ from the former: the ground about is high and rocky.

CLOGHROCA, sit. in bar. Deonkillen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLOGHROL, a village in co. Cork, prov. of Munster.

CLOCHY-





CLOOHY-BAY, sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CLOLUGH *river*, in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

CLOMEDON, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

CLOMINES, see *Clonmines*.

CLOMOGH, sit. in bar. Lency, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CLONABRENY, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CLONAGAM, a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Fairs held 28 May and 26 Aug.

CLONAGH, a town-land, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: in which is a piece of ground containing 1 acre surrounded by a ditch. We are told that at the time of the general suppression, there was a religious house or chapel here, dedicated to St. Finian; in the centre of the circle was a stone cross, and two yew trees, from one of which hung a bell. This was in being in 1396, but *Jahn Lye* of Rathbride, being afterwards seized of this town-land, threw down and destroyed the whole, and erected a tower or small castle, with other buildings.

CLONGHEEN, sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

CLONABRENY, sit. near *Kelle*, prov. Leinster.

CLONAGANA, sit. near *Roscrea*, prov. Munster.

CLONAGOOSE, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

CLONAGOWN, a village in bar. Cooletstown, King's co. prov. Leinster.

CLONAKENNY, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; 78 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of a castle.

CLONAKILTY, a village in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLONALLEN, sit. near *Newry*, in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dromore.

CLONALVY, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CLONAMEXY, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CLONARD, a post town, sit. near the river Boyne, in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 25 miles from Dublin; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. *Clonard* is the same as *Cluainairaid*, i. e. the retirement on the western height, a religious house destroyed by *Callaghan* in 939. Tho' now an inconsiderable place, it was formerly a bishop's see. In 506 or according to others 520, an abbey for regular canons was founded here by St. *Finian*, who was of noble extraction and an eminent philo-

sopher; he died of the plague, 12 Dec 548, before which he established a school here, celebrated for producing several learned men. Some ruins of the abbey still remain; at a little distance from the E. window in the burial ground, stands a small chapel, in which there is a table monument, ornamented with the effigies of a man and woman in a praying posture, and decorated with the ruff wore in Queen Eliz. days; the sides are adorned with many coats of arms, but that of the *Dillon* family is most conspicuous. On the S. side of the altar, fixed in the wall, is a small double arch, in the old Saxon manner, and divided by a pillar thro' which iron bars were fixed; this is supposed to have been the founder's tomb. There was also a nunnery for regular canoneses founded here, and endowed before the arrival of the English, by *O'Melaghlin*, king of Meath, it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The bishoprick of Clonard, with those of Trim, Ardbraccan, Dunhaghlin, Slane and Foure, were all consolidated before the year 1152; and united to that of Meath, about the beginning of the 13th century.

CLONARD-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; 1½ mile beyond it, are the ruins of the castle and abbey of *Tyreroghan*.

CLONARNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CLONASLEE, a fair town in the Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Fair held 3 May.

CLONATTIN, sit. near *Gorey*, prov. Leinster.

CLONAU, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Here was originally a foundation for the Knts. Templars, on whose downfall it became a commandery, and was given to the Knts. Hospitalers.

CLONAWLY, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

CLONBEG, a rectory in dioc. Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CLONBRAEN, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLONBROCK, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it gives title of baron to the family of *Dillon*, being so created in 1789.

CLONBRONEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CLONBROOK, sit. in bar. Kilconnell, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLONBULLOCK, otherwise called *Purefoy's place*, a fair town in bar. Cooletstown, King's co. prov. Leinster; above 40 miles from Dublin: fair day 10 July. Within 2 miles of *Clonbulloch* is *Millgrove*, a very pleasant seat on the banks

banks of the *Violet River*. The church at Clonbullock, serves as a chapel of ease to the parish of Clonfast, or Cloncast, in the same bar. the church of which is now in ruins.

CLONBULLOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CLONCAOH, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CLONCAST, sit. in bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster.

CLONCE, sit. in bar. Moshill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

CLONCHANACK, sit. in bar. Geashill, King's co. prov. Leinster.

CLONCHEE, *Clonkee*, or *Clonchy*, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

CLONCHURCH, a chapelry in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Phillipstown, King's co. prov. Leinster.

CLONCLARE, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Droimahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

CLONCORAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CLONCORIG, sit. near *Carrigaline*, in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

CLONCRAFT, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CLONCURRY, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; about 19 miles from Dublin. A carmelite friary under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, was founded here by *John Roche*, A. D. 1347. Sir Nich. Lawless, bart. was created *baron Cloncurry*, in 1789.

CLONDALKIN, a village in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; near 5 miles from Dublin castle, and sit. on the great road to Naas and Kildare. It is a rectory in the dioc. of Dublin. Here is a new built parish church, and one of the antient round towers, of the origin of which there have been various conjectures. This tower is 84 feet in height, and built of stones each about a foot square, forming a circle of 15 feet in diameter: the walls are upwards of a yard thick, and about 15 feet above the ground is a door without any steps to ascend to it, nor are there any steps on the inside, and whether there ever were any, admits a doubt. The base is solid; towards the top are 4 small oblong holes which admit the light; and it is terminated by a conic covering. In the church yard is a plain cross, of a species of white granite unpolished: it consists of a single stone, and is 9 feet in height. At Clondalkin are gun-powder mills, erected

by Wm. Caldbeck, esq; in the year 1783; great part of them were by some unknown accident blown up in April 1787, but they have been since renewed. Where the church stands, was antiently an abbey, of which St. *Cronan Mochua* was the first abbot; it was spoiled and burnt in the years 832, 1071 and 1076. The palace of Clondalkin, belonging to *Amh-laibh*, king of the Danes, was set on fire and destroyed by *Ciaran*, son of *Ronan*, A. D. 866. Here are some remains of an old castle.

CLONDEHORKY, a village in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

CLONDERMOTT, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in the liberty of Derry, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

CLONDEVADDOCK, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CLONDRA, a rectory in dioc. Ardagh, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CLONDROHD, (sometimes written *Clondrohill*) sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. Here is an old church, and near it are several old Danish intrenchments, vaulted underground. About a mile farther W. of *Clondrohid*, on the top of a hill called *Leffersfig*, are the remains of a Pagan altar, composed of 3 stones, pitched close together, and a broad flat stone lying near them.

CLONDUFF, a vicarage in dioc. Dromore, sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CLONDULLANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLONE, sit. in bar. Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Also a village near a river of same name, in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; where an abbey was founded about A. D. 570, by St. *Frach*; it is now a parish church in the dioc. of Ardagh. Here are fairs on 12 Feb. 5 April, 26 May, 13 June, 10 July, 26 Aug. 29 Sept. 2 Nov. and 20 Dec.—Also a place on the river Camlin, 2 miles E. of Longford, in co. Longford, prov. Leinster; where an abbey was also founded, A. D. 663.

CLONEA, a vicarage in dioc. Lismore, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. The land in this parish produces some corn, but is mostly pasture. In cutting trenches for draining a bog here, some cannon ball were discovered, they probably lay there since *Cromwell's* time, who might have made use of them against an old castle in the neighbourhood, which together with the ruins of a church, are the only remarkable buildings in the parish; the castle belonged to the lord of *Decies*, but is at present going to decay. Here is

is a village, and near it a bay of the same name.

CLONEBIRN, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLONEBRENY, sit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CLONEBRONE, sit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. St. Patrick founded a nunnery here, and placed over it 2 sisters of St. *Guasact*. It is said that at the time of their receiving the veil from St. Patrick, they left the impression of their feet in the stone on which they stood. This abbey was destroyed by fire, 2 Aug. A. D. 778.

CLONECAN, sit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CLONECOR, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CLONEE, a village in bar. Dunboyne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Castleknock, on the great road to Navan, Kells, Cavan, &c.

CLONEEN, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; near 75 miles from Dublin, where is a castle called *Cloneen castle*.

CLONEFAD, sit. by the adjoining borders of the co.'s Meath and Westmeath, in prov. Leinster.

CLONEGAD, sit. in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

CLONEGAL, a fair and post town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, above 47 miles from Dublin; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from which are the ruins of castle *Ryland* and *Clohaman* castle. There are also the ruins of another castle $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *Clonegal*. Fairs held 30 May.—Also a fair town, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 Wednesday in Feb. March, Ascension day, 1 Wednesday in May, *frize*, 31 July, *cattle*, 12 and 22 Nov. *cattle*, 1 Wednesday, and 11 Dec. *cattle*.

CLONEGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

CLONEGATH, sit. near *Monasterevan*, prov. Leinster.

CLONEGONELLY, sit. near *Cavan*, prov. Ulster.

CLONEGOWAN, a fair town in bar. Phillipstown, King's co. prov. Leinster, 40 miles from Dublin; fairs held on 22 July. Within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of this place are the ruins of a castle.

CLONEGUIN, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CLONEKILTY, see *Cloghnikilty*.

CLONEITY, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CLONEMORE, sit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinster. A monastery was founded here by St. *Adchoemoc*.—Also a place sit. near

the river Slaney, 2 miles S. W. of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; where St. *Maidoc* founded a celebrated monastery. St. *Finian* the leper was abbot of it for a series of years; he died A. D. 680, and was interred here. This monastery was several times burnt and pillaged by the Danes: here is now a parish church in the dioc. of Ferns.

CLONENAGH, a village in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster: here was an abbey founded by St. *Finton*; it was at different times plundered by the Danes, and is now a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

CLONES, a post and fair town in bar. Dartry, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Dublin, and about 9 miles S. W. of Monaghan. 'Tis corruptly called *Clounish* or *Clounes*; and is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher. Here are large ruins of an ancient abbey founded by St. *Tigernach* for regular canons of the Augustinian order, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. This saint (who was of the blood royal) removed the episcopal seat from *Clogher* to this place. The manor of this abbey is now called the manor of St. Tierny, which, at the suppression of monasteries, was granted to Sir Hen. Duke, and since became the property of Lord Dacre. There is still remaining here one of the ancient round towers, and 2 Danish raths. St. *Tigernach* (who in his old age lost his sight) died of the plague 4 Apr. 548, and was interred here. Fair days 15 Apr. last Thursday in May, June and July, 2 Sept. 1 Thursday Oct. Nov. and Dec. Lat. 54: 18, lon. 7: 45.

CLONEY, a lake in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CLONFAD, sit. in bar. Ferbill, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; here was an ancient abbey, and we find that St. *Eithen*, who died in 577, was once bishop of this place.

CLONFADFORAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CLONFECKLE or *Clonfeakle*, sit. in bar. Dunganon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh. The name signifies the church of the tooth; it was so called from a tooth of St. Patrick, said to have been preserved here. 'Tis sit. about 5 miles from Armagh.

CLONFERT, a bishop's see and fair town in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: the latter is a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, distant from Dublin about 65 miles. Lat. 53: 15, lon. 8: 32. The see is said by some to have been founded in the beginning of the 7th century; tho' we are told that an abbey, church, and bishoprick was founded here in 558 by St. *Brendan*, who was interred in his own church in May.

May 577: the name signifies "the holy retirement." During the middle ages, this church was celebrated for its 7 altars; and the W. front supposed to have been erected by John bishop of Clonfert about 1270, is still beautiful. The bishoprick of *Chilmacduagh* or *Kilmacduah* was united to this see in 1602. Clonfert was often burned and pillaged by the Danes. Fair days are on 12 May, Aug. and 22 Nov. It lies about 65 miles S. W. of Dublin.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLONFERTMULLOE, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster; a monastery was founded here in the 6th century by *St. Malua*; it is now a parish church in the antient dioc. of *Roscrea*, now united to Killaloe. *St. Chrittan*, *St. Lonan*, *St. Mellan*, *Særgalus* and *Moénachus*, all reverend abbots of this house, were interred here.

CLONFINLUGH, a chapelry in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CLONGEEN, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CLONGERAH, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CLONGESH, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CLONGIBBON, a bar. joined with that of *Condons*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; otherwise written *Clangibbon*.

CLONGILL, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CLONIE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CLONIN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. near *Fethard*, in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CLONINE, see *Clonin*.

CLONKEE, see *Clonchee*.

CLONKEEHAN, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CLONKEEN or *Clonkin*, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: the parish church was once converted into a monastery for friars of the 3d. order of *St. Francis*, by *Thomas O'Kelly*, bishop of Clonfert, about the year 1435.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Likewise a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. about 36 miles from Dublin, in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CLONKELLY, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

CLONKINNY, a village in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CLONLA, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CLONLEA, an insignificant village in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CLONLEAD, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in the liberty of Kinfale, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLONLEIGH, sit. on the river Foyle, two miles N. of Lifford, in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. A church was founded here by *St. Columb*: and we find *St. Carnach* was abbot and bishop here, about A. D. 530; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Derry.

CLONLISK, a bar. with a village in it of same name, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster.

CLONLOGHAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CLONLOGHER, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

CLONLONAN, a bar. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster: sometimes written *Clunlonan*.

CLONLOST, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; near 45 miles from Dublin.

CLONLYON, sit. near Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CLONMACDUFF, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CLONMACKNOIS, or *Cluainmacnois*, i. e. the retirement or resting place of the sons of the chiefs; on account of its being the cemetery or burying place of a number of the antient Irish christian kings; it is sit. on a rising ground on the E. bank of the Shannon, in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster: and was antiently denominated *Druim Tipraid* or *Druim Tipraic*, i. e. the church of the nobles, or the church in the centre, it being supposed to stand in the centre of Ireland. An abbey was founded here in 548, by *St. Kieran*, which abbey church was converted into a Cathedral, and to which in process of time, 9 other churches were added by the kings and petty princes of the country, as places of sepulture; all erected in one inclosure of about 2 Irish acres; since which time the churches, episcopal palace and other buildings have been suffered to decay, being at present little better than a heap of ruins, entombing a number of the sepulchres of the nobility and bishops; it is however observable, that many pieces of cut stone are to be found in the walls of the antient ruins, that have been evidently used in former buildings. The learned *Tigernach* was abbot of Clonmacknois and Roscommon, and died in 1088; several transcripts from his works are in *Mr. O'Connor's* copy of the *annals quatuor magistrorum*.

rum. The abbey was frequently plunder'd by the Danes and others, and several times burn'd. In 1198 *Roderick O'Connor* king of Ireland was interr'd here, in the great church, on the N. side of the high altar. The landed property of the monastery was so great, and the numbers of the other religious places subject to it were so numerous, that almost half Ireland was said to have been within the bounds of Clonmacnois. This bishoprick was united to that of Meath by authority of parliament in 1568. In 1214 a castle was erected here by the English: here are two of the antient round towers, and many inscriptions of the *Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Irish* languages have been dug up here. Clonmacnois is now a vicarage in the dioc. of Meath.

CLONMACOWEN, or *Clonmacow*, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLONMAGEE, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CLONMAGORMACUM, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Half-ballinroe, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CLONMANIN, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CLONMANY, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. St. Columb founded an abbey here, which was formerly very rich; this place is now a rectory in dioc. of Derry.

CLONMEL, a borough, post and market town, in bar. Issa and Ossa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, sit. on the river Suir, about 19 miles S. W. of Tipperary town, and 85 from Dublin. It has a barrack for 2 troops of horse, and holds fairs on 5 May and Nov. It sends 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Mountcashel. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs and town-clerk; and a manufacture of woollens is carried on here, but not very considerable. The Rt. Hon. John Scott, chief justice of his majesty's court of King's bench in Ireland, was created earl of Clonmel in 1793. This town consists of four cross streets; it has a bridge of 20 arches over the Suir, which is navigable from hence to Carrick and Waterford. Here is a well built market house, and a charter-school for 40 children which was opened in 1748, towards the support of which the late *John Dawson esq.* bequeathed 500*l.* to purchase lands, and also gave an estate of 82*l.* per ann. for ever; the late *St. Charles Moore* bart. also granted 24 acres and a half of land at 112*l.* per ann. whereon the school is built, and gave 100*l.* towards building thereof. There is a spring here which issues out of a rising ground, and has been found very beneficial in scorbutic and chronic distempers. This town gave birth to the Rev. *Laur. Sterne*, the celebrated author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c. he was born 24 Nov. 1713. 7. 4. 10. 13

A dominican friary was founded in 1269, and dedicated to St. *Dominick*. In the same year *Otho de Grandison* erected here a Franciscan friary, the church of which was esteemed one of the most magnificent in Ireland: in it was kept the image of St. *Francis*; the church of this friary is now the meeting house for dissenters. This town is very antient, having been built before the invasion of the Danes; it was formerly defended by a strong wall. Oliver Cromwell met with greater resistance here than in any other part of the kingdom; he demolished the castles and fortifications, of which now only the ruins remain. The gothic church here is still kept in good repair. Lat. 52: 15, lon. 8: 00. Clonmel is also the name of a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLONMELLAN, a fair town in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; above 32 miles from Dublin. Here is an elegant church, with a steeple and spire, lately built in the gothic taste; in the vicinity of Clonmellan is a small lough, nearly of an oval figure; also the ruins of a church and castle. Fair days 28 Jan. 2 May, 25 July and 29 Sept.

CLONMELLANE castle, now in ruins; sit. in the parish of Aglish, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, towards the banks of the river *Mang*; near it are the castles of *Mulachaff* and *castle Fiery*; they formerly belonged to the *McCurties*, and are now the estate of lord *Kenmare*.

CLONMENE, a parish in co. Cork, prov. Munster; the castle of which was ruined in the wars of 1641. At *Clonmene*, was antiently (according to *Colgan*) a monastery of Augustinian friars founded by *O'Callaghan*. Not far from *Clonmene* is the hill called *Knockniolshy*, celebrated for a defeat given to *Donough*, then lord *Muskerry*, (who with 4000 Irish was marching to raise the siege of *Limerick*) by the lord *Brog-hill*, with 1000 English, in July 1651.

CLONMESS Island, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, by the coast of co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CLONMETHAN, a village in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

CLONMINES, a borough town in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; it is governed by a portrieve, and stands about 6 miles W. of Wexford town. Lat. 52: 18, lon. 6: 30. It sends 2 members to parliament, patron, earl of *Ely*. It is a curacy in dioc. of Ferns. The family of *Cavenagh* founded a monastery here for Eremites, following the rule of St. *Augustin*; it was enlarged and beautified in 1385; and the friars of the order of St. *Dominic* afterwards obtained possession of it.

CLONMOGHAN, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

CLONMORE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—

Also a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Likewise a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CLONMORE-CASTLE, sit. near *Hacker's-town*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

CLONMORRIS, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the ground here is arable and champaign, and tho' not yet arrived at a high degree of cultivation, produces corn and flax sufficient for home consumption; and supplies other parts with fat and store cattle.

CLONMOYLE, sit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CLONMULSH church, sit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; 43 miles from Dublin.

CLONMULT, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLONNEGAD, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CLONOE, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CLONOGHILL, a rectory in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CLONOKINNY, a village in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CLONONASLEE, sit. in the Queen's co. prov. Leinster; 48 miles from Dublin, 2 miles from which are the ruins of *Castlecuff*, pleasantly sit. in the midst of a fine plantation of trees, belonging to the earl of *Montrath*.

CLONONY, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinster; fairs held 16 Aug.

CLONOLTY, a fair town in bar. Kilnemagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fair days 5 July and 12 Nov. It is a curacy in dioc. of Cashel.

CLONPITT, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CLONPRIEST, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CLONRAHAN, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; *O'Connor Roe* built a monastery here, in the reign of Hen. 7th, for Franciscans of the 3d order.

CLONROCH, sit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; 65 miles from Dublin; 5 miles beyond which is a fine seat called *Robin's-town*.

CLONRUSH, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLONSAST, or *Cloncast*, a parish in King's co. prov. Leinster, the church of which is in ruins; and is sit. about 1 mile beyond *Miltgrove*.

CLONSHAMBO, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CLONSHANVILL, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; it is a small village, where an abbey was founded by St. Patrick. It was rebuilt and new founded by *M'Dermot Roe*, in 1385; the walls of the friary and church may yet be seen. On the suppression, it was granted to lord *Dillon*.

CLONSHOUGH, a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Artane*, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Dublin castle, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

CLONSILLAGH, sit. in bar. Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

CLONSINLACH, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CLONSKERR, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CLONTARF, sit. above 2 miles from Dublin, on the sea side, in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin; and much resorted to for the purpose of sea bathing. Here is the "*Royal Charter-school*," which was opened in 1749, for the reception of 100 boys. The late Mr. Phil. Ramsay bequeathed 200*l.* the interest whereof he appropriated towards the maintainance of the children in this school; and his grace, the then lord primate, made a present of a clock to it. Here is also a castle well preserved and elegantly improved, which is the residence of the *Vernon* family. In April 1014, there was a long and bloody battle fought at Clontarf, between the Irish and the Danes, which terminated in favour of the former; who soon after were enabled to expel their proud oppressors. Near the castle stands Clontarf church. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from Clontarf, stand the *Sheds of Clontarf*, so called from several Sheds or pent-houses, originally erected there for persons employed in preserving fish, of which great quantities were formerly cured here. A monastery was founded at Clontarf, A. D. 550.

CLONTHUSKERT, sit. in bar. Clonmacowen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 6 miles N. W. of *Clonsfert*. Here a monastery for Augustinian canons was founded by *Boadan*, who died about 809.—Also a place in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, where an abbey was founded in the earlier ages, by St. *Faithlec*.

CLONTIBRET, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

CLONTUBRID, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CLONTURE

CLONTURK, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; the church of which is at *Drumcondra*.

CLONTUSCART, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Clonmacowen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CLONYMEAGHAN, formerly a village of note, sit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A monastery was founded here by *Bernard M'Donogh*; the church was dedicated to St. Dominick; and some ruins of it are still to be seen.

CLOON, a fair town in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 12 Feb. 5 Apr. 26 May, 13 June, 10 July, 26 Aug. 29 Sept. 2 Nov. and 20 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh.

CLOONAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CLOONAKENNY, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; 118 miles from Dublin.

CLOONCURRY, see *Cloncurry*.

CLOONICK-COYLE, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CLOPOKE, see *Dun-cluin-poke*.

CLORNE, sit. in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Lat. 53: 46, lon. 8: 18.

CLOUGH, a village in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. Ulster.—Also another in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—likewise a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CLOUGH-CASTLE, see *Aglish*.

CLOUGHE, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CLOUGH-MILLS, sit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CLOVER-HILL, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; 72 miles from Dublin; within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of which are the ruins of a church.

CLOWN-BALLOW, see *Cloghmikilty*.

CLOWNISH, see *Clones*.

CLOYDON, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Jarone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

CLOYNE, a small town in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster, sit. 125 miles S. W. of Dublin, 10 miles W. of Youghal, and about 12 miles E. of Cork, and one mile from the sea coast. Lat. 51: 45, lon. 8: 19. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, which is a bishop's see likewise, being so erected, and a church built here by St. Colman, who died 4 Nov. 604. The bishoprick of *Cluain-vamah* (the ancient name of Cloyne, which signifies "the sequestered cave or habitation") was united to that of Cork in 1430, which union continued until 12 Nov. 1638, when Geo. Synge D.D. was consecrated

bishop of Cloyne. From that time Cloyne has been governed by its own prelates. The cathedral is a decent gothic building; the nave is about 120 feet long, having lateral ayfles, besides the cross ayfles, divided by gothic arches, 5 on each side; in the choir there is an excellent organ; and at the entrance of it is a handsome portal of wood. The bishop's palace, which was rebuilt at the beginning of the present century, is large and convenient. Near the cathedral is a Danish-rath, and a round tower 92 feet high and 10 feet in diameter. The door faces the W. entrance of the church, and is about 13 feet from the ground. N. W. of Cloyne is a reputed holy well, dedicated to St. Colman, whose patron day is 24 Nov. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond Cloyne is Ballynaloe castle.

CLUAINAINEACH, a church or monastery in Queen's co. prov. Leinster: it was destroyed in 939 by *Callaghan*, king of S. Munster.

CLUAINCAGH, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; here a religious house was built by St. Maidoc of Ferns, who died A. D. 624. It is now a parish church not far from Rathkeale.

CLUAINENACH, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; an abbey was founded here by St. Colum; it is now a chapel in bar. Inishowen, sit. near *O'Callane's castle*, about 3 miles N. of Londonderry.

CLUAINFORS, an abbey founded by St. Iarlath, in which there was a celebrated school in the year 540. It is now a chapel not far from Tuum, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, and at present called "the high temple".

CLUAIN-VAMAH, see *Cloyne*.

CLUIGIN, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 13 May, and 24 Sept.

CLUKLONAN, see *Clonkunan*.

CNAMHCHOILL, see *Knawhill*.

COACH, a village in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, about 81 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church.—Also a place in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

COAL-ISLAND, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin; where are coal works, and a canal from *Lough Neagh*, which passes by this place towards *Dungannon*.

COALMINES, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

COALP, sit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinster.

COAL-PIT-HILL, sit. in bar. Fassachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

COALPITS, sit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.—Also in bar. Duhallo, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also in bar. Fassachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

COALWORKS, sit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

COCK-MILL, sit. in bar. O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

Con's

COD'S-HEAD cape, sit. at the Southern point of Quolagh bay, in bar. Barry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Dr. Beaufort's *memoir* places it in co. Leitrim.

COHIRMOGILL, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

COIGEA-LAGEAN, a name given antiently to the prov. of Leinster; the people of which were called *Lagenians* from the *Lagean*, an instrument like a broad edged lance or javelin, which was introduced amongst them by *Labra Longsch* after his return from his exile in Gaul, about 266 years before the birth of Christ.

COIL-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, being the passage from Downpatrick to the island of *Inch*. The bridge is composed of 6 arches, and has a gate-way over one end of it; perhaps it should be called *Coyne bridge*, as it affords a safe way over a branch of the lake antiently called *Lough Coyne*, and gives a short passage from Downpatrick, in the bar. of *Locale*, into the bar. of *Dufferin* and *Castlereagh*. The quay for shipping to the port of Downpatrick, is a quarter of a mile below this bridge, and about a mile from the town; ships of 50 tons and upwards can come up to it, and there are good store houses erected at the quay.

COLLOCH, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

COLBBI or *Colp*, see *Invercolpa*.

COLCUTT, sit. in bar. Balraddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

COLEDAGH-HEAD, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

COLEDUFF, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

COLEMAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

COLE-HILL, a post town, sit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster; 50 miles from Dublin, 1½ mile beyond which is *Tastiny* church.

COLERAIN, a bar. having in it a borough, fair and post town of same name, sit. 114 miles from Dublin, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Lat. 55: 10, lon. 7: 00. Fairs held on 12 May and 5 July. This town lies on the river *Ban*, 4 miles S. of the ocean, and about 23 N. E. of Londonderry; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor, and is noted for its salmon fishery; it returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the marquis of Waterford. Here is a barrack for three companies of foot. This town is of a tolerable size and very well built; it was once a place of great consideration, being the chief town of a county, and sit. by *John Porter*, during his government of Ireland; but it is now only the head of the bar, and sits of *Barth* to the family of *Hanger*. The

part is indifferent, occasioned by the rapidity of the river, which makes the coming up to the town difficult. St. *Carbreus* a disciple of St. *Finian* of Clonard, was the first bishop of *Coleraine*, and flourished about the year 540. He was succeeded by St. *Donall*, who was bishop in the time of St. *Columb*, the famous founder of the abbey of *Derry*. *Ardmedius* abbot of *Colerain*, was put to death by the Danes, in 930; *Manus M'Dunlavy*, in 1177, plundered the church here, and several others. *Thomas M'Ultry*, and the Galls of Ulster, built a castle here in 1213, for which purpose they raised all the pavements, and destroyed every part of the abbey, the church only excepted. A Dominican friary, which was also called the monastery of the *Bann*, was founded here in 1244, by the *O'Gahanes*, or by the *M'Esclins*; and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Sir Robert Savage of Ulster, Knt. an excellent soldier, who died in 1360, was buried here. Near *Colerain* is a small kearn or mount, easily distinguished from a *rath*, by not being surrounded by ditches or intrenchments: here a considerable linen manufacture is established. This is also the name of a village in King's co. prov. Leinster, about 48 miles from Dublin.

COLGAN-RIVER. This river which is very inconsiderable, collects other small streams, and runs from Galway, prov. Connaught, into the Grand Canal at Portumny, in a course of about 20 miles E. S. E. and is adjacent to Galway, Dunkellin, Kilcongan, Loughrea, Pallace, Leitrim and Woodford.

COLGAN'S-TOWN, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

COLGOGH, sit. near *Kilcock*, prov. Leinster.

COLIN-MOUNTAIN, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Leinster.

COLLIGAN, sit. in bar. Deeies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore.

COLLIN'S-TOWN, a village in bar. Half-sowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. It holds fairs 8 May and 30 Oct.

COLLON, a post and fair town in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; 29 miles from Dublin. Fair days 3 June and 24 Nov; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh. This is a neat, well built town, with a church and handsome spire, and here is the much improved seat of the Hon. John Foster, the present speaker of the house of Commons, who has established here an excellent stocking manufactory, and for the use of the company, has complicated an extensive bleach green. Three miles beyond *Collon*, is *Millstown*, where there is a church, which greatly attracts the attention of the public on account of the extraordinary position of its gable ends.

COLLOVILLE

COLLOVILLE, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Fair days 27 Apr. and 26 Oct.

COLLUMKILL, sit. near Thomastown, in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory. — Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

COLMAN, an ancient name of the present co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

COLMOLIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath; sit. in bar. Dece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

COLOONY, a fair town in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, near 99 miles from Dublin, having fairs on 3 May, 5 Sept. 21 Nov. and 16 Dec. There is a parish church to this place, and within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of it, is *Mercere*, a very fine seat. The family of Coot, (now *earl Bellmont*) was created baron. Coots of Coloony, 6 Sept. 1660.

COLP, see *Invercolpa*.

COLPE, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

COLT, sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

COLTIEGH-TOWN, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

COLTRAIN, a village in bar. Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

COLTRAIN CHURCH, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, near 85 miles from Dublin.

COMBER, or *Cumber*, a fair town in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; fair days 1 Thursday O. S. Jan. 5 April, 28 June and 19 Oct. It is a curacy in dioc. of Down. This is a post town, and distant 88 miles from Dublin. It stands on a branch of the lake *Strangford*; at low water there is a pleasant strand of some thousands of acres, and near the town a horse-course of a noted fine sod, 2 miles in circuit. Here was formerly an abbey of *Cistercian monks*, founded in 1199, by *Brien Catha-Dun*, i. e. Brien of the battle of Down, who was slain there by *sir John de Courcy*, about the year 1201. Of this *Brien* were descended the *O'Neils* of Upper and Lower *Claneboys*. The site and possessions of this house, were granted to *James Hamilton*, lord *Claneboys*, at the rent of 2l. 2s. 2d. Irish money, and from him came by assignment to the lord visc. *Ardes*. There is now in the town, a large meeting house, and a decent church with a parsonage house. Here also are the ruins of *Mount Alexander castle*, the ancient seat of the earls of Mount Alexander. — There is also a place of same name in bar. Tyrkerrin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, which is a rectory in dioc. of Down.

COMHOLA, a river in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

COMMERAGH mountains, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

COMMONT, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

COMOLIN PARK, the elegant seat of the earl of *Mountnorris*, sit. near *Gorey*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. — Near it is the village of *Comolin*, which is sometimes written *Camolin*.

COMPSY, a district joined with that of *Stewarda*, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; and forming the bar. of *Stewarda* and *Compsy*.

CONAGLOUR, otherwise called *OonagLOUR*, and "the pigeon's hole," sit. in the parish of White-church, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. It is a most stupendous cavern, above 150 feet in length, with a curious subterraneous rivalet. In the cave are different chambers, where the stallaetical matter descending from the roof, presents a great variety of shapes and figures. A little to the Northward is a smaller cave, called *Oonamort*; and in this neighbourhood are several others.

CONCE, sit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CONDONS, a district joined to that of *Clon-gibbon*, and called the bar. of *Condons and Clon-gibbon*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CONEVAL, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CONEY-ISLAND, an island so called in *Bantry bay*, co. Cork, prov. Munster. — Also a small island in St. George's channel, near the coast of the co. Down, prov. Ulster. — And another in Lough Neagh, near the coast of co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

CONFOY, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CONG, once the chief city of the prov. Connaught, but now a small village in bar. Killmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam; and sit. about 5 miles S. W. of *Ballinrobe*; on the edge of Lough Corrib; the views from it are the most picturesque that nature can form; the late bishop *Pococke* often declared, they exceeded any thing he had ever seen in his travels. Here is a handsome seat; also the ruins of a large abbey, erected by St. *Fechan*, in 664. *Rodrick O'Connor* the last monarch of Ireland, died in it the 16 May 1150, in the 75th year of his age, and was interred at *Clonmacnoisc*. Near it is a subterraneous cave, to which there is a descent by 63 steps; at the bottom runs a clear stream, where the trout may be seen sporting in the water. *Cong* was for some time the residence of the kings of Connaught, and the ruins of several churches may still be seen here. At the back of this village, a very broad river rushes at once from beneath a gently sloping bank, and after a rapid course of about a mile, loses itself in Lough Corrib. It is supposed to be the outlet of a subterraneous channel.

nel, thro' which the superfluous waters of *Lough Mask* and *Lough Carrah* are discharged into *Corrib*.

CONGILL, sit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CONMACNE, a district sit. on the Shannon, in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; the chiefs of which were corruptly called *Magrannals*, or *Machannals*, some of whom were in the possession of the country in the beginning of the last century.

CONMACNE-CUILT-OLA, an ancient district, which comprehended the present co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, the principal residence of the *Olnegmachts*. Also *Magh-nay*, the present co. of Roscommon, in same prov. The hereditary chiefs of this district were the *Conairs*, kings of all Connaught, and whose principal seat was at *Croghan*. From *Conmacne* is derived *Connaught*, or *Conaught*, the Western prov. of Ireland.

CONMACNE-DE-DUNMORE, a district which antiently comprehended the Northern and Eastern parts of the co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the chiefs of which were the *Hy Cel-Taghs* or *O'Kellys*; a number of whom were in possession of it, at the beginning of the last century; except a considerable part which was occupied by the English settlers, the *Birminghams*, *Burks* and others.

CONMACNEMARA, an ancient district formerly called *Lar-connaught*, or West Connaught; it contained the present bar.'s of *Moragh*, *Moycullin* and *Ballinahinch*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the chiefs of which were denominated *Hy Flagherty* or *O'Flagherty*.

CONN LAKE, sit. in bar. Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CONNA, a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; fairs held 14 May.

CONNALLA, or lower Connal, in the co. Limerick, prov. Munster; it was also called *Thyhan*, or the N. country; the chiefs of which were the *Hy Thyhans*, or *O'Tyhans* called *Hy Cincalagh* or *O'Kinealy* and *O'Collins*: dispossessed by the *Fitzgeralds*.

CONNAMARA, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is remarkable for a manufacture of coarse and very warm stockings, called *Connamara's*.

CONNAUGHT, the most Western prov. of Ireland, containing 5 counties, viz. *Leitrim*, *Sligo*, *Mayo*, *Roscommon* and *Galway*; they are subdivided into 42 bar.'s and 296 parishes. It is almost surrounded by the river *Shannon* and the Western ocean. It extends from 53. to 54. 20 N. lat. and from 8. 4 to 10. 35 W. lon. including the co. *Clare*, which was once annexed to Connaught, but is now considered

as part of *Munster*. This country is said to increase in numbers, owing to the introducing the linen trade into the parts bordering on *Ulster*; tho' its capital is declining, and its most fertile parts like those of *Munster*, are verging to depopulation. Its chief town is *Galway*. There are many loughs in this province, and its most noted rivers are the *Moy*, *Duffe*, *Gora*, *Cara*, *Conn*, *Owenbwee* and *Allin*. Its antient name was *Olnegmacht*, or *Connmachtne*, being inhabited by several powerful tribes of the *Belgians*, viz. the *Olnegmachts*, *Galenians*, *Damnonians*, *Cathragians*, *Gamanradii*, &c. and their several countries were known by the names of *Tuatha-Taidan*, *Maonmoy*, *Breffny*, *Coran*, *Galeng*, *Errus*, *Murisc*, and *Moy Nay*: in this latter territory stood *Drum Druid*, famous for its great cave and Druidical rites; a place which long before *Ptolemy's* time; got the name of *Croghan*, where the states of *Connaught* assembled, and where *Eochy-Feylogh* erected a celebrated rath in the time of *Augustus Cæsar*.

CONNELL, or *Great Connell*, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; in which are the ruins of *Great Connell abbey*.

CONNELLO, or *Connillo*, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; the antient chiefs of which were the *O'Kinealys*, *O'Collins's*, and *O'Tyhans*, now called *Thayns*; who were dispossessed by the *Fitzgeralds*.

CONNO, a village in bar. Kilnatalown, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CONNOR, a bishop's see, and village of same name in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. This village holds fairs 2 Aug. and 28 Oct. It is distant 89 miles from Dublin; Lat. 54 : 48 lon. 6 : 47. The bishoprick was (according to some writers,) founded by *St. Macnifus*, in the beginning of the sixth century, and united to that of *Down* in 1442 or 1454; but *Dr. Beaufort* in his memoir, states both sees to have been founded in the 5th century. The cathedral of *Connor* is now a ruin.

CONNORCASTLE, sit. near Ballina, in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CONNORVILLE, an inconsiderable village in co. Cork, prov. Munster, between *Dunmanway* and *Bandon*.

CONNORS MOUNTAIN, sit. in the bar. Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; otherwise called the *Connors*.

CONRY, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CONVOY, a village in bar. *Boylagh* &c. co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. *Dr. Beaufort*: 'tis placed by others in bar. *Raphoe*. (Scale.)

CONWALL, sit. near the river *Swilly*, in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; here

was an abbey, over which St. *Fiachry* presided, about the year 587; it is now a parish church in dioc. of Raphoe.

COOK'SBOROUGH, sit. in bar. Magheredernon, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

COOKSTOWN, a fair and post town in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 8½ miles from Dublin; lat. 54 : 38' : 20" lon. 6 : 40; fair days 2 Sat. in Feb. 28 Mar. 2 Sat. in May, 1 Tuefd. O. S. June, 2 Sat. in Aug. 4 Sept. 10 Oct. 2 Sat. Nov. and last Sat. in Dec. Within 1 mile of this place is *Killymoone*, the very handsome seat of James Stewart, Esq.—Also a place of same name in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Likewise a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Ratoah, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

COOL, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

COOLACORKE, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

COOLAGHMORE, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

COOLAGURAGH, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 13 July.

COOLANY, a river in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

COOLASTIGUE CASTLE, sit. 2½ miles beyond O'Brien's bridge, in co. Clare, prov. Munster.

COOLATIN, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; fair days 26 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

COOLAVIN, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, the greater part of which is covered by the *Curlews* and other mountains.

COOLBOY, a fair town in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; fair days last Wednesday. Jan. 1 Wednesd. O. S. Mar. last Wednesday, April, 1 Wednesday. O. S. June, last Wednesday, July, Sept. Oct. and Wednesday in Ember week.

COOLCASHIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

COOLCLIFFE, sit. near Ross, prov. Munster.

COOLCRAGHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassadining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

COOLCULLEN, sit. in bar. Fassadining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

COOLDROMMIN, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

COOLE, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.—Also a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 20 May and Nov.

COOLESTOWN, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinster.

COOLFIN, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

COOLGRANY or *Coolgreany*, a village in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

COOLINANTA, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held on Whitfun-Mond.

COOLINAY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

COOLISTOWN, sit. near *Dunleer*, prov. Leinst.

COOLKENNO, a fair town in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, about 28 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. Here is a parish church, and a handsome seat.

COOLKERRY, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

COOLMAIN castle, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; opposite to *Courtmasferry*: it is now in decay.

COOLNAGOPOGE, sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

COOLNAHARGELL, sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

COOLNAKENNY, a village in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

COOLNEHORN, sit. in bar. Scarawallsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

COOLNEMUCKY, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

COOLOCK, a bar. with a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster: the latter is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and lies 1 mile beyond *Dennycurry*, and 3 miles from the castle of Dublin; it has a small but neat church.

COOLRAHERY, sit. near *Kilkenny*, prov. Leinster.

COOLSTUFFE, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

COOLY, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

COOLY-POINT, a cape in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

COONAGH, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

COOTE-HILL, a post and fair town in bar. Tuilaghaverty, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, about 52 miles from Dublin; the linen business is carried on here considerably. Fairs are held 12 Mar. 9 June, 12 Sept. and 6 Dec.

COPLAND-ISLANDS, sit. in bar. Ardes, on coast of co. Down, prov. Ulster, at the S. entrance of *Carrickfergus bay*; they are so named from a family of the *Coplands*, who settled there in the time of *John de Courcy*, in the 12th century, of whom are some remains in the adjacent tract called *Bally-copland*, on the continent. They are distinguished by the names of the *Big*, *Cross*, and *Mew island*; in the second of which is a light-house. The *Big island* is inhabited by about half a dozen families, who are all *Dissenters*. Lat. 54 : 43, lon. 5 : 55.

COPPER-MINES, sit. near Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CORAN,

CORAN, an antient district, in which was the residence of the chiefs of Luigny, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CORANDULLA, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CORBALLIS, sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. — Also a place near Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CORBALLY, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. — Also a seat near Castletown and Celbridge, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, belonging to Sam. Kathrens, esq; near which are the old church and tower of *Teghadoe*. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. — Also a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munster. — Likewise a place 2 miles S. of Roscrea, in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; in which was an antient chapel appendant to Monaincha, in same co. — Also a place near *Athy*, prov. Leinster.

CORBET'STOWN, sit. in bar. Fassadining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CORCAGUINNY, see *Corkaguinny*.

CORCAHLANN, a district in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; the antient proprietors of which were the *O'Hanlys* and *O'Briens*.

CORCALUIGHE, i. e. the woody morafs on the water; an antient district in the S. part of the co. Cork, prov. Munster; containing the present bar. of Carberry, the antient chiefs of which were called *Magh Cor Teagh*, or the chief of the habitation of the morafs, by corruption *Mac Carty*, by which means they have been confounded with the *Mac Cartys* of *Kerry*. The lesser districts of this country were *Hy Leareigh*, *Hy Maghoneigh*, and *Hy Driscuil*, under the dominion of their respective chiefs, *O'Leary*, *O'Mahony*, and *O'Driscol*, all dynasts and subordinate chiefs to *Mac Carty*, king of *Corcaluighe*, who in process of time became the sovereign of all the petty states in the present co. of Cork, and was therefore denominated *Mac Carty Reagh*, or *Mac Carty* the king; some of whose descendants were in possession at the commencement of the last century; tho' the English families of the *Courcies* and *Barrys* had estates therein.

CORCLONE, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

CORCOMOHIDE, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CORCOMROE, or *Corcumruadh*, a bar. sit. on the Western coast of the co. of *Clare*, prov. Munster; in which is the antient bishoprick of *Fenebere* or *Kilsenora*. In 1317, a battle was fought here, in which were slain *Mortogh Garbh*

and *Tiegue O'Brien*. The antient families of this district were the *O'Connors* and *O'Laughlins*. Also a village of same name, sit. in bar. Burrin, in same co. where a very sumptuous abbey was founded in 1194, by *Donald* king of Limerick; it was afterwards made subject to the celebrated abbey of Furnes in Lancashire. This is now a rectory in dioc. of Kilsenora.

CORCREAGH, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster; near 42 miles from Dublin.

CORCUMRUADH, see *Corcomroe*.

CORDALLA, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CORDEN'STOWN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

CORDERCY, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CORDRINY, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 5 Aug.

CORDROHY, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 20 Jan. May, 24 June, Aug. 29 Sept. and 18 Dec.

CORK, the largest co. in Ireland, sit. in prov. Munster, having a city in it of same name, which is a bishop's see. This co. has the co. *Limerick* on the N. the sea on the S. *Kerry* on the W. and *Waterford* on the E. and is said to have more good and bad land in it, than any other co. in the kingdom. The lands-end of *England* bears S. E. from the harbour of *Cork*, at about 120 miles or 40 leagues distance. The greatest length of the co. is about 110 English, or 93 Irish miles, and its greatest breadth 56 English, or 44 Irish miles. It contains 269 parishes, in which are 105 churches, 16 bar.'s 12 boroughs, and returns 26 members to parliament. It gives title of earl to the elder branch of the illustrious family of *Boyle*. It abounds with excellent harbours well fitted for foreign trade, and with many fine rivers, as the *Blackwater*, *Lee*, *Bandon*, *Ilen*, &c. and being inhabited by an industrious people, is rich and populous, tho' tillage is too much neglected, the lands being chiefly under pasture, the case of many other co.'s of Ireland. It is plentifully stored with all kinds of game for fishing and fowling. The firing is generally turf, but the sea-port towns use coal brought from *England*, tho' considerable quantities of this substance have been discovered in many parts of the country. Before the arrival of the *Strongbonian* conquerors, this co. was a kingdom in itself, the kings of which were the *Mc. Cartys*. In 1210 it was made shire ground by king *John*, who appointed sheriffs and other officers. In this co. are the soft *Mallow* waters, whose degree of heat compared with those of a neighbouring cold spring, and the *Bristol* waters, is by *Fahrenheit's* thermometer as 68 to 50. Here are also many Danish mounts, with hollow chambers and winding inlets

inlets; also subterranean caves antiently dug in clay ground.

CORK-CITY, the principal town in co. Cork, prov. Munster, distant 124 miles from Dublin, and about 50 miles S. of Limerick. It is a port, port and fair town; having fairs on the day after Trin. Sund. and on 1 Oct. It sends two members to parliament. It is said to have been founded by the Danes, and inclosed by them with walls about the middle of the 9th century. It is the second city in Ireland, and lies mostly on a marshy ground surrounded by the river *Lee*, being defended only by the above-mentioned walls, and some round towers. It was never a place of any considerable strength, especially since the modern method of besieging places was in use; yet it made a resistance of 5 days against a regular army in Sept. 1690, when it was besieged by the earl of Marlborough, who took it from king *James's* army, at which time the duke of Grafton, who served as a volunteer, was slain in the attack. The garrison consisting of 4,500 men, surrendered on *Michaelmas-day*, and were made prisoners of war. It contains upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, and has 12 companies of foot quartered in the barracks. Here is a spacious harbour, where almost any number of ships may lie with ease and safety. The slaughtering season continues from the month of Aug. to the latter end of Jan. in which space it has been computed that they kill and cure seldom fewer than 100,000 head of black-cattle; the rest of their exports consists of butter, candles, hides *raw* and *tanned*, linen cloth, pork, calves, lambs and rabbit skins, tallow, wool for England, linen and woollen yarn and worsted. The merchants of Cork carry on a very extensive trade to almost all parts of the world, so that their commerce is annually increasing. The air of this city is indifferently clear and healthy: in it, besides the cathedral, are the churches of *St. Mary Shandon* and *St. Ann*, in the N. suburb, *Christ-church*, *St. Peter's* and *St. Paul's*, within the city and on the S. side, *St. Nicholas's-church*. The cathedral is dedicated to *St. Finbar*, and was founded by that Saint in the 7th century. In 1725 it was taken down and rebuilt about 10 years after. There were several abbeys founded here, and there are now many charitable institutions in it. The Custom-house is a large building and elegant, the old one having been taken down in 1724; the Exchange, which almost divides the main street of the city into 2 parts, N. and S. is an handsome regular structure of hewn stone. Here are a co. Court-house, where the assizes are held, Goals, Markets, Hospitals, Barracks, a Theatre, and a Bishop's palace. The bishoprick of *Ross* was annexed to that of Cork, by *Q. Eliz.* in 1586.

2 B

Here was one of the antient round towers, but 'twas destroyed about 60 years ago. The corporation consists of a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, aldermen and burgesses. 6 miles W. of Cork, upon the E. of the river *Bride*, are a vast number of subterranean caverns, composed of great pillars, supporting large arches of lime-stone rocks. The first entrance appears as if it was the work of art, but upon serious consideration it is found to be all *natural*; in some places the entrance is very low, but the arch suddenly rises from 6 to 10 feet high; the tops and sides of which are smooth as if polished by the hands of workmen. The antient name of this city was *Corcag*, i. e. the W. plain, marsh or morass, which name it took from *Corcabbaiscin*, or the morass of the harbour or bay, the name given to an antient district round the harbour of Cork. The English families who settled in this part of the country, were the *Boyles* and *Barrys*. At 5 miles distance from the harbour of Cork lies *Great island*, on which are several villages; and Westerly are vast subterranean caves called the *Ovens*.

CORK. (Harbour) in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Lat. 51:42, lon. 8:35. This harbour is large enough to contain the whole navy of Great Britain; the entrance is free, open and bold; there are the remains of an old fort on the right hand, as you enter between the 2 head-lands. On the W. side of Cork harbour, within the mouth, is an high round land called *Corribiny-point*, on its summit is one of the antient tumuli, raised to the memory of some eminent warrior. The mouth of the channel is narrow, and the cannon may reach from shore to shore; where the ruins of the old fort stand, the cape is very high, and the channel is not above an hundred yards from the shore. *Dog's-nose-point*, which is farther up the harbour, is another formidable situation. When you are in, you come to anchor off a village called *Cove*; here you are land locked, and secured from all danger. Here are 2 islands called *Spike* and *Hawthowling*, that serve as bulwarks to protect vessels riding at anchor, from being damaged by the tide of ebb, or floods off the land. On the latter of these islands, are the remains of an old fortification, erected about the end of queen *Eliz.'s* reign, and which commanded all vessels of burthen passing up to Cork. One side of Cork harbour is formed by the *Great Island*, formerly called *Barrymore Island*, from its belonging to that family; as a defence to this passage, (the only one by which the island can be entered at low water) stands *Belvelly-castle*. The first earl of *Orrery* in one of his letters observes, that this island is very fertile, about 6 miles in circumference, and a pass of such consequence, that

that were he an enemy about to invade this kingdom, it is one of the first places he would secure, as being near equally distant from *Cork*, *Youghal* and *Kinsale*. This island is something more than 4 miles long, and 2 broad; the land is every where high and steep, and all round it is great depth of water.

CORKAGUINNY, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; the name signifies a fertile country. This bar. is a peninsula of about 24 Irish miles in length and 8 in breadth, it is washed on the S. side by the bay of *Dingle*, or *Castlemain*, and on the N. by *Tralee* bay. It contains no less than 20 parishes, which shews that this bar. was formerly better inhabited than it is at present, each parish having had its respective church, most of which churches were very large, as appears by their ruins. *Corkaguinny* is generally sub-divided into 2 parts or half bar.'s; they give that name to the Southern and Western part of this peninsula; and the Northern side, which is very coarse and mountainous, is called *Litteragh*. In the Southern division, are also large tracts of mountain, which have been formerly cultivated up to the top; several of them which are now but poor barren rocks, have great numbers of old inclosures and marks of culture on their sides, which are now neglected; the country people have an opinion that most of the old fences in these wild mountains, were the work of the antient *Danes*, and that they made a kind of beer of the heath which grows there; but these inclosures are more modern, than the time when that Northern nation inhabited Ireland; many of them were made to secure cattle from *wolves*, which animals were not entirely extirpated, until about the year 1710, as we find by presentments for raising money for destroying them in some old grand-jury books. The feet of these mountains have several small brooks flowing from them, into both bays, near which the industrious inhabitants have cultivated several large tracts of ground, that produce good crops of barley, oats and wheat; they are encouraged to pursue agriculture, because of the convenience of sea-sand, which is an excellent manure, and this bar. is thereby esteemed the granary of the whole county.

CORK-BEG, the name of a handsome seat, sit. near to the mouth of Cork harbour to the S. W. It is built on a peninsula, to which is a narrow isthmus from the main land; near it are the ruins of an old castle and a decayed church. This is also a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CORK-KENNY, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CORKERRY, a bar. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CORKMORE, sit. in bar. Poble-O'Brien, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CORNAGOUR, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

CORNERSTOWN, sit. in half-bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

COROCK, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; here was a monastery erected in the 15th century, for Franciscan friars of the 3d order. At the suppression it was granted to *fr Hen. Piers*, who assigned it to *fr Arth. Chichester*; the ruins of it display a singular neatness, and an elegant stile of architecture.

CORONERY, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; near 48 miles from Dublin; within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of which is *Knockbride-bridge*, sit. on the banks of a small lough; and 3 miles beyond *Coronery*, are the ruins of a church.

CORONODY, the name of a seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CORRAAN, a peninsula in bar. Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CORRAH. Mr. *Echard* places this as a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; but it seems he mistakes it for *Carragh*.

CORRAN, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CORRELLSTOWN, sit. in bar. Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CORREN, a rock so called, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; remarkable for its caves, sometimes called *the giant's house*. A path is cut in the rock before the cave, 100 paces long; and after descending a steep, difficult passage, you enter very curious recesses.

CORRIB-LOUGH, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. This lake somewhat resembles *Lough Erne* in its form, and extends 20 miles in length, being 11 miles wide in the broadest part; in the middle it is contracted to a small channel, which is crossed by a ferry at *Knock*. A great number of concealed rocks render the navigation of this lake dangerous, to those who are not well acquainted with it. There is a fresh-water musclee in this lake, that produces pearls, of which *Dr. Beaufort* says, he has seen some very fine specimens.

CORRIBINNY-POINT, sit. by Cork harbour, co. Cork, prov. Munster; on its summit is one of the antient tumuli, raised to the memory of some eminent warrior.

CORROFIN, sit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munster; 109 miles from Dublin; 5 miles from which are the ruins of a church. Fairs are held here on the day before Ascension day and 22 Nov.

CORROMANANE, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CORRY-

CORRYMBEN, sit. in bar. Kerry, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CORTANTY, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster.

CORVILLE, sit. near *Rafreea*, prov. Munster.

COSCRADIA, an antient territory in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it contained but a small narrow tract, the inhabitants of which made no great figure, and probably were early swallowed up by the encroachments of their more powerful neighbours the Desis; for we read nothing of them after the 7th century.

COSHBRIDE, a bar. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; joined to that of *Coshmore*, and commonly called the bar. of *Coshmore* and *Coshbride*; in the former division stands *Lisnore*, a bishop's see and borough; and in the latter stands the borough of *Tallow*. It is the most Western bar. in that co. That part of it which lies to the N. of the *Blackwater* is incumbered with mountains, being coarse and rugged, except a narrow tract running along the river. This bar. contains the parishes of *Lisnore*, *Mocollop*, *Tallow*, *Kilwatermoy*, *Kilcockan* and *Temple-michael*.

COSHENNY, or *Cushina*, sit. near Portarlington, in bar. of Portarlington, King's co. prov. Leinster. The grounds hereabout are partly bog, and partly a light and very sandy soil.

COSHLEA, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

COSHMA, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

COSHMORE, a district joined to that of *Coshbride*, and together called the bar. of *Coshmore* and *Coshbride*, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

COSTELLO, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the Rt. Hon. *Charles Dillon Lee*, is by descent visc. Dillon of *Costello-gallen*. The family of Dillon being so created in 1622.

COSTLET'S-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is the entrance into the bar. of *Lower Iveagh*, on the N. E. side from the co. *Antrim* from *Lisburn*; over a small river called *Garriclogh* river, which rises out of *Lough-heney*.

COTLAND'S-TOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

COT'S-ROCK, now called *Castlemary*, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster. It obtained the former appellation, from the remains of a Druid's altar still to be seen here. This altar consists of a large stone 15 feet long, and 8 broad, of a rough irregular figure, approaching to an oval form: the highest part of it is 9 feet from the ground, and it is supported by three other great stones. Adjoining to it is a large round flag or table, which was probably used for cutting up the victims for the sacrifice.

COTTER'S-BOROUGH, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Fairs held 21 May and 15 Nov.

COTTON, a large tract of bog, commonly called the great bog of *Cotton* and *Granshaw*, being part of the manor of Bangor, in co. Down, prov. Ulster. This bog, which contained at least one thousand acres, the owners began to reclaim and improve in 1743.

COTTRELL'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

COULYCLARE, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster; 136 miles from Dublin; not far from which are the ruins of a castle and a church.

COURCEYS, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

COURNELLANE, sit. near *Leighlin bridge*, prov. Leinster.

COURT, sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; 3 miles N. W. of *Achnary*; here a small monastery was erected by *O'Hara*, for Franciscan friars of the third order; the steeple and other fine ruins of this building yet remain.

COURT-AND-CORRAGHEEN, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Fairs held 23 Apr. 10 June, 2 Sept. and 30 Nov.

COURTEL, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

COURT-PERRY, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; 100 miles from Dublin; and above 6 from *Limerick city*.

COURT-MAC-SHERRY, sit. in bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here is a bay which affords plenty of various kinds of sea-fish; formerly *Pilchards* were taken in it, and on the shore are several buildings, called *fish-palaces*, for curing that fish. *Plaice* are so good here, that when in season, many prefer them to turbot, and some are near as large. Considerable draughts of salmon have been also taken in this bay: on both sides are prodigious high cliffs, towards the entrance of this bay, where eagles, hawks and herons build their nests; on the opposite side of the river from *Court-mac-sherry*, is the decayed castle of *Coolmain*.

COURTOWN, sit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; it gives title of earl and visc. to the family of *Stepford*; here is a handsome seat of the Rt. Hon. the earl of Courtown.

COURTRA-LOUGH, or *Coutra-lough*, sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. This lake is said to possess all the beauties that hills, woods and islands can impart to water; it lies near the borders of co. Clare.

COURTSTRAND, a village in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

COVE, a small village in co. Cork, prov. Munster, sit. in an island called the *Great island* which

which forms one side of Cork harbour; it is about 7 miles distant from Cork city. This village is built under a high steep hill; opposite to which the largest vessels trading to Cork, generally anchor; upwards of 200 sail have been moored here often; with sufficient room for twice as many in the bay. Cove is inhabited by fishermen and a few custom-house officers; on the island are some good houses and a decent parish church. This place is a port town, and usually called the *Cove of Cork*. Near Cove are two islands called *Spike* and *Hawlebowlis*; on the latter are the remains of an old fortification, built about the end of Queen Eliz.'s reign, and which commanded all vessels of burden passing up to Cork.

COVIA-MOUNT, sit. in bar. St. Mullins, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

COW and CALF, *rocks* sit. by the entrance of Dundrum bay, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Lat. 51: 26, lon. 10: 22.

COYNE-BRIDGE, see *Coil bridge*.

CRAGANE-CASTLE, sit. about 3 miles from Kilmallock, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CRAGHWELL bridge, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 94 miles from Dublin. It is otherwise written *Cragwell bridge*.

CRAIGVADE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CRAIGBALLY, a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 26 June and 21 Aug.

CRAIGTOWN, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; near 114 miles from Dublin, near which is the place called *Solomon's porch*, it was formerly a very fine cave, but the rock being limestone, is quarried down, and the cave greatly damaged.

CRANFIELD, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CRANFIELD-POINT, sit. Eastward of Carrlingford bay, in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CRANNA; a village in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CRANNAGH, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CRANNY-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CRATELAGH, or *Cratelow*, a fair town in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Fairs held 5 July.

CRAWFORDSBURN, a village in bar. Castle-reagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CRAYFORD, sit. near Bangor, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CREAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Moycarne, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

CRECORAH, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

CREDAN-HEAD, a *cape* sit. about a league from the entrance into *Waterford harbour*, in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is pretty high, and runs elbowing out from the W. side of the harbour about a mile, forming a small bay on its S. side, which takes its name from the head. This bay is a good road in Northerly winds, and great freshes of the river, and in it, near the land, there are from 20 to 30 feet water; tho' the author of the *Atlas Maritimus* places a shoal here, where there is no such thing.

CREEK-STOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 13 miles from Dublin; the church of which is in ruins.

CREEELY, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 108 miles from Dublin.

CREEPING-MOUNTAIN, a name given to *Slieve Snavan*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CREEVE, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CREEVE-ROCKS, sit. within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of *Newry*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster, where are the remains of an old chapel whose name is lost. On these rocks is found in great plenty, a mineral body, deserving the attention of the metallurgist; it is a compound metallick stone, which has somewhat the appearance of a spar, with a brownish matter, and certain small black shining bodies cemented together, and is very ponderous; it made no ebullition with acids crude or calcined; tho' in both states powdered, rubbed and mixed with syrup of violets, it acquired a greenness; upon calcination, the brownish coloured matter becomes reddish, and is strongly attracted by the *load-stone*, and the sparlike matter continues its whitish colour, but the dark shining bodies become of the colour of gold, and are divisible into very minute parts, by rubbing between the fingers; but on their being digested severally by *aqua fortis*, and spirit of *sal armoniac*, and giving a blue tincture to this last, and a deep green one to the other, it is evident here is *copper* as well as *iron*.

CREEVLEA, sit. near Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; it is seated on the river *Boonid*, which falls into *Lough Gille*. A house was founded here for Franciscans of the strict observance, by *Margaret* daughter of lord *O'Brien* in 1508; she was wife to *Eugene*, lord *O'Rourke*, and was interred here, having died in 1512. This building however was never completed; the walls of the abbey are still entire, and the altar is nearly so: there are several

several curious figures inserted in the walls, and over some graves of the *Murrighs*, the *Gormins* (a very antient family) the *O'Roirks*, &c. The great *O'Roirk* lies at full length on a tomb over the burial ground of his family. This building, tho' of the same extent with the abbey of Sligo, is thought to be rather inferior in the execution.

CREGAN, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinster; fairs days 1 Apr. and 12 Dec.

CREG-CASTLE, sit. 3 miles from *Cahirmeris*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; this is the last castle that was built in that co. having been erected by one of the ancestors of *Rich. Kervian*, esq; in 1648, who in *Cromwell's* time received the thanks of general *Irons*, and a permission under his hand and seal, to carry arms, in consequence of the protection he afforded the Protestants, during the rebellion of 1641.

CREOGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Here is a charter-school which was opened in 1737 for 30 children, and is endowed with 3 acres of land in perpetuity; one by the late Rev. *Hugh Hill*, D. D. when incumbent of the parish, who also subscribed 5*l.* annually; another by *Francis Hall*, esq; and the third by the late *Thom. Ball*, esq.

CREGGS, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 12 May, June, Aug. and 19 Dec.

CREHELP or *Creholp*, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

CREMORGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; Dr. Beaufort's *memoir* places it by mistake in co. Wicklow.

CREMOURNE, a bar. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

CREVAGHBANE, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; a friary for Carmelites was here erected by the earl of *Clanrickarde* in the 14th century.

CREVAGHMORE, sit. in bar. Shroole, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

CREVENIS, sit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

CREWSTOWN, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CROAGH, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; this was formerly a corporation town, where we find a very large church, which is said to have been in former ages collegiate; 'tis a rectory in dioc. of Limerick.

CROAGH-BURGESS, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 1 Mar. May, 3 Aug. and 1 Nov.

CROAGH-PATRICK, an high mountain in the bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; from whence (as tradition says) St. Patrick

drove all venomous creatures, such as serpents, &c. into the sea. Its antient name was *Cruachan Achuit*, or mount Eagle: it obtained its present name of *Croagh-Patrick*, from St. Patrick's fasting here during lent, in imitation of *Jesus Christ*. This mountain may be seen at 60 miles distance, and has the form of a sugar loaf, and an altar or Cairn stands on its summit. It is a place of pilgrimage, and has been much frequented by those of the Roman Catholic persuasion. From *Croagh-Patrick* there runs a continued chain of lofty mountains between the Atlantic ocean and the Loughs, Curra, Mask, and Corrib, to Galway bay. This is esteemed the highest mountain in Ireland, and rises 2,666 feet above the level of the sea.

CROAN, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a place sit. near *Kilkenney*, prov. Leinster.

CROBANE, the name of a seat 2 miles E. of *Newry*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CROFTY-HILL, sit. near *Drogheda*, about 21 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

CROGHAN, a fair town in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held Wednesd. after Trin. Sund. and 28 Oct. This was a royal residence, and the antient capital of that prov. It was antiently denominated *Atha, Cromchin, Drum-Druid*, and *Rath-Croghan*. It is sit. near *Elphin*. The Irish annals mention a rath or fort being erected here by *Eochy Frylogh*, in the time of *Augustus Caesar*. It took the name *Croghan* from its sit. near a hill, and *Cromchin* in consequence of a sacred Druidic cave in the adjacent mountain dedicated to fate or providence, which in old Irish was called *Crom*. The only remains of this famous antient city, where one *Cathmor* the friend of strangers exercised his unbounded hospitality, are the celebrated rath already mentioned, the *Naasteaghan* where the states of Connaught assembled, and the sacred cave. Near *Croghan* stands *Relig-na-Riagh*, or the resting place of the kings of *Conmacne Cuilt Ola*. It consists of a circular area of about 200 feet in diameter, surrounded with a stone ditch greatly defaced. Several transverse ditches are within the area; also heaps of coarse stones piled upon each other, specifying the graves of the interred persons. From the construction of this cemetery, it appears to have been erected in the latter ages of Paganism, about the close of the first century. *Dathias* the last of the heathen kings, having died abroad, his corps was carried to this place from the foot of the *Alps*, in the year 429.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Philipstown, King's co. prov. Leinster. — Likewise the name of a river, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

CROGHAN-

CROGHAN-BOG, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

CROGHAN-HILL, sit. near *Tubberdaly*, in bar. Philipstown, King's co. prov. Leinster: it is said there are some rich mines about this place.

CROHANE, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Stewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CROKANE mountains, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

CROM, an ancient district in co. Kildare, and part of the co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; being sit. in the bend of the river Liffey, from whence it was called *ibh crom abh*, or the district on the crooked water, and the hereditary chiefs were denominated *Crom-abh-ibh*, corruptly written *Crom a bhoe*. In the early ages this district extended over the greater part of Hy Allain, and after the arrival of the English, fell to the share of *Hugh de Lacey* and *Gilbert de Bonayd*; but some time after came into the possession of the noble family of the *Fitzgeralds*, in whose hands it still remains. This family on obtaining the above property, obtained among the native inhabitants the original title of *Crom a bhoe*, or chiefs of the district on the crooked water; a title still retained as a motto to their arms, and in former ages was the war-cry of the sept, according to the custom of the old Irish clans. Hence the Irish Stat. 10 Hen. 7 ch. 22, recites and enacts as follows, viz.—“Forasmuch as there hath been great variances, malices, debates and comparisons, between divers lords and gentlemen of this land, which hath dayly increased, by seditious means of diverse false and illdisposed persons, utterly taking upon them to be servants to such lords and gentlemen, for that they would be borne in their said idleness, and their own unlawful demeaning, and nothing for any favour or entire good love and will that they bare unto such lords and gentlemen, Therefore, be it enacted, &c. that no person or persons, of whatsoever estate, condition or degree, he or they be of, take part with any lord or gentleman, or uphold any such variances or comparisons in word or deed; as in using these words, “*Cromabo*, “*Buttgrabo*,” or other words like, or otherwise contrary to the king's laws, his crown, dignity and peace, &c.”

CROMARTIN, sit. near *Ardee*, prov. Leinster.

CROM-CASTLE, sit. about 14 miles W. of Limerick, prov. Munster; 'twas founded by the *O'Donovans*, but is said to have been for many years the residence of the *Fitzgeralds*.

CROMLA, or *Crommal*, a mountain or hill, sit. between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. From the Eastern side of this mountain, proceeded the river Lubar, called by the Irish *Bredagh*; and from

the Western side proceeded the *Lavash*, near the source of which, on the declivity of the mountain, was the cave of *Cluna*, where resided *Ferad Artho*, and the bard *Gondan*, after the murder of *Carmac Mac Art*, his nephew. In the neighbourhood of *Cromla*, stood the rath or fortress of *Tura*, called by the Irish writers *Ailich Neid*, celebrated by all the ancient Irish histories, as the principal residence of the Northern kings of Ulster.

CROMLA SLIABH, the ancient name of the present *Hill of Allen*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CROMLIN, or *Crumlin*, i. e. the temple of *Crom*, where the Heathen Irish sacrificed to that Deity. A village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; near 3 miles from the metropolis, and almost the same distance from Tallagh; sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin. It is pleasantly sit. in a very wholesome air, but is not nearly so much frequented by the citizens of Dublin, as it used to be. The church is a very old building. Tradition says, part of king William 3d's forces were encamped hereabout, in 1690. This place is still a great thorough-fare, as it lies on the high road to Blessington, Baltinglass, &c. Here is a large extent of waste ground, called the *Commons* of *Crumlin*, on which horse races were formerly frequent. *Crumlin* was one of the 4 ancient manors in this co. annexed to the crown; of which *Hollinshed* in his Chron. tells us, “the manor of *Crumlin* paideth a greater chief rent to the prince, than any of the other three, which proceedeth of this. The Seneschall being offended with the tenants for their misdemeanor, took them up very sharplie in the towns, and with rough and minatory speeches, began to menace them. The lebbish and desperate clobberiousnesse, taking the matter in dudgeon, made no more words, but knocked their seneschal on the costard, and left him there sprawling on the ground for dead. For which detestable murder, their rent was increased, and they paid at this daie nine pence per acre, which is double to any of the other three manors.” The three other manors he mentions were, *Newcastle*, *Massagard* and *Eschire*.—*Crumlin* is also the name of a village, sit. in bar. Massareene, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; 78 miles from Dublin; it holds fairs 23 July and 20 Nov. Near this place is a large flour mill.—Also the name of a parish in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CROMOGE, sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

CROMWELL'S FORT, sit. in Valentia Isle, off the bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CRONAGH RIVER, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Rosemmen, prov. Connaught.

CRONE

CRONEBANE, sit. near *Arklow*, in bar. *Arklow*, co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*. This is an hill of 2 miles in circumference, and about 1000 feet in height. It is on all sides full of rich mines, the principal of which lie on the E. side, about half-way up the hill, where are several shafts sunk from 50 to 70 fathoms deep. In sinking these shafts, the first mineral met with, is an *iron stone*; beneath this they arrive at a *lead ore*, which seems mixed with clay, yet yields a large quantity of lead and some silver. Underneath this, lies a rich rocky silver ore, which sparkles brightly; and yields 75 ounces of pure silver out of one ton of ore, besides a great quantity of fine lead. Having pierced some fathoms thro' this, they arrive at the *copper ore*, which is very rich and may be pursued to a great depth. In order to carry off the water from the mines, there are levels conducted a great way under ground to the lower part of the hill; out of these levels issue large streams of water, most strongly impregnated with copper.

CRONELUSK, sit. in bar. *Arklow*, co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*.

CRON-ROW, a fair town in co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*; fairs held 12 May and 2 Oct.

CROOBY-MOUNT, sit. in bar. upper *Iveagh*; co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

CROOK, sit. in bar. *Gualtiere*, co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*, 4 miles E. of the city of *Waterford*; it is a rectory in dioc. of *Waterford*. Here is a ruined castle, which belonged to the knts. of *St. John of Jerusalem*; and was erected in the 13th century, by the baron of *Curraghmore*.

CROOK-HAVEN, sit. 2 leagues N. W. from *Cape-clear*, in bar. *Carbery*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*. A ship bound in there from the E. must run in along by *Cape-clear*, so far to the N. as you may see the ocean through, between the cape and the main, as thro' a hole, and then steer W. N. W. keeping the said hole to the N. of *Cape-clear* open; then you shall fall in right with *Crook-haven*, which lies W. S. W. and there you may anchor before the town, in 18 or 20 fathom water; it was formerly deeper, but has been filled up with ballast; further out, there is deeper water and clean anchoring ground. Lat. 51: 19, lon. 9: 55.

CROOK'S-TOWN, a fair town in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; fair days 14 May, 26 Aug. and 17 Nov. On the W. side of the road from *Crook's-town* to *Bandon*, is a large stone monument, of great length and breadth. Tradition says it was erected to the memory of one of the *Nial's*, who is said to have been slain in battle near this place.

CROOM, a village in bar. *Coshma*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*; it is a vicarage in dioc. of *Limerick*.

CROSBIE-PARK, a highly improved farm, in co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*, where is the seat of sir *Edw. Crosbie*, bart.

CROSS, a fair town in co. *Armagh*, prov. *Ulster*. Fair days 30 May, 5 Aug. 4 Sept. and 27 Dec. — Also a fair town in co. *Cavan*, prov. *Ulster*. Fairs held 17 Mar. — Also a village in bar. *Tyreketin*, co. *Londonderry*, prov. *Ulster*. Likewise a place in the *Muller*, (a peninsula, in bar. *Erris*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*), and opposite *Ennis Glory Island*; in which we find the religious house of the *Holy cross*, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, the ruins of which still remains.

CROSS-A-KEEL, a fair town in co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*; above 34 miles from *Dublin*. Fairs held 9 May, 16 Aug. and 15 Dec.

CROSSBOYNE, sit. in bar. *Clonmorris*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*; it is a rectory in dioc. of *Tuam*.

CROSSDONY, a fair town in bar. *Clonmogh-an*, co. *Cavan*, prov. *Ulster*; 56 miles from *Dublin*. Fair days 5 Apr. 27 May, 26 Aug. and 17 Nov.

CROSSDRUM, sit. near *Oldcastle*, prov. *Leinster*.

CROSSERLOGH, a vicarage in dioc. of *Kilmore*; sit. in bar. *Clonmogh-an*, co. *Cavan*, prov. *Ulster*.

CROSS-FERRY, sit. in co. *Londonderry*, prov. *Ulster*; above 119 miles from *Dublin*.

CROSS-HAVEN, sit. in bar. *Kinalca*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; it is a safe creek, lying on the W. side after you enter *Cork harbour*, where a vessel may go in to stop a tide occasionally; and here also you are land locked, and free from all winds. Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1559, having a small squadron of five ships of war, was chased into *Cork harbour*, by a superior fleet of *Spaniards*, he ran into *Cross-haven*, and moored his ships behind the shelter of *Corribin-hill*, in a safe basin; the *Spaniards* sailed up the harbour of *Cork*, and were surprised not to see the ships they had just before chased into it. Thus having missed their prey, they came out again without doing sir *Francis* the least harm.

CROSS-ISLAND, one of the *Capland-Isles* so called; sit. in the bay of *Carrickfergus*, near the coast of the co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; it contains about 30 acres; and on it stands a light-house, (for which it is called by some *Light-house Island*) built of lime-stone, which the Island affords in abundance. It is of a square form, 70 feet high to the lanthorn, and the walls of it 7 feet thick. It consists of 3 stories, of which the lower and second are laid with beams, and boarded; but the third is arched and covered with large flag stones 7 or 8 feet in length. In the middle of the house is erected a round tower, on which the grate is fixed

fixed on a thick iron spindle. *Scotland* supplies it with coals, of which in a windy night it consumes a ton and a half, burning from evening to day-light, both winter and summer. It sheds its light to the S. E. to save ships from the N. and S. rocks, (about 3 leagues and half distance from it) and to the N. and W. to warn ships from the danger of the *Whillans* (rocks so called) that lie between the mouths of *Larne* and *Glenarm* bays, and are also called the *Maidens*, about 4 or 5 leagues distant from it. The light is plainly seen at *Port-patrick*, and the *Mell of Galloway*, which last place stands near 10 leagues distant from it.

CROSS-KEYS, sit. in co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*; about 10 miles from *Dublin*, a mile beyond which, is *Bishop's-court*, a handsome seat, near which on the summit of the hill, stand the church and tower of *Oughterard*. There is also another place of same name in co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*; 37 miles from *Dublin*, within a mile of which, are good flour-mills.

CROSSMAGLIN, a village in bar. *Fews*, co. *Armagh*, prov. *Ulster*. Here is a lake also of same name. This place is otherwise written *Cross meglan*.

CROSSMALINA, a rectory in dioc. of *Killala*, sit. in bar. *Tirawly*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*; it is otherwise called *Crossmolyna* and *Crossmaling*; and has fairs 23 May, 12 Sept. and 17 Dec. Distance from *Dublin* about 134 miles. Here was an abbey dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*.

CROSSMALING, see *Crossmalina*.

CROSSMEGLAN-LOUGH, sit. in bar. *Fews*, co. *Armagh*, prov. *Ulster*, otherwise called *Crossmaglin-lough*.

CROSSMOLYNA, see *Crossmalina*.

CROSSPATRICK, a rectory in dioc. of *Ferns*, sit. in bar. *Gorey*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*.

CROSS-ROADS, there are several places distinguished in the kingdom by this appellation, such as in co. *Carlow*, prov. *Leinster*; 54 miles from *Dublin*. In co. *Cavan*, prov. *Ulster*; 50 miles from *Dublin*.—The like in co. *Cavan*, near *Florence-court*.—The like in co. *Monaghan*, about 66 miles from *Dublin*;—and another in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; 84 miles from *Dublin*.

CROSS-TOWN, a fair town in co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*, having fairs on 12 May.

CROTTINTEGALL, sit. in bar. *Newmargy*, *Queen's co.* prov. *Leinster*.

CROTTO, a seat in co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*; distant 138 miles from *Dublin*; a mile from which, is *Kilfin* church; between this seat and *Ardfert*, are the venerable ruins of the ancient abbey of *Odorney*.

CROUGHNAMALLIN, sit. in bar. *Tirawly*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*.

CROUTEN'S-TOWN, sit. near the *Curragh* of *Kildare*, in co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*. Here is a church belonging to it.

CROW-HEAD, a cape in bar. *Bea* and *Bantry*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

CROWN-BRIDGE, sit. in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, 1 mile E. of *Newry*; it is so called from a Danish rath, seated in the neighbourhood, which bears some resemblance to a crown. It is erected on the top of a hill of easy ascent, and surrounded by meadows, thro' which a river gently glides in two channels, forming an island, in which the rath of hill is sit. It is of a flat unequal form at top, being 63 feet one way, and only 27 another; surrounded by a deep fosse, 21 feet broad, out of which the rath has been thrown up; the compass of it, taken at the bottom of the fosse, is about 579 feet, and the conical height, near 110 feet; on the W. side of the rath, and separated from it only by the surrounding fosse, is a square artificial platform, taking up about 130 feet on each side, and hollowed in the middle, being of near 50 feet conical height at a medium, so that the rath overlooks it, and has a fosse encompassing it, about 15 feet broad; this platform (if we may credit tradition) was erected as an arena, where two royal competitors in single combat, decided the possession of a crown; and the rath was raised to perpetuate the memory of the action. Southward of the mount on a little hill, at the N. end of a small lake called *Derike-lagh*, are the ruins of the chapel of *Temple Gaurin*, which in Irish signifies *Goat's church*.

CRUANACARRA, an Island, sit. by the coast of bar. *Ballinabinch*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

CRUCKFALLA mountain, sit. in bar. *Kilma-cranan*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

CRUISETOWN, a rectory in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. *Kells*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*. *Dr. Beaufort*.—A village sit. in bar. *Ferrard*, co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinster*. *Scals*.

CRUIT-ISLAND, sit. off the bar. *Boylagh*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

CRUMARAD mountains, sit. in bar. *Boylagh*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

CRUM-CASTLE, the seat and handsome improvements of lord visc. *Erne*, sit. by the side of *Lough Erne*, in co. *Fermanagh*, prov. *Ulster*. Lat. 54:20, lon. 7:56.

CRUMLIN, see *Cromlin*.

CRUMLIN-WATER, a river in bar. *Massareene*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

CRUIP-HALL, sit. in bar. *Colerain*, co. *Longonderry*, prov. *Ulster*.

CRUMP-ISLAND, sit. off the bar. *Middlethird*, co. *Tipperary*, prov. *Munster*.

CRUMPSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CRUSHEEN, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster, near 106 miles from Dublin, a mile beyond which are the ruins of a castle, near the side of a lough which nearly surrounds them.

CRUSRATH, sit. near *Drogheda*; prov. Leinst.

CRYCRIM, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

CUALGNEY, probably the town of *Danlce*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CUCKOODS-HILL, sit. in bar. O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

CULDAFF, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CULFAGHTRIN, a village in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

CULLEN, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; it holds fairs on 28 Oct. At the bog near this place was found a golden crown, weighing 6 ounces; many other ancient curiosities have been discovered in it; particularly some gorgets of gold, and gold handled swords; for which reason it goes by the name of the *Golden bog*.—*Cullen* is also the name of a tower on the N.W. side of *Buttevant abbey*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is now in ruins, and said to have been built by an earl of Desmond who retired here.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork;—and another in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Duhallo, in same co. both in prov. Munster.—Also a village in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, which is a rectory in dioc. of Emly.—Also a place in bar. Ferrard; co. Louth, prov. Leinster;—and another in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; which gives title of visc. to the family of *Cockayne*.

CULLENAGH, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

CULLENBEGG, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CULLENSTOWN, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

CULLENWAIN, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster. It is a fair town, fairs being held 20 Aug. and 11 Nov.

CULLEN'S WOOD, sit. near the road to Milltown, in the suburbs of Dublin, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; memorable for a slaughter of about 500 citizens, (being a colony from *Bristol*) who were here put to death by the Irish, as they assembled to divert themselves on *Easter monday* in 1209, whence that day was afterwards called *Black monday*.

CULLINELL, a fair town in Queen's co. prov. Leinster; fair days 27 May, and 2 Oct.

CULLINAGH or *Cullenagh*, a bar. having a village in it of same name, sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster; the latter holds fairs on 8 May, and 18 Dec.

CULLINMORE, sit. in bar. Moyashill, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

CULLINSTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CULLIVORE, a fair town in co. Longford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 24 June and 21 Sept.

CULLOVILLE, sit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 49 miles from Dublin; about 4 mile beyond which is *Ardkirk*, a seat of lord *Weymouth*.

CULLY, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CULLYBACKY, a village in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CULLYHILL, sit. in bar. Ofsory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

CULLYMORE, sit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinster.

CULMORE, a fort sit. at the bottom of the bay of *Laughfoile*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; about 4 miles N. of that city.

CULMULLIN, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 21 Nov.

CULTRA, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

CUMBER, see *Camber*.

CUMEEN, sit. in bar. Clanfreught, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CUNY-ISLAND, sit. off the coast of bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CUOLAGH-BAY, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CUOLAN or *Criocheulan*, that narrow plain in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, contained between the mountains and the sea; the people of which were the *Eveleni* of Probus, the *Menapii* of Ptolemy. This country was under the dominion of the *Mac Mithuils* or *O'Tools*, and has been sometimes confounded by antiquaries with *Coalan* or *Caëlan*, both countrys having been frequently governed by the same chief, that is, either the *O'Tools* or *Mac Kells*, which probably occasioned the error.

CURAGHBRACK, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CURLAGH, sit. in bar. Ballinroe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CURLEW MOUNTAINS, sit. in co. Sligo and Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CURRABANE, sit. near *Tuam*, prov. Connaught.

CURRAGH (of *Kildare*), sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, about 30 miles from Dublin; it is the race-ground of Kildare, where

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where all great matches are run ; it is the *Newmarket* of Ireland, and sportsmen say that the turf is equal to any in England, and exceeds that at *Newmarket* in circumference. It is a fine sod for the diversions, and if it has any fault, it is its evenness. It is a most delightful spacious common and sheep-walk, and the land extremely good ; but this plain is gradually narrowing, by a few enclosures now and then creeping forward. Government gives annually two plates of 100l. each, to be run for. These were originally granted upon the suggestion of *Sir William Temple*, who among other schemes, for the improvement of Ireland, recommended this, with a view of improving the breed of Irish horses. As this spot was remarkable for horse-racing, long before king's plates were established here, it is natural to suppose, that it took its name from its being a horse-course, and that it was called *Curragh*, from the latin word *Curro*, to run. Races begin here on the last week in Apr. 21 Mond. in June and Sept.

CURRAGHA, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, near 14 miles from Dublin.

CURRAGHBEGLAND, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; having fairs on 17 Mar. Whit. Mond. 24 Aug. and 20 Dec.

CURRAGHMORE, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, in the parish of *Clongam*, about 8 miles W. of Waterford, and 4 miles S. E. of Carrick, near a small river called *Glodugh*, which falls in the *Suir*, about 3 miles E. of this place. Here is the seat of Lord *Tyrone*; the house stands where an antient castle belonging to the family was built, a part of which still remains; the present house was erected, A. D. 1700. *Sir Richard le Poer* was created baron *le Poer* and *Curraghmore*, on 13 Sept. 1535, whose descendant *Richard le Poer*, was created visc. *Decies*, and earl of *Tyrone*, 9 Oct. 1673. He was succeeded by his son John, who dying without issue, in 1693, the honours of the family devolved on his brother James, by whose death, on 19 Aug. 1704, without issue male, they ceased, and his only daughter, the lady *Catherine Poer*, being married to *sir Marcus Beresford*, bart. he was created visc. *Tyrone*, by king George I. from whom is descended the present earl. *Curraghmore* is 84 miles from Dublin.

CURRAGHMORE mountains, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CURRAHA, a village, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CURRAN, a fair town in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; fairs held 23 June and 22 Nov.

CURRAN-LOUGH, sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CURRAN-ROE BRIDGE, a village in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CURRANS, a parish and fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 6 May, 21 Aug. and 29 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert. Here is a good seat, which stands on a rising ground, not far from the river *Mang*, 3 miles W. by S. from *Castle Island*.

CURRAS-AND-MAUN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fair days 6 May, 16 July 14 Sept. and 5 Nov.

CURROHEEN, sit. near Cashel, prov. Munst.

CURRYGLASS, a pleasant and well watered village in bar. Killnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munster, not far from *Knockmourne*. At this place is a fine *Cedar* tree, and the largest *Holly* tree supposed in the kingdom.

CURRIKIPPANE, a village in liberties of Cork, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

CUSHEENY river, sit. in bar. Ophady, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

CUSHENDON-BAY, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CUSHENDON river, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

CUSHER river, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, and falls into the Canal a little Northward of *Knockbridge*.

CUSHINA, sit. near *Portarlinton*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Hereabout the soil is partly a light sand and partly bog. There is a high sandy hill here called *Cushina-hill*.

CUSHINSTOWN, sit. in bar. Killmace, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

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DAIBRE, called also *Iberagh*, the present bar. of *Iveragh*, co. Kerry, prov. Munst.

DATRCALGAR, an antient district comprehending the present town and co. of Londonderry, and part of Donegal, being seated on both sides of *Lough Foyle*, prov. Ulster. It was the *Darnii* of Ptolemy, the antient chieftains of which were called *Hy. Daherteagh*, by corruption *O'Dogherty*: they were dispossessed of the Southern part of their country, in an early period by the *O'Donalds* and *O'Connors*.

DAIRMACH, see *Durrow*.

DALARADIA, or the district of the E. country next the sea; an antient name for that district, which comprehended the S. and S. E. parts of the co. Antrim, and all the co. Down, during the middle ages; called also frequently *Magh Genuisge*, or the district of the bays, or heads of lakes; having the bays of *Carlingsford* and

Dundrum

Dundrum on the S. *Strangford* and *Carrickfergus* on the E. and *Lough Neagh* on the N. W. The perpetual chiefs of which were the *Mac Gennis*, some of whom were in possession of this country in the beginning of the last century; but a branch of the *O'Neils* had taken possession of the Northern parts of it in a very early period.

DALARIDA, now the *Ardes* or high lands in co. Down, prov. Ulster, between the bay of *Strangford* and the sea; the ancient chiefs of which were called *Magh Ardan*, by corruption *Ar Artan*; they were dispossessed by the *Savages*; some of them remained in possession of the Western parts at the commencement of the last century.

DALCAS, a district which formerly contained the present co. Clare, prov. Munster. A son of *Olliel Olim*, about the beginning of the 3d. century, was elected chief of this district, on which he took the name of *Cormac Cas*.

DALDICHU, an antient district, sit. in the plain and peninsula between the bays of *Dundrum* and *Strangford*, co. Down, prov. Ulster. The dynasts of this district were called *Daldichu* or *Cathel*; it is remarkable from its chief *Dichu*, who was the first convert St. Patrick made to the christian faith, in the N. of Ireland.

DALE, a river and lake in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; the river is navigable by boats for a few miles from the river *Foyle* to the village of *Ballindrain*.

DALKEY, a small romantic village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 7 miles from Dublin; it lies at the Northern base of a high mountain, commanding a beautiful view of the bay of Dublin. This village in the reign of Queen Eliz. and during a great part of the last century, before the port of Dublin was improved, was the repository of the goods belonging to the merchants of Dublin. Here are the ruins of a few old castles, places of defence against the incursions of the pirates, who at that period swarmed on the Irish coast.

DALKEY-ISLAND, sit. near the village of *Dalkey*, off the coast of the bar. of *Half-Rathdown*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. It is so called from *Dalki*, on account of the Pagan altar there. It is divided from the main land by a channel called the found of *Dalkey*, in which there is never less than 8 fathom water at the lowest tide, ships of the greatest burthen may safely lie at anchor perfectly secure from the N. E. winds, unto which every other part of the bay is exposed. This island contains about 18 acres, having plenty of herbage and some medicinal plants; the only building on it, is the ruin of an old church.

DALKEY-SOUND, see *Dalkey island*.

DALMACHSCOEB, a district comprehending all the country on the Eastern coast of the co.'s *Wicklow* and *Wexford*, prov. Leinster, between the mountains and the sea.

DALNARUIDHE, a district containing the N. part of the co. *Antrim*, prov. Ulster; the *Robogdij* of Ptolemy; it has been corruptly called *Dalriadia*, and sometimes *Ara*. During the latter ages it frequently went by the denomination of *Andruim* or *Eandruim*, i. e. the habitation on the waters; from whence the present name of *Antrim*: it was divided into several subordinate divisions, whose respective chiefs were *Maghcuillan*, *O'Hara*, *O'Donnal*, and *O'Sheil*, several of whom were in possession of the country in the last century. From this part several colonies transmigrated to *Caledonia* about the year 503; they were principally of the race of the Scots of *Hy Failgea*, who settled in the Northern parts of this country, about the commencement of the 5th. century, under the conduct of *O'Neil the great*; in consequence of which they were denominated *Scots*, and have thereby communicated their name to the entire N. district of Britain.

DALRIADIA, see *Dalnaruidhe*.

DALUA river, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DALY'S-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. *Clonmoghagh*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 46 miles from Dublin, about a mile from which is *Lough Sheaklin*, in which are some small islands, and the ruins of a castle and a church. This lough is of considerable magnitude, extending to *Finac*, where it communicates with *Lough Inny*.

DAMER'S COURT, a handsome seat of lord *Milton*, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DANESTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. *Skryne*, co. *Meath*, prov. Leinster.

DANGAN, sit. in co. *Meath*, prov. Leinster, here is the handsome seat of lord *Mornington*.

DANGANDARGAN, a rectory in dioc. of *Cathel*, sit. in bar. *Clanwilliam*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DANGIN, a seat near *Lough Corib*, in co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*: the situation of which, with its contiguity to the lake, and the various beauties it unites, make it one of the most delightful places of abode in the kingdom.

DANGON, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 5 Aug.

DANIEL'S-TOWN, a handsome seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster, by the river *Awbeg*, near *Doneraile*.

DANYAN, a fair town in co. *Roscommon*, prov. *Connaught*; fair days 25 May, 6 Aug. and Nov.

DARABONIS, a bay or river in the N. of Ireland, mentioned by *Rich. Cirencest*. it is the present *Lough Foyle* in co. *Donegal*, prov. Ulst.

DARDIS-

DARDIS-RATH, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DARDISTOWN BRIDGE, sit. over the river *Nanny*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 19 miles from Dublin.

DARGE, or *Dargle*, a romantic spot in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. It is a narrow vale, formed by the sides of two opposite mountains; the whole thickly spread with oak at the bottom; it is narrowed to the mere channel of the river, which tumbles from rock to rock. The extent of wood that hangs to the eye in every direction is great, and the depth of the precipice immense, which with the roar of the water forms a scene truly interesting. In less than a quarter of a mile, the road passing through the wood, leads to another point of view to the right; it is the crown of a vast projecting rock, from which you look down a precipice absolutely perpendicular, and many hundred feet deep, upon the torrent, which finds its noisy way over large fragments of rocks. The point of view is a great projection of the mountain on this side, answered by a concave of the opposite, so that you command the *Glen*, both to the right and left; it exhibits immense tracts of forest, that have a most magnificent appearance. Beyond the wood to the right, are some enclosures hanging on the side of a hill, crowned by a mountain. The solemnity of such an extent of wood unbroken by any intervening objects, and the whole hanging over declivities, is alone great; but to this the addition of a constant roar of falling water, either quite hid, or so far below as to be seen but obscurely, unite to make those impressions stronger. Many similar scenes, pleasingly diversified, are to be met with here; awful, sublime, retired, gloomy; spots fit for contemplation, and melancholy retreats.

DARIEN'S-BRIDGE, in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; 51 miles from Dublin.

DARINIS, otherwise called *Molana*, an Island at the mouth of the bay of *Youghal*, co. Cork, prov. Munster. A monastery was founded here by St. *Molanfid*, in the 6th century: in which was interr'd *Raymond le Gros* the English general, who contributed with *Strangbow* to the reduction of Ireland.—Also another island sit. near *Wexford*, co. *Wexford*, prov. Leinster; where a monastery was founded by St. *Nemamb*, about the middle of the 7th century.

DARTISHEN, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

DARTREE or *Dartry*, a bar. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

DARTRY, see *Dartree*.

DARVER, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DAUGH-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DAUGHTONS, subterraneous caves sit. four miles N. W. of *Enniskillen*, co. *Fermanagh*, prov. Ulster. They are the curious work of nature: the entrance is by a large arched cave 25 feet high; the roof is rock composed of various pieces in regular order. This leads to another not quite so high, and from that is continued by narrow passages to a brook, which passing thro' these unknown recesses, discharges itself at the first entrance.

DAUNCE-MOUNTAINS, these form the N. W. boundary of the bar. of *Carberry*, co. *Cork*, prov. Munster, and run thro' the N. parts of *Bantry*, into *Glanerought* in *Kerry*. At the foot of one of these mountains called *Seeby* is a lake stored with a species of red trout, which never rise at a fly.

DAVID'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

DAVUGH-PHADRIG, sit. at *Bel-cou*, near *Enniskillen*, co. *Fermanagh*, prov. Ulster; it is a celebrated well, and reputed the best cold bath in the kingdom, having relieved numbers in paralytic and nervous disorders. It exhibits a large stream, which turns two mills at 150 yards distance from the head.

DAWNMOON, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DAWSON'S-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 90 miles from Dublin, near which is *Castle Dawson*, a handsome seat; it is a chapelry in dioc. of *Derry*.

DAWSON'S-COURT, the handsome seat of lord *Portarlington*, sit. near *Emo Inn*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

DAWSON'S-GROVE, the seat of lord *Cremorne*, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

DAW'S-TOWN, a pretty seat, two miles from *Blarney*, co. *Cork*, prov. Munster.

DEADMAN'S-BAY, sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DEALBHNA, the present bar. of *Delvin*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. Leinster. There were seven territories of this name in Ireland, viz. 1st *Dealbhna Mor*, the country of the *O'Finlands*, afterwards the *Nugents*. 2d *Dealbhna Beg*, contiguous to the former; these two make the before mentioned bar. 3d *Dealbhna Eathra*, the bar. of *Garrycastle*, King's co. prov. Leinster; this was the country of the *Mc Coghlans*. 4th *Dealbhna Iarthur*, or *O'Scoluigh's* country, in the ancient territory of *Meath*. 5th *Dealbhna Nuadhat*, the present bar.'s of *Athlone* and *Moycarne*, co. *Roscommon*, prov. Connaught. 6th *Dealbhna de Cuilsebhair*, co. *Galway*, prov. Connaught. 7th *Dealbhna Feadhá*, the present

ferent bar. of Moycullen, in the same co. it was divided into two districts, viz. *Gno-more* and *Gno-beg*: the *O'Connors* were chiefs of *Gno-beg*, until they were partly dispossessed and partly made tributaries by the *O'Flahertys*.

DEAN-RATH, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DEARING'S-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Clonmogh-an, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

DECIES, otherwise *Deassies*, or Southern people, a territory containing the greater part of the co. of *Waterford*, prov. Munster; it is at present divided into two bar's viz. *Decies* within, and *Decies* without Drum. The former is bounded on the S. and E. by the ocean, on the W. by the *Black-water*, and on the N. by *Decies* without Drum. The latter is bounded on the S. by *Decies* within Drum, on the S. E. by the ocean, on the W. by *Coshmore* and *Coshbridge*, on the E. by *Upper-third* and *Middle-third*, and on the N. by *Upper-third* and *Glancharry* bar's; according to some Irish chronicles, the *Decii* or *Deassies* were a colony from a people of that name who inhabited the S. parts of the co. *Meath*, near the co. Dublin. A chief of this district, about the year 278, having rebelled against *Cormac Mac Art*, king of *Meath*, entered the royal palace at *Taragh*, and slew *Kellach* the king's son, on which *Cormac* raised an army, suppressed the rebellion, and drove most of the *Decii* out of *Meath*, who thereupon settled in the co. *Waterford*. The ancient proprietors of this district were the *O'Fays* now called *O'Fays*.

DECUREAGH, a lake in co. *Westmeath*, prov. Leinster.

DEE, a river in bar. *Ardes*, co. *Louth*, prov. Leinster.

DEES, a bar. in co. *Meath*, prov. Leinster, otherwise called *Decies* or *Deassies*.

DEEL river, sit. in bar. *Tirawly*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*.

DEEPS, sit. in bar. *Shelmaliere*, co. *Wexford*, prov. Leinster.

DEER'S-MEADOWS, a place so called in the midst of the mountains of *Mourne*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; by some called *King's-meadow*, (because people have their grazing here free) extending some miles in breadth and length: to which great numbers of poor people resort in the summer months to graze their cattle. They bring with them their wives, children, and little wretched furniture, erect huts, and live thereabout two months, and often cut their turf, to serve for the next returning season; which done, they retire with their cattle to their former habitations.

DESERTEEN, sit. in bar. *Inishowen*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

DEEZ, sit. in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

DELEROCK, sit. in bar. *Longford*, co. *Longford*, prov. *Leinster*.

DELGENY, *Delgany* or *Delgenny*, a small village, sit. near *Newtown-mount-kennedy*, 16 miles from *Dublin*, and 6 miles beyond *Bray*, in co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*.

DELVIN, a bar. in co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*; it was the ancient territory of the *O'Finnalans*, and afterwards possessed by the *Nugents*, now earls of *Westmeath*, to whom it gives title of *baron*.

DELVIN-LODGE, the seat of the earl of *Westmeath*, sit. in co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*.

DEMERNERY, a vicarage in dioc. of *Ossory*, sit. in bar. *Knocktopher*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*.

DENN, sit. in bar. *Longhtee*, co. *Cavan*, prov. *Ulster*; it is a vicarage in dioc. of *Lismore*.

DEPATY rock, sit. by the coast of the bar. *Ardes*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

DERACHY, sit. in bar. *Massareen*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

DEREGRETH, a parish within the deanery of *Ardfinane*, in co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*.

DERG, or *Derryahhan*, i. e. the river of the woody morals; it rises out of a lake of that name, in bar. *Tyrhagh*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*, from whence joining several other rivers, as the *Mourne*, and *Finney*, it falls into *Lough Foyle* at *Derry*. The lake from whence this river rises, is famous for having in it, the island that contains *St. Patrick's Purgatory*; it is a narrow cell, hewn out of the solid rock, in which a man could scarcely stand upright. In this lake there are several islands; on the largest, called *St. Fintan's*, a priory of Augustinians was founded by *St. Augustin*, in which *St. Dagobert* is said to have been buried: it had a chapel with convenient houses for the monks, the remains of which may yet be seen.—There is another lake of same name, sit. between co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*, and co. *Tipperary*, prov. *Munster*; in which is a very beautiful and fruitful island, having a fine anchoretower, above 70 feet high; and the remains of 7 small churches. It was founded in the 6th century by *St. Commin*.

DERG BRIDGE, sit. by *Castlederg*, co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*.

DERIG ISLAND, sit. near bar. *Carbery*, co. *Sligo*, prov. *Connaught*.

DERIG lake, sit. in bar. *Granard*, co. *Longford*, prov. *Leinster*.

DERIKELAGH, a small lake in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*: at the N. end of which, are the ruins of the chapel of *Temple Gaurin*, i. e. "Goat's church."

DERIM-

. DERMTOGHNY, sit. in bar. Athlenty, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DERINA *lake*, sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

DERNOGE POINT, sit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

DERREGONELLY, sit. in bar. Maghereboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

DERRICAMMAGH, sit. near *Dunleer*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DERRILIN, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Fair days 27 May and 27 Oct.

DERRINGFORD, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

DERRY, a bishoprick, constituted in the year 1158, and extending into the co.'s Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone and Antrim; in prov. Ulster.

DERRY, city and co. see Londonderry.

DERRYAGHY, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DERRYARD, sit. in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

DERRYBRYAN, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; near 89 miles from Dublin.

DERRYCLONEY, sit. near Cashel, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DERRYREENY, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DERRYCURRY, sit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

DERRYDOWN, sit. in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DERRYGALVIN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in the liberties of the city of Limerick, in prov. Munster.

DERRYGLASS, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; about 76 miles from Dublin. Here are the remains of an ancient monastery, sit. near the river Shannon.

DERRYGONELLY, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 10 July.

DERRYGRATH, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DERRYGULANE, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DERRYKEEGAN, or *Derrykeighan*, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

DERRYLORAN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DERRYLOSSORY, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin; sit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

DERRYMORE, sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DERRYNEFLIN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DERRYNOOSE, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

DERRYVILLANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DERRYVULLAN, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Tyreskenedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

DERVER, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DERVERAGH LOUGH, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. It is otherwise called *Lough Derrivaragh*; near it is supposed to have been the plain *Ath Maighne*, noted for a bloody battle fought there in 1152, between *Turlough O'Brien* king of Munster, and *Turlough O'Connor* king of Connaught, when the latter was defeated with the loss of 9 chiefs and 900 common men. This plain is said to lie a little N. of the lough, in the parish of Maina.

DERVOCK, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin: near which are the seats of *Belleisle* and *Clowerhill*. It has fairs on 12 Jan. 23 Feb. 12 Aug. 27 Oct. *custom free*.

DERYNEE, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DESART, a seat in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, which gives title of baron to the family of *Cuff*; sit. 2 miles from *Callan*, 4 S. W. from *Kilkenny*, and 64 S. W. from *Dublin*.

DESART church, sit. in co. Derry, prov. Ulster; about 119 miles from *Dublin*; near which is a seat called *Mullatragh*. An abbey was founded here by *St. Columb*.

DESART-CREAT, or *Desart-creat*, sometimes written *Disert-creat*, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; here is a church distant about 78 miles from *Dublin*, which is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

DESART-MARTIN or *Desert-martin*, a fair town in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Derry, prov. Ulster, 88 miles from *Dublin*; fairs held 4 Feb. 8 May, 7 June, 28 July, 1 Oct. 8 Nov. and 27 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.

DESERT, a parish and prebendary in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; bounded on the N. by the *Suir*, on the S. by *Mothil*, on the E. by *Fennogagh*, and on the W. by *Glapatrick*. The most remarkable place in this parish is *Carrickbeg*, where there is a communication by a stone bridge between the 2 co.'s of Waterford and Tipperary; and the remains of an abbey for Franciscan friars, founded by James the 1st. earl of *Ormond*.

DESERT-CREAT, see *Desart-creat*.

DESERT-

DESERT MARTIN, see *Desart-martin*.

DESERTMORE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Mulkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DESERTO GHILL, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

DESERTSERGES, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DESIES or *Decies*, a bar. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; the antient proprietors of which were the *O'Faos*, now called *O'Fays*.

DESMOND, antiently *Deás Mumhan*, or S. Munster; formerly a co. in the prov. Munster, but now a part of the co.'s *Kerry* and *Cork*. Its antient kings were the M'Carthy's, hereditary chiefs of *Corcaluighe* or *Cork*. After the arrival of the English it gave title of earl to a branch of the *Fitzgeralds*, who were afterwards attainted by Queen Eliz. Also to sir *Rich. Preston*, lord Dingwall in Scotland; and at present it gives title to the family of *Fielding*, earl of Denbigh in England.

DESMOND'S-CHAPEL, sit. within about 5 miles of *Castle-island*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munst.

DEVA, a river mentioned by *Rich. Ciren.* and seems to be the present bay of *Carlingford*; co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DEVENISH-ABBEY, sit. on *Devenish island* in *Lough Erne*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. It is said to have been built in 1449, but the Ulster annals state it to have been erected so early as 1130.

DEVENISH-ISLAND, or *Divinish island*, sit. in *Lough Erne*, in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, about 3 miles from *Enniskillen*; where there is one of the most perfect round towers in Ireland. It is exactly circular, 69 feet high to the conical covering at the top, which is 15 feet more; it is 48 feet in circumference, and the walls are 3 feet 5 inches thick; thus the inside is only 9 feet 2 inches in diameter; besides the door which is elevated 9 feet above the ground, there are 7 square holes to admit the light. The whole tower is very neatly built with stones of about 1 foot square, with scarcely any cement or mortar, and the inside is almost as smooth as a gun-barrel. At the outside base, a circle of stone projects 5 inches. Near it are the venerable ruins of *Devenish abbey*, said to have been built in 1449, but the Ulster annals state it to have been erected so early as 1130. *St. Lase-rian* is said to have founded a monastery here in 563: he was otherwise named *Molaise*, and here are his reliques contained in a vaulted building of hewn stone, called *St. Molais's house*. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher.

DEVIL'S-BIT, sit. between the bar.'s of upper

Ormond and *Ikerin*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DEVIL'S-CASTLE, a high cliff, so called by the country people; it stands to the N. of *Lick*, in the bar. of *Iraghticonnor*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it is inaccessible to any creature but fowls, and hath an *Eagle's nest* on its summit. The whole shore hereabouts has a great variety of romantic caves and caverns, formed by the dashing of the waves: in some places are high open arches, and in others impending rocks, ready to tumble down upon the first storm.

DEVIL'S-GLEN, sit. near *Dunran*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; this place, and the beautiful roads now made about it, affording a variety of the most pleasing prospects in nature, is well worth a traveller's attention.

DEVIL'S-PUNCH-BOWL, a large deep hole so called, filled with water, on the W. side of *Mangerton mountain*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; which overflows and makes an agreeable cascade down the side of the mountain, in the view of *Mucrus's house*. This water supplies the mills for the iron works, and then falls into *Lough Lane*, or what is more properly termed the lake of *Killarney*, which forms one of the greatest natural beauties in the kingdom.

DEVINISH, see *Devenish abbey and island*.

DRAMOR, sit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

DILLON'S-GROVE, sit. near. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

DILLON'S-LODGE, sit. in bar. Upper-cross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

DILLON'STOWN, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DINGANDONOVAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DINGLE or *Dingle-i-Couch*, a port, port and borough town in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it has a harbour, and stands in a bay of its own name, about 79 miles W. of Limerick, and 166 from Dublin, and is governed by a sovereign. It is the most Westerly town in Europe, and has a barrack for a company of foot, and a tolerable good Saturday market. Here was a castle built about 1580, the vaults of which are now used as the town goal. Several of the houses are built in the Spanish fashion, with ranges of stone balcony windows; this place being formerly much frequented with ships from that nation, who traded with the inhabitants, and came to fish on this coast; many of the houses have dates on them as old as Queen Eliz.'s time, and some earlier; but the modern edifice in this town belongs to the *knights of Kerry*. The parish church dedicated

ated to St. James, is said to have been formerly built at the charge of the Spaniards. It was originally very large, but most of the old structure is gone to ruin, a part only of which is kept in repair for divine service, and is called St. Mary's chapel. There was formerly an ancient monastery in this town. *Dingle* was incorporated by Queen Eliz. in 1585, who granted to it the same privileges which Drogheda enjoyed, with a superiority over the harbours of *Ventry* and *Smerwick*; and allowed 300*l.* to the inhabitants to wall the place. King James I. renewed its privileges by charter, bearing date at Westminster, 2 Mar. in the 4th year of his reign. The Irish formerly called it *Dangean in Cusky*, i. e. the fortress or castle of *Hussey*, an old English family to whom one of the *Fitzgeralds*, earl of Desmond had formerly granted a considerable tract of land from *Castle Duen* to *Dingle*. This place sends 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Townshend* family. On the lands of *Ballybeg*, 1 mile N. E. of *Dingle*, is a vitriolic spa; and about 1 mile S. W. is *Burnham*, formerly called *Ballingollin castle*; destroyed in 1641. *Dingle* was once a town of good commerce; and tho' it bears at present some evident marks of decay, still preserves some little trade, and exports beef, butter, corn and even linen. It is a curacy in dioc. of *Ardfert*. Near this town, in the caves on the sea-shore, there is an abundance of very clear and hard chrystals.

DINGLE-HARBOUR, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; towards the N. side of *Castlemain-bay*, and near the harbour of *Ventry*, the last being half a league W. of the other, and divided from it by a narrow isthmus; between both these harbours is a rock, about a mile from the shore, called the *Crow*: within a mile of which is *Dingle harbour*, being but a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad at the entrance; the W. point is called *Binbeg*, and the E. point *Binbane*; there are 30 feet at low water in the entrance, and so gradually to 18 and 12 feet, the channel is pretty strait and runs near the W. shore; the harbour grows wider when you are in: the E. shore is shoal for a considerable way over, and therefore to be avoided; you may anchor in any part of the channel from 20 to 12 feet water, where you are landlocked from all winds. Lat. 51:55, lon. 10:36.

DINGLE-TOUCH, see *Dingle*.

DIXIN river, sit. in bar. Fassachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

DINISH ISLAND, sit. in the river *Kenmare*, bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; this, with the island of *Scariff* near it, is farmed from the earl of *Cork* and *Orrery*, by a family of the name of *Conwell*.

DINROY, or rather *Dun-riogh*, i. e. the dun or fort of the king; by some placed near *New Ross*, in co. *Waterford*, but Mr. Beauford states it to be a royal residence of the chiefs of *Cercaluighe*, which was sit. in co. *Cork*, near *Ross-Carberry*, prov. Munster. See *Coll. Reb. Hib.* No. 11.

DIRELEHAN, sit. in bar. *Leitrim*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

DIRPATRICK, sit. in bar. *Deece*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*.

DIRWAY, sit. in bar. *Kells*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*.

DISERT. There are many places of this name in Ireland, viz. 1st a fair town in bar. *Maryborough*, *Queen's co.* prov. *Leinster*, which is a vicarage in dioc. of *Leighlin*, and holds fairs on *Whit. Mond.* and 12 Nov. Here one of the ancient round towers has been erected; and to this place St. *Angus* retired, and founded an abbey here. It is sit. about 2 miles S. E. of *Maryborough*. 2d A rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*, sit. in bar. *Barrymore*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*. 3d A vicarage in dioc. of *Ross*, sit. in bar. *Carbery*, in same co. 4th A curacy in dioc. of *Osory*, sit. in bar. *Fassachdining*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*. 5th A vicarage in dioc. of *Lismore*, sit. in bar. *Upperthird*, co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*. 6th A rectory in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. *Moyasheel*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*. 7th a vicarage in dioc. of *Killaloe*, sit. in bar. *Inchiquin*, co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*. 8th A vicarage in dioc. of *Elphin*, sit. in bar. *Athlone*, co. *Roscommon*, prov. *Connaught*. 9th a rectory in dioc. of *Limerick*, sit. in bar. *Coshma*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*. 10th a rectory in dioc. of *Armagh*, sit. in bar. *Ferrard*, co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinster*. 11th A vicarage in dioc. of *Ardfert*, sit. in bar. *Clonmaurice*.—Also a rectory in same dioc. sit. in bar. *Truaghnaemy*, both in co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

DISERT-CREAGH, see *Desartcreat*.

DISERT-LYN, a rectory in dioc. of *Armagh*, sit. in bar. *Loughlinsholen*, co. *Londonderry*, prov. *Ulster*.

DISERTMORE, a vicarage in dioc. of *Osory*, sit. in bar. *Ida*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*.

DISNIE, a river in co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*.

DISWELL'S-TOWN, sit. near *Castleknock*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*.

DIVIS mountains, sit. in bar. *Belfast*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

DOAGH, a village sit. in bar. *Antrim*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*; about 90 miles from *Dublin*.

DOANE, sit. in bar. *Iraghticonner*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

DOGGER-

DOGGER-BANK, sit. at the mouth of Wexford bay, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

DOG'S-HEAD, a cape in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is the most Western point of the co. and stretches out into the Atlantic ocean.

DOG'S-NOSE-POINT, a place so called, sit. in *Cork harbour*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DOG'S-TOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DOIREMELLE, sit. on the banks of Loughmelve, in lower Bressny, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Here a nunnery was erected by St. Tigernach for his mother St. Mella, who died before the year 787.

DOLLA, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DOLLARD'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; here is Leinster-lodge, a seat of his grace the duke of Leinster.

DOLLYBROOK, sit. near Ballibay, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

DOMACASTEN, sit. in bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

DOMCOMAGH, sit. near Tarboy-harbour, in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DOMLEAGH, the antient name of *Duleek*; in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

DOMNACH-BILL, see *Bill-church*.

DOMORTING, sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

DONABATE, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

DONABROOK, see *Donnybrook*.

DONACOMPER, or *Donacumper*, sit. near *St. Woolstans*, in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin. Here are the ruins of a church; this place is sometimes written *Donacumber*.

DONADEA, sit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here is a chapel which contains the family vault of the Aylmer family, with an antient monument, erected by Sir *Gerald Aylmer*, the first bart. of that branch, which settled at this place: who also built the church of *Donadea*, and added a new building to the old castle, in the then fashionable style. *Donadea-castle* was besieged by the Irish rebels in 1691, but bravely defended by Ellen daughter of Thomas visc. Thurles, sister of James 1st duke of Ormond, and wife to sir *Andrew Aylmer*, the second bart. They however burnt the new house, which from that period lay in ruins, until it came into the possession of sir *Fitzgerald Aylmer*, the present and 7th bart. by whom it was repaired in a good style and at a considerable expence. The family of Aylmer is antient,

and said to be descended from *Aylmer* or *Ethelmare*, earl of Cornwall, in the time of king Ethelred: in memorandum of which they have constantly borne four Cornish choughs in their arms. They early settled in Ireland, (sometime in the reign of King John,) at or near *Lyons* in the co. Kildare, which still remains to the elder branch of the family, and from which are descended the barons Aylmer of *Balrath*, and the family of *Donadea* and several others. *Donadea* is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, and otherwise written *Donedea*.

DONAGAR, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DONAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

DONAGHADEE, a post, market and port town in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster; sit. 10 leagues due W. of *Port-Patrick* in Scotland, where the Scottish packets land. Its trade chiefly consists in the exportation of horses to Scotland. It stands 24 miles N. E. of *Downpatrick*; and 94 N. E. of Dublin; lat. 54:45 N. lon. 5:40 W. Within a mile of this place are the ruins of the church of *Templepatrick*. The quay of *Donaghadee* is made of large stones in form of a crescent, without any cement, and is 128 yards in length, and about 21 or 22 feet broad, besides a breast wall of the same kind of stones about 6 feet broad. The town consists of two principal streets (besides cross lanes) one open and exposed to the sea, and the other at the back of it, which is well paved. The Dissenters have a large meeting-house here, and the conformists a decent church, which tho' an old building is in good repair, and erected in form of a cross with narrow gothic arched windows. The church stands on an eminence at the N. W. end of the town, and may be seen in clear weather from *Portpatrick*. The rath at *Donaghadee* stands on the N. E. side of the town, on a natural hill which has been by art shaped round, on the top of it a hollow is cut from E. to W. it is encompassed by a large dry fosse: the circumference at bottom of the trench is 448 feet, but much more if measured on the outside; the circumference at the top is 219 feet, and the conical height on the N. 140 feet; you ascend the mount by several narrow paths which are carried about it spirally, and appear to have been originally made with the mount, from the top of which the bearings of several parts of Scotland and the Isle of Man appear very visible in clear weather. It is probable there is an arched gallery within the body of the mount, which together with the town are commanded by a rising ground; about a quarter

ter of a mile to the S. called Carnathen-hill or Scot's-hill; and on the S. side of the rath is an area, or level piece of fine green sod, on which 3000 men may be drawn up in rank and file. Here was a university or school kept in the middle ages, but it was destroyed by the Danes in 837. Donaghadee holds fairs on 6 June, 4 July, 16 Aug. 10 Oct. and 2 Wednesd. in Dec. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Down.

DONAGHLONEY, see *Donaghlonny*.

DONAGHBAY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DONAGHEBY, or *Donagheady*, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 108 miles from Dublin; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond it is a seat called *Ballykellaghan*.

DONAGH-HENRY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DONAGHLONY, or *Donaghcloney*, a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, sit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; the site of the parish church of which was changed in 1681, from Donaghlonny-bridge to *Clauconnell*, otherwise *Warrinstown*, or *Warringstown*.

DONAGHMAIN, see *Donaghmoyna*.

DONAGHMORE, there are several places of this name. 1st. A parish and fair town in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster, which gives title of baron to the family of Hutchinson, and is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne: fairs held 12 May and 21 Nov.—2d. A fair town in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; fairs held 28 March, 12 and 13 June, 31 Aug. and 12 Dec. it is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory.—3d. A prebendary in dioc. of Waterford, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, united to *Killigan*.—4th. A place in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 2 miles beyond Dungannon; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.—5th. Another in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, distant about 75 miles from Dublin.—6th. In bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, where there is an antient round tower; this place is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. There is also a river of this name in same co.—7th. The ruins of a church, sit. near Leixlip, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; near which stands a handsome obelisk, erected by lady Ann Conolly.—8th. A rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. 10th. A vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.—11th. A curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—12th. a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassachdinning, co. Kilkeany, prov. Leinster.—13th. a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—14th. A vicarage in dioc. of Lime-

rick, sit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munster.—15th. a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster. 16th. A rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

DONAGHNAGITA, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DONAGHMOYNE, or *Donaghmain*, a bar. having a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; the latter is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher.

DONAGHPATRICK, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. An abbey was founded here by St. Patrick; it was pleasantly sit. near the river Blackwater, but suffered much by fire, and was often plundered by the Danes.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DONAGHY, a fair town in bar. Dungannon, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 10 July and 26 Aug.

DONAMAGHAN, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

DONANY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

DONARD, a fair town in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; fairs held 4 May and 12 Aug. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. St. Silvester was interred here, but his reliques were translated to the monastery of *St. Baithen*.—There is also a place of same name near *Killcullen*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

DONARD'S-CHAPEL, sit. on the N. E. side of Slieub Donard mountain, in co. Down, prov. Ulster. Sir Will. Petty's map mentions it by the name of *Lemord's chapel*; but Dr. Smith in his hist. of that co. says it should have been called *Donard's chapel*.

DONASSE, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fair days 17 Mar. 21 Sept. and 30 Nov. *custom free*.

DONBEG, sit. in bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DONBOY, a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

DONEDEA, see *Donadea*.

DONEGAL, otherwise *Tyrconnel*, a co. in the prov. of Ulster, bounded by the sea on the N. W. and the bay of *Donegal* and *Fermanagh* co. on the S. those of *Tyrone* and *Londonderry*, and part of *Fermanagh* co. on the E. It is a very large mountainous and coarse country, abounding with good harbours. It gives title of earl to the family of Chichester; contains about 679,550 acres, 42 parishes, 5 bar.'s and 5 boroughs, and returns 12 members to parliament.

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'Tis about 57 miles long and 40 broad ; the co. town is *Lifford*. Its bar.'s are Inishowen, Kilmacrenan, Raphoe, Boyleagh, Bannagh, and Tyrhugh ; number of houses 23,521, and inhabitants 140,000. No part of the kingdom is better calculated for Summer and Winter fisheries than this co. The linen trade carried on here is mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ wides, from 9 to 12 hundreds, and averaged at about £15,000 yearly. The antient families of this co. were the *O'Gallaghers*, *O'Dogherty's*, *O'Clery's*, *O'Donald's*, *M'Ward's*, *M'Sweeney's* and *O'Doyle's*.

DONEGAL (*haven*), a large bay in the co. Donegal, prov. Ulster ; it lies 9 or 10 miles to the E. of Killybegs, and in the entrance is much encumbered with shelves, sands and rocks ; so that great circumspection must be used in passing in or out of it with safety. Lat. 54 : 30, lon. 8 : 45.

DONEGAL (*town*) a borough, post and market town in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, sit. 111 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54 : 30, lon. 8 : 30. It has fairs on 5 and 29 May, 9 July, 4 Sept. 28 Oct. and Nov. In this town is a handsome old castle belonging to the earl of Arran. This borough returns 2 members to parliament ; patron, lord Arran. A monastery for Franciscan friars was founded here by *Odo Ree*, in 1474, the remains of which are to be seen at a small distance from the town. *Donegal* is a vicarage in dioc. of Raphoe.

DONEGOR, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DONENY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DONERAIL or *Donnerail*, a borough, market, fair and post town in co. Cork, prov. Munster, about 20 miles N. E. of Cork, and 113 S. W. of Dublin. It gives title of visc. to the family of *St. Ledger*. Lat. 52 : 5 N. lon. 8 : 25 W. Fair days 12 Aug. and Nov. This town is sit. on the river *Avbeg*, over which there is a good bridge. There is a neat church here, with a good steeple and spire ; and on the remains of the castle a barrack is erected for a troop of horse. Near this town are several quarries of beautiful variegated marble. *Donerail* is a curacy in dioc. of Cloyne ; it returns 2 members to parliament ; patron, lord Donerail, who has a country seat here.

DONEENY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DONIEL, sit. in bar. Pyteragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DONISLE BAY, sit. between the bar.'s Middlethird and Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

DONKILL, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore,

DONMACPHELBIN, sit. in bar. Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DONMORE, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught ; fairs held 29 May, 9 July, 10 Oct. and 11 Dec.—Also a place of same name, sit. in the liberties of Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

DONNAGURRAGH, sit. near Ennis, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DONNARISK, sit. near Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DONNERAILE, see *Donerail*.

DONNORLING-HARBOUR, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, opposite the Atlantic ocean.

DONNYBROOK, or *Donabrook*, a village and rectory in dioc. of Dublin, within 2 miles of the metropolis in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 26 Aug. for horses and pedlars wares.

DONNYCARNEY, a village within 2 miles of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Here is *Marino* the elegant seat with fine improvements of the earl of *Charlemont*.

DONOHILL, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DONORE, a fair town in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster ; fairs held 29 June. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.—Also a place in bar. Clain, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

DONOUGH, sit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a church near a small lake.

DONSEVERICK, sit. in bar. Carie, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, near the *Giant's-causeway*.

DONURLING, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

DONYMANAGH, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DOOBALLY, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster ; fairs held 15 Aug.

DOOLAGHS, see *Dooloughs*.

DOON or *Doone*, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

DOONAS, a village in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

DOONAUN or *Dunane*, a village in bar. Slew-margy, Queen's co. prov. Leinster ; it is sometimes written *Doonan*. In this neighbourhood are extensive coal-pits ; the ground is fertile, and the coal dips to 20 or 28 fathom, being from 20 inches to 3½ feet in thickness, running in a direction nearly parallel to the horizon : here at about 12 fathom beneath the surface, is found a rock of win-stone, resting on a stratum of columnar basaltes, perpendicular to the horizon : the columns are from 2 to 6 feet in length, the articulations from 3 to 6 inches, forming both convex and concave joints, of an irregular pentagonal figure, whose sides in different joints are plain, convex and concave : these

these columns in several places rest on a light grey ferruginous rock or win-stone, on a slatey rock, beneath which is a vein of rich Iron ore, parallel to the horizon, from one to three inches thick : under the iron is a stratum of slate, and then the bed of coal: beneath the bed of coal, is a soft micaceous slate stratum, 10 or 12 fathom deep, and under that a hard rock, thro' which no one has yet bored ; the miners think that the great and principal bed of coal lies beneath this rock, at about 50 fathoms from the surface.

DOONE, see *Doon*.

DOONFIN, sit. in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DOONKILLEN, see *Dunkellin*.

DOON-POINT, sit. in island of Raghery, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; it is remarkable for its basaltic rocks and pillars.

DOORE, a river in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

DORRHA, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DOUDSTOWN, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, about 23 miles from Dublin.

DOUGLAS, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 126 miles from Dublin. In this place tho' a small village, is the largest manufactory for *Sail-cloth* in the kingdom.

DOUGLAS-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 97 miles from Dublin, 1 mile beyond which, sit. on the *Foyle*, are the ruins of a church.

DOULOUGHs, or *St. Douloughs*, sit. within 4½ miles of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. In the neighbourhood of this place are some handsome seats. *St. Doulough's church* is well worthy the attention of the antiquarian and the man of taste. It is one of those few structures in this kingdom, erected from the beginning of the 8th to the close of the 11th century; and in different stile of architecture from any at this day to be found, either in Britain or the Western parts of Europe, being evidently built in imitation of the original Christian churches in the Southern countries, taken from the ancient heathen temples of the *Greeks* and *Romans*; and which probably were introduced into this island by the Greek and Roman clergy who retired from their native countries, on the arrival of the *Goths* and *Vandals* into the Roman empire. It is 48 feet long by 18 wide, and has a double stone roof; the external which covers the building, and that which divides the lower from the upper story; you enter thro' a small door to the S. just as you enter, the tomb of *St. Doulagh* or *Doulach* presents itself. By stooping you pass a narrow way, and enter the

chapel, which is 22 feet by 12 and lighted by 3 windows, one at the E. and two at the S. the arches pointed, and gothic decorations, with the tower are said to be later additions; the stones which cover it are not large, but so well bedded with mortar, that after so many centuries this roof admits neither light or water. The well near the church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and adjoins a place called *St. Catherine's pond*, it is an octangular inclosure, and was antiently the baptistry; about it are some emblematic fresco paintings. This place is sometimes written *Doolaghs*; and stands 2½ miles beyond *Donnycarney*, and ¼ mile beyond *Belchamp*.

DOUR, a river in co. Cork, prov. Munster; which issues from a limestone rock, after a subterraneous course of ½ mile, having its rise at Moygeely; where it breaks out and forms a small lake, about a mile in circumference. In the proper season this lake is frequented by a variety of wild fowl.

DOUTH, see *Dowth*.

DOVEA, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DOVE-HILL, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinst.

DOWESTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

DOWKINALLY, sit. in Achill island, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DOWLAHE, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DOWLAS-HEAD, sit. on the coast of the co. Kerry, prov. Munster, near *Cahir*. About this coast are several large caves near this place, one of which has its entrance so low, as hardly to admit of a boat with a man standing up in it, but farther in, the roof is as high as that of a gothic cathedral. In this cave there is a confused echo, but when a person speaks, the voice is so reverberated from side to side, as to seem louder than a speaking trumpet.

DOWN, a *bishoprick*,—also a large rich and populous co. in prov. Ulster. The *bishoprick* of *Down* is united to that of *Cannon*, since 1454; and both sees were founded in the 5th century. The co. is noted for its great trade in the linen manufacture, which is averaged at 151,960*l.* yearly: it gives title of visc. to the family of *Dawney*; and is bounded on the E. and S. by the sea, on the W. by *Armagh*, and on the N. by *Antrim*, co.'s. Its length from N. to S. is 40 miles, the breadth from E. to W. 31, and the area 348,550 acres, having 8 bar.'s and the lordship of Newry, viz. upper and lower *Iveagh* or *Iveach*, *Kinelearty*, *Castlereagh*, *Dufferin*, *Ardes*, *Lecale* and *Mourne*; in which are 60 parishes, 55 churches, 36,636 houses, and

and about 20,500 inhabitants; it has 6 boroughs, and returns 14 members to parliament; chief town *Downpatrick*: most parts of this co. are fertile; in the rougher parts they breed a great number of horses, with which the fairs of distant co.'s are supplied. It is said that the ancient name of this co. was *Ullad* or *Ullah*; which some say it received from *Ulagh* a Norwegian, who flourished here long before the Christian era, from whom they alledge that the whole prov. of Ulster had its name; and they affirm that all Ireland being divided into 5 provinces, that which is now called Ulster by the English, was formerly and still is called by the Irish *Cuig Ullagh*, i. e. *Ullagh's fifth*; and further, that a family of good note in co. *Antrim*, and others of less account, have taken their names from this Norwegian, and are all called *Mac Ullagh* or *Macullagh*. Mr. *Beauford* in the 11th. number of the *Ed. Rev. Hib.* derives the word *Ullad* from *Thmáth all adh*, that is "the Northern division of the *Oil* or *Bolger*," pronounced *Ullagh*. The common opinion is that this country was reduced into shire ground, and divided into bar.'s in the reign of Queen *Eliz.* yet it is evident that two co.'s under the names of *Down* and *Newtown*, were so called much earlier; *John de Mandeville* being made sheriff of *Down* and *Newtown* by patent, anno 1325. 20 *Edw. III.* In this co. there are great numbers of bleach greens, particularly on the river *Bann*, where, in the course of 7 miles, passing by *Banbridge*, *Gilford* and *Moyallen* are 12 bleach greens, which on the whole finish 90,000 pieces annually. The river *Newry* which runs into *Carlingford bay*, divides the co. *Down* and *Armagh*. The antient families of this co. are the *O'Neils*, *McGennis's*, *Macartanes* and *Whites*.—*Down* is also the name of a place sit. near *Letterkenny*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*;—and another 6 miles N. of *Enniscorthy*, in co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*, where an abbey for regular canons was founded, before the arrival of the English in this country.—Also a chapelry in dioc. of *Dublin*, sit. in bar. *Newcastle*, co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUNAMORE, a bar. in co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*; it is sometimes written *Dunamore*, or *Dunmore*.

DOWNAN castle, sit. in co. *Carlow*, prov. *Leinster*, about 1 mile from *Tullow* on the river *Slaney*. It was demolished by *Oliver Cromwell*, who is said to have had an engagement here, with the troops commanded by col. *Butler*, who were defeated by the former.

DOWDERRY, a fair town in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; fairs held on *Whitsun Monday*.

DOWNEEN, sit. in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, near *Ross-carberry*; on these lands and on others contiguous, called *Trilang*, about 1

mile W. of *Ross-carberry*, are two remarkable great holes in the ground 80 yards deep, and each about 300 yards from the cliffs, in both which the sea flows by subterraneous passages; these holes are called E. and W. *Pouladuff*.

DOWNGATE-MOUNTAINS, sit. in bar. *Dungannon*, co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*.

DOWNGATE rock, sit. in co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*, 108 miles from *Dublin*.

DOWNHILLS, sit. in co. *Londonderry*, prov. *Ulster*, 117 miles from *Dublin*.

DOWNINGS, a rectory in dioc. of *Kildare*, sit. in bar. *Clain*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*: here are the ruins of a church.

DOWNINGS-HILL, sit. in co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*; a part of the *Grand Canal* has been cut thro' this hill; which is about 18 miles from *Dublin*; the soil of which is a foamy gravel. Over the canal is a small bridge, called *Downing's bridge*. Here the level of the canal is at the summit, which commences at this hill and extends to *Ballyteagus*, which is 22 miles distant from *Dublin*.

DOWNONY, a curacy in dioc. of *Ferns*, sit. in bar. *Bantry*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*.

DOWNPATRICK, sit. in bar. *Lecale*, and is the chief town of the co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, about 7 miles W. of *Strangford-bay*, and 72 N. E. of *Dublin*; it is a borough, post and fair town, and sends 2 members to parliament, election by *Potwallopers*. It is a rectory in dioc. of *Down*, which bishoprick was united to that of *Connor* in 1442, or according to others 1454. This town has long been celebrated as the burial place of *St. Patrick*; and has a barrack for a troop of horse; fairs held 17. March, 22 June and 29 Oct. Lat. 54:23 N. lon. 5:50 W. 2 miles from hence, are the ruins of the monastery of *Saul*, said to have been built by *St. Patrick*; and near it is the famous well, called after the same saint, and much frequented on account of its supposed virtues. *Downpatrick* has been esteemed one of the most antient towns in the kingdom, being noted in history before the arrival of *St. Patrick*; its present name signifies the mount of *Patrick*, which has been given to it; from the rath, which lies on the N. W. side of the town, the conical height of which is 60 feet, and the circumference 2100 feet; it is surrounded by 3 great ramparts, one of which is 30 feet broad, and the whole circuit of the works, is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. This is supposed to have been formerly the place of the palace of the kings of *Ublagh* or *Down*. This town is now of a large compass, composed of 4 long streets, centring near a point, intersected by lanes and small streets; it is distinguished into several quarters, as the *Irish* quarter, *English* quarter, *Scotch* quarter, &c. It was made the seat of a bishop by *St. Patrick*.

Patrick; the cathedral stands near the town on the ascent of a hill; over the E. window, are 3 handsome antient niches, in which the pedestals still continue, whereon it is supposed the statues of *St. Patrick*, *St. Bridget* and *St. Columb*, formerly stood; for tradition and history say, that these 3 saints were deposited here; 2 square columns adjoin the E. end of the cathedral; one of which is solid and the other hollow, and in it 20 winding steps remaining, which were supposed to have led up to the roof; on a stone over the E. window, is a very antient inscription; there is at the W. end a very high pillar, that was repaired at the expence of dean *Daniel*; this church, &c. was destroyed by *Leonard* lord *Grey*, lord deputy of Ireland, A. D. 1538, the profanation thereof being one of the articles of impeachment laid to his charge; and he was beheaded 3 years after; some repairs however have been lately made to it. The diocesan school, market-house and presbyterian meeting-house here, are handsome buildings, and the sessions house is a large and elegant structure; here are accommodations for 3 clergymen's widows, and an hospital erected by Mr. *Southwell*, for decayed tenants of the family, and other charitable purposes. No less than 5 religious houses stood antiently in this town, viz. one of *Benedictines*, (being the old cathedral church just mentioned) which before *de Courceys* time, was a house of secular canons, and by him converted into a Benedictine seminary; one of crouched friars, called the *English Priory*, one of canons regular, called the *Irish Priory*, one of Cistercian nuns, and the 5th of observantine *Franciscans*, founded in the 12th. century; the 1st. was enlarged and beautified by *de Courcey*, the 2d. was founded by him, the 3d. by *Malachy O'Morgair*, bishop of Down, in 1138; and the last by *Hugh de Lacey*, earl of *Ulster*. It is uncertain who founded the nunnery; besides these religious houses, there was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and another of the same sort at *Kilcleiff*, in bar. of *Lecale*, under the invocation of *St. Peter*; the custody of both which hospitals were by patent, dated 2 April, 1413, granted to *John Young*, *John Molyn* and *Walter Celey*, with all their lands, tenements and appurtenances, being then in the king's hands, for certain causes, to hold as long as they should continue in the king's possession. The present church of *Down*, being 90 feet by 40 in the clear, stands in another part of the town, and was rebuilt in 1735. Near the old abbey was a round tower, which stood about 40 feet from the cathedral, 66 feet high, the thickness of the walls 3 feet, and the diameter on the inside 8 feet; this tower was lately

taken down, in order to enlarge the W. end of the cathedral; and it is remarkable that under the foundation of this tower, were found the vestiges of a more antient church, of exceeding good masonry, and on a larger scale than the present old fabric, in the walls of which are many pieces of cut stone, that have evidently been used in some former buildings. On a rising ground, at the entrance into this town, formerly stood a noble house of the lord *Cromwell*, burned down by the Irish, in 1641; about a mile S. of the town, is a noted horse-course, where pursuant to a charter, granted by king *James II.* plates given by the corporation of horse-breeders, are run for.

DOWNSTOWN, sit. near *Drogheda*, prov. *Leinster*.

DOWRIZ, a rectory in dioc. of *Killaloe*, sit. in bar. *Bunratty*, co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*.

Downs, a fair town in co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*; fairs held 12 Jan. 4 May, 5 Aug. and 12 Nov.—Also a place in bar. *Ferhill*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*.

Downs-GLEN, see *Glen of the Downs*.

DOWTH, or *Douth*, a vicarage in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. *Slane*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*; this place gives title of visc. to the family of *Netterville*, now visc. *Netterville of Douth*. Here is the seat of lord *Netterville*, which commands an extensive view of a beautiful and well cultivated country; and near it are many druidical remains.

DRAKESTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. *Morgallion*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinst.*

DRANGAN, a rectory in dioc. of *Cashel*, sit. in bar. *Middlethird*, co. *Tipperary*, prov. *Munster*.

DRAPER'S-HILL, a favourite spot of the late celebrated dean *Swift's*, to which he gave that name; it is sit. near *Market-hill*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

DREMOGE, sit. in bar. *Dungannon*, co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*.

DRENNENSTOWN, sit. by the banks of the *Grand canal*, in co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*. On one side of it, are ruins of a castle, and on the other are ruins of a church at *Feighcullen*: distant 24 miles from *Dublin*.

DREWSTOWN, sit. near *Kells*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*.

DRIHIDARSNA, a rectory in dioc. of *Limerick*, sit. in bar. *Coilma*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*.

DRIMANA-POINT, a cape in bar. *Boylagh*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

DRIMBAR, a fair town in co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*; fairs held 21 May.

DRIMSEN, a round church so called, sit. about 6 miles W. of *Mount Leinster*, prov. *Leinster*. Near this place there were many habitations

habitations in the time of king James II. but they have been deserted by the inhabitants. Many people have been brought from several miles distance to be interred here, pursuant to their desire; and on Easter-monday, a grand *Patron* is held here.

DRIMISKIN, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; one of the antient round towers was erected here, part of which yet remains. This place is otherwise called *Dromiskin*, and is a rectory in dioc. of Ardferf.

DRIMNA, see *Drumna*.

DRIMOLEAGUE, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 25 Sept.

DRINAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DRINAUGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

DRINIDALY, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

DRIPSEY river, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DROGHEDA, otherwise called *Tredagh*, a post town sit. near 24 miles from Dublin: generally included in the co. Louth, prov. Leinster: but is also considered as a co. and town in itself, returning two members to parliament, elected by freemen and freeholders; it contains above 10,000 inhabitants. It is partly sit. in co. Meath, and lies on the river *Boyne*, about 5 miles W. of the Irish channel. It has a fine harbour; and is governed by a mayor and Sheriffs; it gives title of marquis, earl and visc. to the family of *Moore*; and has a barrack for 2 companies of foot. The town has been entirely walled in, but most of the gates and greater part of the walls much decayed; it was taken by storm by *Oliver Cromwell*, who put all the garrison to the sword; this is a place of good trade, large and well built: *St. Peter's* church, (a new building) is elegantly finished; that of *St. Mary's* on the other side of the river is gone to decay: near it in the church-yard are the remains of an old castle almost quite destroyed. One of these parishes is a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, and the other a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Here is a good tholsel, excellent fishmarket remarkable for the fine *Salmon* caught in the *Boyne*. Some fine ruins of abbeys are to be met with in or about this town; we find particularly recorded, the priory of *St. Lawrence*, that of canons regular; the hospital of *St. Mary*; a Dominican friary; Grey friary, Augustinian friary, and the house of *St. James*, which were all erected in this town: and on the co. Meath side of the river was a priory and hospital of *St. John*, and a Carmelite friary. About 2 miles up the river is an obelisk, erected in memory of the victory obtained there by king William the

III. in 1690. At Grange near Drogheda is a vaulted cave in the form of a cross, with a gallery leading to it 80 feet long; and 3 miles beyond Drogheda are the ruins of the antient abbey of *Monaster-boice*; two chapels, a round tower; and the large stone cross, called *St. Boyne's cross*, deemed the most antient religious relique now in Ireland. Drogheda suffered much during the wars of 1641, at which time it was besieged, sir *Henry Tichbourne* being appointed with some forces to undertake its relief. On *St. Thomas's Eve*, the Irish made an assault on the town, but were repulled by sir Henry; and on the 7th Jan. 1641, he forced the breast works of the enemy, entered their quarters and destroyed many of them, at which time *Art. Roe Mac Mahon*, one of their chief leaders was killed. The Irish then endeavoured to stop the channel, but on 11th Jan. the shipping came to the English army, from *Sherries* to the quay of *Drogheda* in one tide; a thing hardly known before. On 21 Feb. sir *Phelim O'Neal* attempted the town with scaling ladders, but proved unsuccessful; his party however maintained their ground a long time after many skirmishes, until the army under sir Henry Tichbourne, was from time to time increased by additional companies under lord *Moore* of Drogheda, sir *John Borlace*, lieutenant *col. Byron*, lieutenant *col. Philip Wenman* and others, of whom the three last, though they had been officers of the field, yet out of their zeal to the service, went on this occasion as private captains. The siege was at last raised; and the town walls bear evident marks of the contests during this time and that of *Cromwell*. Fairs held here on 12 May, 22 June, 26 Aug. and 29 Oct. Lat. 53: 44, lon. 6: 42.

DROM, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DROMAGH, a fair town in bar. Duhalloo, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Fair days 20 May, Aug. and Nov. The castle of Dromagh is about 3 miles S. W. of *Kanturk*, it was built by the *O'Keef's* and was their chief seat; it is well walled and flanked with four turrets. Near this place a vein of coal has been discovered; which make a lasting fire with little or no smoke. They have very good culm which covers the large coal, useful in forges and burning lime. The lands hereabout are coarse, and afford little tillage. W. of Dromagh is the parish of *Cullen*, and near the church are some ruins, said to have been an antient nunnery; but not mentioned in any record.—Also the name of a village in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

DROMAHAIRE, see *Drumahare*.

DROMALEGUE, a small village in co. Cork, prov. Munster; W. by S. of *Dunmanway*, to the

the N. of Dromalegue, about two miles is *castle Denawam*.

DROMANA, a seat of the earl of Grandison, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; otherwise called *Drummana*.

DROMANAGH, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster; here is a colliery; and some iron is raised about this neighbourhood.

DROMANTINE, sit. near *Newry*, prov. Ulster.

DROMARAGH, a parish in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; the old church of which about 3 miles S. S. W. of *Anahilt*, lay in ruins since 1641, 'till some years ago, when its walls which out-braved the injuries of time, were repaired and the place rendered fit for service; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore. Near this church a good *Slate quarry* was found on the estate of lord *Hillyborough*. In this parish is an artificial cave, about 6 miles S. E. of Dromore, sit. on a rising ground, something higher than the adjacent lands. The entrance is of a quadrilateral form, each side measuring about 3 feet in length, and descending near the same number of feet from the surface to the lower part of the aperture. This place cannot be entered but by creeping into it, but afterwards it is so high that a man can stand almost erect in it; it runs in a direct line 32 yards from N. to S. is in most places 6 feet broad: the floor is sandy and tolerably level, but covered with water, intensely cold and exceeding limpid, for the space of 15 yards. In the cave on the W. side from the entrance, a chamber branches off 8 yards long and 2 broad, the workmanship of which is more regular and better finished than that of the long entry.

DROMARD, a rectory in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. — Also a village in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DROMCARR, sit. about 5 miles E. of Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. An abbey was erected here; 'tis now a parish in dioc. of Armagh.

DROMCASHEL, a fair town in co. Louth, prov. Leinster; Fairs held 19 May, 12 Oct. *custom free*.

DROMCLIFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. — Also a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DROMCOLLUM, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Tyragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DROMCULLIHER, a village in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

DROMDOWNY, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DROMILLY, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, near 51 miles from Dublin.

DROMIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

DROMINEER, or *Drominheer*, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DROMISKIN, see *Drimiskin*.

DROMKEEN, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 2 May, 16 July, 15 Nov. Also a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

DROMLINE, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Bunnatty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DROMMAGH, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DROMOD, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

DROMON, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held Mond. and Tuesd. after Trinity, 18 Aug. 23 Sept. and 14 Dec.

DROMORE, a post town sit. in bar. lower Iveagh, and is a rectory in dioc. of same name, in co. Down, prov. Ulster, 66 miles from Dublin; lat. 54: 27, lon. 6: 42. Dr. Smith says it borrows its name like many other places in Ireland, from its situation, being a cluster of houses spread on the side of a hill; and derives its name from *Druim* a back, and *Mor* great, or the great back of a hill; Mr. Beauford, in Coll. Reb. Hib. No. 11. says this place was antiently denominated *Dromarragh*, i. e. the church or habitation in the maritime country; others derive it from *Druh-mor*, i. e. the great house, on account of the antient castle and rath that are here. The bishoprick of Dromore was founded by St. Colman in the 6th century, in the antient district called *Mockmarragh*, according to Mr. Harris; this see comprehends part of the co.'s Armagh, Down, and Antrim: its chapter was new modeled and established with some peculiar privileges, by patent of king James the 1st. Among other marks of royal favour, he distinguishes the bishops of this see by the stile of "A. B. by divine providence bishop of Dromore;" whereas all other bishops in Ireland, except those of *Meath* and *Kildare*, are stiled "by divine permission," &c. The cathedral of Dromore is very small, but the bishop's house which was erected a few years ago by Dr. *Beresford*, the present bishop of *Offory*, is a handsome and convenient residence, near the town and not 20 miles distant from any part of the dioc. This town is very antient, its church lay in ruins until it was rebuilt after the restoration, by bishop *Taylor*, and dedicated to "*Christ our redeemer*." There are 4 prelates of this see interred in one vault in the

the chancel, viz. *Taylor, Rust, Digby and Wiseman*. An abbey was founded here for regular canons, by St. Colman; at the W. entrance of the town are two decent almshouses; a diocesan school, and on a hill at the S. E. side of the town are two meeting-houses; in the square is erected a market-house with stone arches; considerable quantities of linen cloth are sold in the markets and fairs here. Fairs are held on 12 May, 28 July and 10 Oct. They have plenty of firing in the neighbouring turbaries, and marle in the adjoining lands; the river *Lagan* divides the town, there being a communication by a bridge of two arches. It was through this town king Wm. III. marched to join his army on 24 June 1690. At the N. end of the town is a high Danish rath of great extent, conspicuous to travellers and the adjacent country; from the river *Lagan* to this ancient fortification, is a covered way 260 feet long, 7 feet wide and 9 feet deep. In Dromore are the remains of a small castle or tower, probably the ancient residence of the bishops. This bishoprick was refounded by James I. who by his charters granted it very great and uncommon privileges; the first charter bears date the 7th year of his reign. At this place there is a mineral spring that rises by the river side, covered by an arch: it is a chalybeate water, and has been drank with success for gravelly complaints; and at some particular times especially in dry seasons, it is of a purgative quality. On the see lands of the bishop of Dromore, were found in 1783 a pair of *Moose-deer* horns, that measured from tip to tip 14 feet 4 inches; and also almost the entire skeleton of the enormous animal which wore them, and was computed to have been about 20 hands high. At what period these creatures (called by the Irish *Damh-ailta*, or the *wild-ox*) were first known here, or how long they continued before their extinction is uncertain; but their remains are generally found in the stratum of marle that has been covered with bog.—Dromore is also the name of a fair town in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 17 June, and 26 Sept.—Another fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 1 Thursd. in Jan. and 6 June.—Also another fair town in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fairs held 2 Feb. 1 May, 24 June, 1 Aug. 29 Sept. and 1 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

DROMOTE, a village in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

DROMY, sit. E. of Macroom, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DROMYN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DROSS, a river in co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DROUMALAGREE, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 20 May and 27 Oct. This place is otherwise named *Drumalagree*.

DRUE'TOWN, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

DRUIM-CLIABH. In this place St. Patrick founded a church and bishoprick, tho' it is now only the ancient name of the present village of *Drumclive*, sit. about 3 miles N. of Sligo, in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DRUIM-SAILEG, or *Drumfallagh*, the ancient name of the cathedral of *Armagh*, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, being as most of the primitive churches of Ireland were, constructed with wattles, or willows wrought in the manner of wicker-work; it seems derived from *Drum* a cave or cell, and *Saileg* a willow.

DRUM, a fair town in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, near 54 miles from Dublin; on either side of which is a small lough. Fair days 5 Apr. 20 June, 19 Sept. and 1 Mond. in Nov.—Also a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 10 May and 20 Oct.—Also a town in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54 : 36, lon. 6 : 28.—And another in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Lat. 53 : 17, lon. 8 : 30. It is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.—Also a range of mountains so called, sit. in bar. Decies, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

DRUMACHOSE, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

DRUMACON, sit. near Newtownlimavady, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

DRUMACROE, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DRUMADOON, a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; fairs held 9 June and 28 Nov.

DRUMAHARE or *Dromahaire*, a bar. having a fair town in it of same name, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, distant about 102 miles from Dublin; fairs are held 1 Jan. 1 Tues. O. S. June, 21 July and 31 Oct. Near this are the ruins of an abbey and of Drumahare castle. A great part of the bar. of Drumahare is occupied by *Sliebh-an-Erin* and other mountainous groups; but these great hills are far from being unprofitable; they produce abundance of coarse grass, and annually pour forth considerable numbers of young cattle.

DRUMANA, a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; having fairs on 5 June, 4 and 19 Sept. Here is a noble seat of the earl of Grandison.

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DRUMANAGILLIBEG, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 20 Apr. and June and 15 Nov.

DRUMANE, sit. in bar. Glanarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DRUMANEEN, a castle in the parish of Kilshanick, co. Cork, prov. Munster; standing over the river *Black-water*. About the reign of king James I. a very stately house was erected on the foundation of the castle, which was ruined in the late wars: the castle bawn is large, and well inclosed with a high stone wall, flanked with round towers; and the whole tho' in ruins, from the opposite side of the river, by its lofty situation, has still an august appearance.

DRUMARAN, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DRUMARESS, sit. in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

DRUMARTE, sit. near Randalstown, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DRUMASNAVE, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 72 miles from Dublin.

DRUMAULE, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DRUMBALLYRONEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

DRUMBANAGHER, a chapelry in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.—Also a place sit. W. of Glasflough, in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; being a remarkably high hill, on the summit of which was a fort, defended by a deep ditch filled with water. This place was taken possession of, in the rebellion of 1641, by a party of Protestants, headed by capt. *Anketell*, who was treacherously shot, whilst talking to a leader of the opposite party: the garrison being much exasperated at this, sallied forth and put the enemy to flight, many of whom were drowned in an adjacent bog.

DRUMBANE, a handsome seat sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; near the edge of the co.

DRUMBEG, sit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

DRUMBOE, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 3 miles S. of *Belvoir*, where are the ruins of a church, 45 feet in length and 20 broad; and at the N. W. corner of the church, 24 feet distant from it, stands an old round tower about 35 feet high, 47 in circumference, and 9 in diameter in the clear; the entrance into which is on the E. 6 feet from the ground. It was antiently an abbey founded by St. Patrick; and in 1130

was plundered by Connar, the son of Artgal M'Loghlin. It is now a rectory in dioc. of Down. It is the opinion of some, that there has been a small fortified town on the hill of *Drumboe*, and that the foundation of the wall is at this day easy to be seen; and 'tis observed that the spot of ground whereon the town seems to have stood, is more fertile than any other round about it, which is imagined to have proceeded from the lime and rubbish of the houses. 2 miles N. of the tower of Drumboe, is the *Giant's ring*, an artificial rath regularly thrown up, encompassing 2526 feet circumference, but it has no advantage of height. The ground about it is often used as a race-course, and contains 842 paces. About the middle of this rath stands an antient Druidical monument; contiguous to the rath there was a small mount, formerly dug thro' to get stones for building, in the middle of which great quantities of bones were found.—Also the name of a village sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

DRUMBOLE, sit. in bar. Donaghmain, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

DRUMBOTE, a town in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, about 10 miles W. of *Dundalk*. Lat. 54: 5 N. lon. 6: 45 W.

DRUMBRIDGE, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 12 Feb.—Also a place in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster;—and another near *Lisburn*, co. Antrim, in same prov.

DRUMBROHAS, sit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermagh, prov. Ulster.

DRUMCALLAGHER, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 3 Sept.

DRUMCANNON, a parish in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; the church of which is sit. 78 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 25 Sept. It is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford.

DRUMCAR, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinst.

DRUMCASKELL, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DRUMCLIEVE or *Drumcliffe*, a village sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, about 3 miles N. of the town of Sligo; tho' now only a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin; it was once a bishoprick founded by St. Patrick, and afterwards united to that of Elphin. St. *Columba* founded a celebrated monastery here in 590; the parish church is built on the old foundation; here are the ruins of a round tower. *Drumclieve* was antiently called *Druim-cliabh*.—There is another place of same name sit. in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster; where there is another of the antient round towers:

towers: this latter place is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.

DRUMCONDRA, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 80 miles from Dublin.—There is also a village so called, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within about 2 miles of the metropolis. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and more properly called *Drumconrath*. Here is a neat church, with a beautiful monument erected to the memory of the late *Marmaduke Coghill*, L. L. D. In this neighbourhood are several handsome seats. There is also an *Union-school* founded here by the late *Geo. Purdon Drew*, esq. which admits children of every mode of religious persuasion; it has 15 boys and the same number of girls, who are clothed and educated.

DRUMCONG, a seat in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 113 miles from Dublin.

DRUMCONRATH, a village and rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

DRUMCOOLY, sit. in bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster.

DRUMCORK, sit. near Tynan, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

DRUMCREE, sit. in bar. O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster: there is a church belonging to it, which is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh. Also a place in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; in which there was an establishment for Eremites in the 9th century.

DRUMCREEHY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilsenora, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DRUMCULLACHER, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 133 miles from Dublin. A mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ beyond which is *Springfield*, a very fine seat with handsome improvements of lord *Muskerry*.

DRUMCULLIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Eglish, King's co. prov. Leinster.

DRUMDA, a village in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

DRUMDALEAGUE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DRUMDEER, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster, near Doneraile. Here is a red and grey marble quarry. Fairs held 12 and 13 June, 12 and 13 Oct.

DRUMDOWNE, a ruined castle in co. Cork, prov. Munster, within a few miles of Mallow; it belonged to the *Barrys*.

DRUMENAGH, sit. in bar. Maghereboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

DRUMFIN, a ruined castle, sit. about 6 miles from *Ballinacree*, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DRUMFRY, a chapelry in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

DRUMGATH, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

DRUMGAWLY, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DRUMGLASSE, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. near Dungannon, in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Here, and in this part of the country at *Greenough* and *Coal-island*, some very extensive collieries have been established, the works of which are curiously constructed.

DRUMGOLAND or *Drumgoolan*, a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. In the town land of *Leganey* in this parish, on a mountain called *Slieve-na-boilrough*, (being a part of *Slieve Crob*) is a *Cromlech*, made of a huge gritty rock, in shape of a monstrous coffin, supported by 3 feet, and is 11 feet long, 5 feet over in its broadest part, and diminishing gradually from thence to each end in a point; it is 20 inches thick in most parts, in one but 18, and in other 2 feet. The 3 supporters of this great stone are proportionable to the upper one, and the cavity underneath is such, that a man of 64 feet high can stand upright in it. The parish church of *Drumgoolan* is about 3 miles N. W. of *Castle Vellin*; about 30 feet from the church door, is a *stone cross*, composed of one entire coarse gritty stone, fixed to a pedestal $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and 4 feet above the surface. The shaft or cross part is 10 feet high, 1 foot thick, and 18 inches broad. The want of letters on it, and the coarseness of the work shew its antiquity. N. of *Drumgoolan* the country is coarse and mountainous, more employed in grazing than tillage, and more black cattle are to be seen hereabouts, than in any other part of the country.

DRUMGOOLE, sit. near *Killesandra*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

DRUMGOON, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

DRUMGOOTHER, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DRUMHOLM or *Drumhome*, sit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; here was a celebrated monastery, in which *Flahertach O'Maldory* king of Tyrconnel, was buried A. D. 1197. It is now a vicarage in dioc. of Raphoe.

DRUMIN, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also a place in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

DRUMIRORK, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 10 June, 17 and 18 Oct. 5 and 6 Dec.

DRUM:

DRUMKEIRN or *Drumkerrin*, a fair and post town in bar. Drumahair, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 2 Wednes. in Feb. 27 May, 18 July, 19 Oct. Wednes. before Christmas.

DRUMKILLEVEE, sit. in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DRUMKIN, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

DRUMLAGHDED-HILL, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 131 miles from Dublin.

DRUMLAINE or *Drumlane*, sit. in bar. *Clonchee*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; it is otherwise called *Drumlaghan*, and distant about 3 miles from *Belturbet*: here is one of the antient round towers. There was also a celebrated monastery founded here before the year 550, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: the church-yard here has been for many years a famous burial place. *Monast. Hib.* According to Dr. Beaufort's *memoir*, this place is in the bar. of *Loughitee*: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore.

DRUMLARGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

DRUMLEASE, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. *Dromahaire*, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

DRUMLEGAGH-WOOD, this was a fine wood, and one of the largest in the kingdom; but has been cut down. It was sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; the river *Feal* running thro' it.

DRUMLEY, sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DRUMLISH, a fair town in co. Longford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 14 May, 6 Aug. 19 Sept. and a Dec.

DRUMLOCH, a town-land in parish of *Dromore*, co. Down, prov. Munster; from which one of the heads of *Ballinacinch* river proceeds.

DRUMLUMMON, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. *Clonmoghán*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

DRUMMINESH, sit. in bar. *Glenarm*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DRUMMORE Church, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 94 miles from Dublin.

DRUMMOTE, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 67 miles from Dublin.

DRUMMULLY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

DRUMMURGHILL, a curacy in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. *Ikeath*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

DRUMMURY, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DRUMNA, or *Drimna*, sit. near *Cromlin*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the banks of the Grand Canal. On these lands stands an antient castle, in tolerable preservation, and inhabited: it was a place of

some strength, and partly encompassed with a broad and deep fosse; some modern additions have been made to it, that have altered its original form.

DRUMNASNAVE, sit. on the confines of the co.'s Leitrim and Roscommon, prov. Connaught; having a bridge over part of *Lough-Bofin*.

DRUMNOVER, sit. near Fair-head, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DRUMOD, or *Drumot*, a fair town in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 1 Jan. 28 March, 1st Saturd. O. S. May, 26 June, 1st Saturd. after 12 Aug. 10 Oct. and Sat. before 12 Dec.

DRUMOYLE, sit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinster.

DRUMOYLIN, sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

DRUMQUIN, a fair town in bar. Omagh; co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fairs held 9 June and 8 Nov.

DRUMRAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DRUMRANY, otherwise called *Drumrath*, sit. about 6 miles N. E. of Athlone, in bar. *Kilkenny-west*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. *Monast. Hib.* It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, and according to Dr. Beaufort's *Mem.* is in bar. *Braunry*. Here was a celebrated monastery, founded in 588, in honour of *St. Enan*; it was burned to the ground with 150 persons in it, by the *Ostmen*, A. D. 946.

DRUMRASTILL, a seat sit. on the river *Blackwater*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DRUMRAT, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A monastery was founded here by *St. Fechin*, about A. D. 645.

DRUMRATH, see *Drumrany*.

DRUMREELY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Carrigallen; co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

DRUMSALLAGH, or *Dram-Saillec*, i. e. the church built with willows; the antient name of the cathedral of *Ardmagh*; being originally as most of the primitive churches of Ireland were, constructed with wattles or willows wrought in the manner of wicker work.

DRUMSHALLAN, or *Drumshallon*, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; here *St. Patrick* founded a noble monastery for canons regular; it is now a curacy in dioc. of Armagh.

DRUMSHAMBO, or *Drumshambo*, a fair town in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 12 Feb. May, 2 Frid. in June, 16 July, 6 Oct. and 16 Nov.

DRUMSHICANE, sit. near the *Blackwater*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here is a good house, and was also a fortified castle of the *O'Keifs*.

O'Keifi, with turrets and an high square tower in the centre; but the whole is now demolished. The walls were built with flat stones or flags, exceedingly well cemented.

DRUMSKINBOE, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DRUMSNA, a fair town in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 20 May, 22 June, 25 Aug. 7 Oct. and 13 Dec.

DRUMSNAT, or *Drumsaut*, sit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Dr. *Beauford*. (according to *Scall*, in bar. Dartree.) It is a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher.

DRUMSNOW, a village in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

DRUMSWORDS, a village in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

DRUMTARIFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferf, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DRUMTEMPLE, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Ballinroe, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

DRUMURRY, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. (Dr. *Beauford*.)

DRUMURY, sit. in bar. Loughree, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. (*Scall*.)

DRUNG, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

DRUNG-HILLS, sit. in the parish of Glanbehy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. The road over these hills hang in a tremendous manner over that part of the sea which forms the bay of Castlemain. There is a custom amongst the country people, to exjoin every one who passes here, to make some verses to the honour of the mountain, otherwise they affirm, that whoever attempts to pass it without versifying, must meet with some mischance: the original of which notion seems to be, that it will require a person's whole circumspection to preserve himself from falling off his horse.

DRUNMON, sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DRY BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DUAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferf, sit. in bar. Clonmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munst.

DUAGHMORE, an island sit. near Tramore bay, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

DU ARAGIL, a ruined castle, built by the O'Keifi, in the parish of Cullen, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DUBBER, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

DUBLIN CITY, the metropolis of Ireland, sit. in prov. Leinster, adjoining a co. of same name. This ancient city now lies on either side the river Liffey, or Anna-Liffey, was called *Eblana Civitas* according to Ptolemy, who flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year of Christ, 140. It has been known by various names; the Irish called it *Drom-Choll Coil*, i. e. "The brow of a hazel wood." At this day they call it *Ath-cliaith*, i. e. "The ford of hurdles;" and *Bully Ath-Cliaith*, i. e. A town on the ford of hurdles," for before the river Liffey was embanked by quays, people had access to it by means of hurdles laid on the low and marshy parts of the town, adjoining the water. The inhabitants of Fingal, towards the N. of the city, call it *Divelin*; and the Welsh, *Dinas-dulin*, or "The city of Dulin." The *Blanii*, *Ebtani*, or *Deblani*, the original inhabitants of this place, are said to have come from that part of Britain called Wales; on account of its proximity, the almost identity of languages, and the close conformity of antient religious rites and ceremonies of both people. Upon the submission of Ireland to Henry the 11d of England, 1172, that king granted by charter, to his subjects of Bristol, the city of Dublin to inhabit, and to hold of him and his heirs for ever, with all the liberties and free customs, which his subjects of Bristol then enjoyed at Bristol, and through all England. This charter is the foundation of the liberties of the city of Dublin, which were afterwards enlarged and confirmed by king John and other succeeding monarchs, and by divers acts of parliament. It is generally admitted that the walls and fortifications about Dublin, were raised by the Ostmen, or Danes, in the 9th century; who made it the head or capital of their colonies in Leinster, from whence they issued out upon all occasion against their enemies. In the year 1000, the same people repaired and fortified the city with new works, and five years after, king Melaghlin marched to Dublin, and set fire to the suburbs, but the strength of the walls hindered him from making any impression on it. The walls of the city, including those of the castle, in the largest extent, did not take up an Irish mile; and it appears from the account given by Pembridge, that they were carried from Winetavern-gate, along the S. side of Cook-street, 'till they joined Owen's arch, which was a portal to the city. And from thence were continued N. of Owen's church-yard, to a castle called Fagan's castle in Page's-court, where was another Portal, and from thence was extended to where Newgate formerly stood. These walls however are for the most part either destroyed or built on, whereby very little of them are to be seen at this day. W. on the walls of the city, at the end of Fishamble street, stood a castle, that in different ages bore two names, viz. *Prousefort's-castle* and *Fyan's-castle*, possibly from some families of both these names, who either built or inhabited

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habited it. Wm. Proutefort was a man of some figure in the reign of Edw. I^{ld}. Three of the Fyans bore high offices in the city, in the 15th and 16th centuries; for John Fyan was mayor in 1472 and 1479. Thomas Fyan was one of the Sheriffs in 1540, and Richard Fyan was mayor in 1549 and 1564. In 1316, the mayor and citizens enlarged and built a new wall to the city from Newgate, (from thence so called) to Ormond's-gate, which stood at the foot of king John's bridge. The buildings of the city of Dublin, like those through other parts of the kingdom, were antiently mean and contemptible, erected of wattles daubed over with clay to keep out the cold, and covered with sedge or straw. The Danes who fortified the city, applied their labours to make it defensible and not ornamental, nor could this latter circumstance (says Mr. Harris,) be expected to be considered by a people, engaged in perpetual wars, undefended by laws, and in a fitting, shifting condition, ready to make room for the first powerful invader. It was of such rude materials, that king Hen. I^{ld} either out of necessity, or in compliance with the fashions of the place, erected in 1172, a royal palace with uncommon elegance, of smoothed wattles, in which his majesty, with the kings and princes of Ireland, solemnized the festival of Christmas. Many of the antient streets, lanes and alleys have been either totally annihilated, or lost or changed their names, but those of the streets, &c. now existing amount to about 600. Grangegorman, Stoney-batter and Glasmanogue, now united to the town, were formerly villages at some distance from it; in the latter of which places, the sheriffs of Dublin have been known to hold their courts in the times of the plague, and particularly in the year 1575, as being remote from the city. A village called Hogges, lay also withoutside the city walls, and E. of George's-lane, in which a nunnery, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary, was founded by Dermot M'Morough, king of Leinster, about A. D. 1146, before the arrival of the English in this kingdom. This village is mentioned in several very early charters, &c. the footsteps or traces of the name whereof, remain in a street called Hog-hill, and Hoggin-green, whereon St. Andrew's-church now stands. This was a large space of ground, and is often mentioned by the Irish historians, as the common place for the execution of criminals; amongst whom we have an instance in Adam Duff O'Toole, who in 1327 was burned there for heresy and blasphemy. Part of this green is now called College-green, from a college founded there by Queen Eliz. in the latter end of the 16th century, on the

site of the monastery of All-saints. The bounds of the city and its liberties, have been ascertained and confirmed by divers charters; and agreeable to antient usage, the Franchises are perambulated every 3d year. The corporation of the city consists of a lord mayor, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, besides the common council and sheriff's peers. The city was formerly under the direction of provost and bailiffs, then mayor and bailiffs, afterwards mayor and sheriffs, and next lord mayor and sheriffs, thus: In 1308, John le Decer was provost; Rich. de St. Olave and John Stakebold, bailiffs. In 1409, Tho. Cusacks was mayor; Rich. Bove, and Tho. Shortall were bailiffs. In 1547, Thady Duffe was mayor; Jn. Ryan and T. Comin were sheriffs. In 1665, sir D. Beltingham was ld. mayor; C. Lovet and J. Quells were sheriffs. 1301, A great part of the city, together with St. Werburgh's church, was accidentally burned down on St. Columb's eve. The nature of buildings at that time will not admit of our being surpris'd at the frequency of fires. At this time the common-pleas, and the pleas of the crown, were not held before judges appointed in the courts for that purpose, but before the chief governor of Ireland, and sometimes when he was otherwise employed, by commissioners appointed by him. In 1320, an university was erected in St. Patrick's church, Dublin. In 1338, was an extraordinary hard frost, which held from 2 Dec. to 10 Feb. In 1343, St. Thomas-street was burned down on 13 Feb. by an accidental fire. In 1348 a pestilence raged thro' most parts of the world, and among other places destroyed vast numbers in the city of Dublin. 1359, 'till this time there was only one judge to dispatch the business of the court of King's-bench, viz. John Redness, who was then called plainly, only justice. But now the business being found too much for one man, the king upon the application of the subject, appointed William Polit, a second justice, under the name of an associate to Redness; and allotted him an annual fee of 40*l*. and he had liberty to practice as a lawyer, notwithstanding his being appointed a judge. In 1362, on the 6 April, St. Patrick's church was burned down by the negligence of John the sexton: a few years after it was rebuilt, and the present steeple added to it by archbishop Minot. In 1370, and 1383, the pestilence raged here and destroyed many. In 1447, a plague and famine this year afflicted most parts of this kingdom. In 1452, the river Liffey at Dublin was entirely dry for the space of two minutes. In 1452, a mint was opened in the castle of Dublin, where not only silver but brass money was coined. In 1466 and 1477, the plague again wasted Dublin, as it did also again in 1484.

In

In 1489, the first muskets or fire arms, that perhaps were ever seen in Ireland, were brought to Dublin from Germany; and six of them as a great rarity were presented to Gerald earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, which he put into the hands of his guards as they stood centinels before his house in Thomas-court. In 1525, a plague: and 1528, a pestilential sickness, called the English-sweat. In 1559, large bibles printed in the English language, were placed in the middle of the choirs of St. Patrick's and Christ church, which caused great resort on purpose to read them. In 1560, queen Elizabeth caused the castle of Dublin to be repaired for her lieutenants or deputies to dwell in; at which time the castle clock and other public clocks were set up. In 1562, the roof and part of the body of Christ-church fell, by which the antient monument of Strong-bow was broken. In 1571, Irish characters for printing, were first brought into Ireland by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin. In 1575, a very great plague destroyed above 3000 persons, and the city was so depopulated, that grass grew in the streets. In 1604, 5 and 6, a plague in the city. In 1605, the customs of Tanistry and Gavelkind were abolished by judgment in the King's-bench. In 1627, July 24, a second examiner was first added to the court of Chancery. In 1701, the city of Dublin erected the statue of king William, on horseback, in brass, upon a marble pedestal in College-green, with the following inscription on the marble work.

Gulielmo Tertio,
Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ & Hiberniæ,
Regi.
Ob Religionem Conservatam.
Restitutas Leges.
Libertatem Assertam.
Cives Dublinienses hanc statuam posuere.

It was begun, A. D. 1700.
Sir Anth. Percy, Lord Mayor.
Charles Forrest, } Esqrs. Sheriffs.
James Barlow, }

Finished, A. D. 1701.
Sir Mark Rainsford, Lord Mayor.
John Eceles } Esqrs. Sheriffs.
Ralph Gore, }

And was opened with great solemnity on the 1 July, 1701, being the anniversary of the victory of the Boyne. There are 2 cathedrals, viz. St. Patrick's and Christ-church, and 18 parish churches, some of which are elegant structures, besides 2 chapels of ease, 6 private chapels, where the service of the established

church is regularly attended; besides 3 churches for French and 1 for Dutch Protestants, 17 meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters, 2 for Quakers, 3 for Methodists, 1 for Anabaptists, 1 for Moravians, and 16 Roman-catholic chapels. The *Castle* within the walls of the city hath indeed lost its antient strength, but hath assumed a more graceful form; and is better fitted for the times of peace and tranquillity. It was erected, or at least begun by, and in the government of Meiler Fitzhenry, about the year 1205, as appears by a patent granted to him for that purpose. It consisted of a regular fortification, draw-bridge, &c. with several towers, the strongest of which was Birmingham-tower lately rebuilt; this tower was often used as a prison for state criminals, and afterwards for preserving the antient records of the kingdom. This building was not converted into the seat of government, till the reign of queen Eliz. before that period there does not appear to have been any fixed place for the reception of the chief governors, who sometimes held their courts at Thomas-court, (in which was a chamber of Presence called the King's chamber, wherein the lords of the council assembled) sometimes at the palace of the Archbishop of Dublin, at St. Sepulchre's, but oftener in the castle of Kilmainham. Near the castle, viz. in Great Ship-street, stood one of the antient round towers, but it was destroyed a few years ago. It may be observed that in the early ages of the English government, the courts of justice were ambulatory, and not fixed to any certain place. In the reign of Edw. III the Common-pleas and Exchequer were held at Carlow. In the 37th year of that reign (1363) the Common-pleas was by writ removed from Carlow back to Dublin. Parliaments also were unfixed and held in various places, but more frequently in Dublin, and sometimes in the castle itself, as was done 11th James Ist and 10th and 15th Charles. In the latter end of the reign of Queen Eliz. and the beginning of that of James Ist both terms and parliaments were held at the castle: but now a sumptuous *Parliament house* hath been erected with all convenient chambers and offices for the dispatch of the business of the nation. This superb pile was begun in 1728, during the administration of John, lord Carteret, and finished in about 10 years, the expence amounting to near 40,000*l*. The structure deserves the greatest praise; and is even now undergoing farther improvements; it may be happily imitated, but has not as yet been exceeded, and is now justly accounted one of the foremost architectural beauties, affording perhaps the most stately senatorial hall in Europe. The *Four-courts*, containing the

the Chancery, King's-bench, Common-pleas and Exchequer were set apart in Christchurch-lane for the business of the law, in the year 1695: but a new building for that purpose is now begun at the Inn's-quay, the first stone being laid by the duke of Rutland, 1d. lieutenant 1786: adjoining to which intended building are a new range of law offices; finished in a most striking and elegant manner. The *University* in 1311, John Lech, archbp. of Dublin, procured a bull from Pope Clement Vth for the foundation of an University for scholars at Dublin, but this project fell by the death of the archbishop about 2 years after. In 1320 his successor renewed this foundation, and procured a confirmation thereof from the then Pope, but for want of a sufficient fund to maintain the students, the University in a short time dwindled to nothing. In 1585, sir J. Perrot, then lord lieutenant, represented to Queen Eliz. the necessity of such an institution, and in consequence thereof that Queen caused a University to be erected where it now stands in College-green, then called All-hallows, by the name of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, &c. which consisted of a Provost, senior and junior Fellows, Scholars of the house, Students, &c. The present building (the old one being almost destroyed) is without question the noblest of the kind in Europe, carrying with it more the appearance of a royal mansion than a number of Collegiate cells; it extends in front above 300 feet, built of Portland stone. The library is most superb and curious. And the *Provost's house* lately erected on the E. side of Grafton-street, near the College, may in point of architectural elegance be ranked in the first class of structures in this kingdom. The *Barracks* is an extensive building founded in 1706, at the expence of the crown, and lately much enlarged. It consists of four courts, three of them open to the river Liffey, and the other fronts Oxmantown-green. It is pleasantly sit. on an eminence, in a healthful air, and is said to be the largest and completest building of the kind in Europe. The *Custom house* formerly stood on the S. side of the river Liffey, near Essex bridge, and was at the time of its erection a handsome and convenient building, but being since found too small for the great increase of trade, &c. a most superb structure has been erected in its stead lower down the river, on the opposite side called the N. strand. The *Tholsel* was erected in Skinner-row at the charge of the city in 1683; great part of it however has been lately taken down, and the erection of a new one in a

convenient situation is now in agitation. This building had its name from the old word, *Toll-stall*, i. e. a stall or seat where the toll-gatherers attended to receive the toll or custom, for such goods as were liable to a city impost. Here the lord mayor, sheriffs and commons meet to transact city business, &c. The building is a large quadrangular pile of hewn stone, supported by arches and pillars; the front having a magnificent appearance. And it was formerly also the Stadthouse or Exchange for merchants, but a new Exchange has lately been erected, called the *Royal Exchange*, near the castle, and opposite that elegant street called Parliament-street. This noble and expensive structure, is allowed by all who have beheld it, to be the most superb and beautiful building for the purpose, of any perhaps in the world. The *Linen-hall* was erected at the public expence, and opened in 1728, for the reception of such linen cloths, as were brought to Dublin for sale. 'Tis a handsome and convenient building, and of late much enlarged, improved and beautified. *St. Stephen's-green*, is a most extensive and handsome square, one of the largest in Europe, being an English mile in circumference; sit. at the E. end of the city. It was levelled and laid out in walks for the recreation of the citizens in 1670. It is enclosed by a low wall with entrances from every quarter by gates and turnstiles at proper distances. The outer walls are graveled and planted with trees on each side; the interior walks are inclosed by thorn hedges on each side, and divided from the other by a fosse. The inside is a spacious lawn, at the centre of which is a curious equestrian statue in brass, of his majesty king George IId executed by Van Nost. The *city Bason*, is the pleasantest, most elegant and sequestered place of relaxation the citizens can boast of; the reservoir which in part supplies the city with water, is mounded and terraced all round, and planted with quick-set-hedges, limes and elms, having beautiful green walks between. In a situation which commands a most satisfactory prospect of a vast extent of fine country to the S. The entrance is elegant by a lofty iron gate, and the water that supplies it, is conveyed from the neighbouring mountains. The *charitable institutions* in Dublin are very numerous, and adapted to every situation and every age of life, insomuch that no city can boast of greater examples of humanity and public attention to all the objects of distress. Amongst these the most remarkable are the Blue-coat-hospital; the Royal hospital; the Work-house, the House of Industry, in Channel-row,

mel-row; the Charitable infirmary; the hospital for incurables; Mercer's hospital; Dr. Steeven's hospital; the Lying-in-hospital; St. Patrick's hospital for lunatics; Simpson's hospital; the Meath hospital; and many others we might add of inferior note. The *Blue-coat-hospital*, formerly sit. in Queen street, but now a new and most elegant building in Oxmantown-green, was first founded in 1670, by king Charles II^d for the educating, supporting and apprenticing the sons of reduced freemen of the city of Dublin. This charity has been much enlarged and improved as its revenues increased, and the building has been executed in the most striking manner at a very considerable expence. The *Royal hospital*, of king Charles II^d for the support of old and decayed soldiers of the army of Ireland, sit. near Kilmainham, is pretty much after the manner of Chelsea-college, and is a noble institution, and stands in a delightful part of the country. The total expenditure in building, amounted to 23,559*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The approaches to this stately edifice are through several rows of tall trees, with fields in the front, and a gradual ascent from the river Liffey. The building being quadrangular, forms a spacious area, laid out in grass-plots and gravelled walks, with a piazza about the whole, by which there is a covered passage from every quarter to the chapel and hall, both which are curiously decorated: the stucco and carving of the chapel is masterly, and the hall enriched with elegant whole length portraitures of several kings, queens and other personages of distinction. The *Foundling-hospital*, for the reception of infant and other young but destitute children of both sexes, is an extensive and commodious building in St. James's-street; it has been regulated since its original institution by different acts of parliament, and hath remained under its present state since 1730. Dr. *Steeven's-hospital* was built pursuant to the will of an eminent physician in Dublin, and lies between James's-street and the Royal Hospital, for the relief and maintenance of curable poor persons. It is a spacious structure, finished in 1734. St. *Patrick's-hospital*, for lunatics, sit. very near the former, was founded in 1745, in consequence of a bequest of about 11,000*l.* devised by Dr. Swift, the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's. There are two large areas for the patients to exercise; the one on the E. side for men, the other on the W. for women; and they are kept apart from each other, by a division in the building. The *Lying-in-hospital*, for poor women, sit. in Great Britain-street, was founded by Surgeon Mols. It was the first institution

of the kind attempted in any part of his majesty's dominions. The foundation stone of it was laid by the Rt. Hon. Tho. Taylor, then lord mayor of the city of Dublin, 24 May, 1751. The whole forms a most beautiful and elegant structure. Adjoining to it are the gardens called the New-gardens, and the Rotunda, where musical concerts are occasionally performed for the support of this laudable and truly useful charity. The Hospital was opened for the reception of patients, on the 8 Dec. 1757. The *Bridges* in Dublin across the Liffey are 6, of which 2 are finished in a manner similar to that of Westminster; viz. Essex-bridge and the Queen's-bridge. The former of which was constructed by the late Mr. George Simple, and cost 20,661*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Carlisle-bridge which is the nearest to the new Custom-house, and newly erected, is also large and handsome. The *Churches* in general are large and elegant, and the 2 cathedrals which are very ancient, deserve particular attention. St. *Patrick's cathedral* was erected in the S. suburbs of the city, about the year 1190, by John Comyn, then archbishop of Dublin, on a ground where an old parochial church had before stood; tho' Henry Loundres his successor erected this church which was collegiate in its first constitution, into a cathedral; Tho. Minot, archbishop of Dublin, rebuilt part of the cathedral which had been destroyed by fire. He also built a high steeple of squared stone, about the year 1370; and by a legacy bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Sterne, late bishop of Clogher, a lofty spire was erected on the steeple, in 1750. Whether we consider the compass, or the beauty and magnificence of the structure, it is without scruple to be preferred before all the cathedrals in Ireland. The *cathedral of Christ-church*, or of the Blessed Trinity, was first built by Sitricus the son of Amlave, king of the Osmen of Dublin, and Donat then bishop of Dublin, in the middle of the city, about the year 1038. This bishop's successors from time to time enlarged and improved it. It is now very spacious and ornamental, and the monuments in both this and the other cathedral which are many, are most of them executed in a masterly and superb manner. The names of the parish churches in Dublin, are as follows, viz. St. Andrew's; St. Ann's; St. Audeon's; St. Bridget's; St. Catherine's; St. James's; St. John's; St. Luke's; St. Mark's; St. Mary's; St. Michael's; St. Michan's; St. Nicholas within; St. Nicholas without; St. Paul's; St. Peter's; St. Thomas's; St. Werburgh's; with 2 chapels of ease, viz. St. George's and St. Kevin's. After this short description of Dublin, we may fairly infer from its present state, that the character

character of *Nobilissima Civitas*, given to it by king Edgar's charter in the 10th century, is now truly applicable to it. It is above 10 miles in circumference, and is the second city in his Majesty's dominions, and perhaps the fourth in Europe. Besides the many other improvements, is that of divers handsome fountains, for the convenience of the inhabitants, which are not less useful than ornamental, and dispersed throughout the different streets in a most judicious manner. The *Theatre* in Crow-street, (for which Mr. Daly is manager by a particular act of Parliament) is the only one now kept open in this city; and it is but justice to say the public are much indebted to that gentleman for his taste and abilities, and unlimited desire to give general satisfaction. Such is the present state of this city: with respect to former times, we find it abounded with religious houses, such as the following, viz. the priory of all-Saints, founded 1166, for *Augustinian* canons, of the order of *Araucia*; St. Mary's-abbey, built by the Danes in 948 for *Benedictine* Monks; the priory of St. *Sepulchre's*; the nunnery of St. *Mary les Dames*, from whence Dame-street takes its name; the abbey of St. *Olave*, built by a colony from Bristol, for such of their countrymen as should embrace the order of St. *Augustin*; the *Monastery of Witechan*, founded about 1268; the abbey of St. Thomas, founded by *Wm. Fitz-Audelm*, butler to Henry III. in 1172, for canons of St. *Victor*; the priory of St. *John Baptist*, erected by *Alured de Palmer* in 1188; on the N. side of Thomas-street, a Roman Catholic chapel, called St. John's chapel, is built on part of the site of this priory, of which there are now no other remains, but the ruins of the steeple; the priory of St. *Saviour*, founded for *Cistercian* friars about 1202, by *Wm. Marshal*, earl of Pembroke; the monastery of St. *Francis*, built in 1235; the monastery of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1259, by the family of *Talbot*; another for *Carmelites*, built by sir *Robert Bagot*, chief justice of the King's-bench, about 1278; the parliament sat in this monastery in 1333; a priory for *Knight's Templars*, founded at *Kilmainham*, by *Strongbow* in 1174; the church of St. *Michael le Pele*, on the W. side of Great Ship-street, where was one of the antient round towers, (the only one built in Dublin) and which continued in tolerable preservation 'till 1781. The lat. of Dublin is 53° 21' 2" its lon. corrected by astronomical observations (made by order of Trinity College, for their observatory at *Dansink* near Dublin) is 6° 15' W. of the meridian of *Greenwich*. This town

returns 2 members to parliament; electors, freemen and freeholders. Its University returns 2 more, being a borough in itself; election in the Fellows and Scholars. Dublin was erected into an *Archbishoprick* in 1152, and the see extends thro' the whole of the co. of Dublin, the greater part of co. Carlow, and part of the co.'s Kildare, Wicklow and Wexford.

DUBLIN-COUNTY, sit. in prov. Leinster; is bounded S. by Wicklow, N. by East Meath, W. by Kildare, and E. by the Irish sea; it is from N. to S. 24 miles, and from E. to W. 15; it contains 142,050 acres; and exclusive of the city and liberties of Dublin, comprises 6 bar.'s viz. *Balruddery*, *Nethercross*, *Coolock* and *Castleknock* on the N. side of the river Liffey, and *Newcastle* and *Half-Rathdown* on the S. side; these bar.'s with the city contain 107 parishes and 58 churches; and the co. is computed to contain about 54,000 souls. Along with the City and University of Dublin, it returns 10 members to parliament. Excepting a mountainous tract on the S. part of this co. it is very fertile, and exceeds any other part of the kingdom in populousness, culture, trade and wealth, as well as every species of elegance and improvement. The most antient families of this co. are the *Triftrams* or *St. Laurences*, *Wolverstons*, *Wallis's*, *Talbots*, *Sarsfields*, *Whites*, *Lutterells*, *Taylor's* and *Deafes*.

DUBLIN-HARBOUR, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; lat. 53° 20', lon. 6° 43'. This harbour is large and affords good anchorage; ships may be sheltered in it from the S. to the N. E. by E. winds. The best anchorage is from 5 to 7 fathoms water on the S. side; when the light-house on *Howth* bears N. E. or N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ships of a large draft of water coming from the S. that can't get through *Bray-swash*, must be careful to avoid the N. ground, and the bank called *the Kish*; if low water, on the former there is not more than 10 feet; and the greatest depth between the N. end and the *Kish*, does not exceed 15 feet at low water; the S. end of the *Kish* is the shoalest; on it there is from 6 to 7 feet at low water; it bears E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E from the high land of *Dalkey*, S. E. from the new light-house or *Cassoon* at the end of the piles, S. S. E. from the light house of *Howth*, E. N. E. from the big *Sugar-loaf hill*, and S. W. from *Lambay*. The height of the Shoal is about two cable lengths, and its breadth from E. to W. is about 20 fathoms: this bank stretches across the bay N. by E. When you sail so far Northward as to bring the end of the piles W. N. W. you have about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water; then *Ireland's eye* will be quite open with *Howth*; on the

the S. end of the *Kish* you will have them open and shut. When you intend sailing without it, you must keep them a large ship's length open; it is not safe to come nearer to it than 7 fathoms either within or without; as soon as you are over this bank, you will find 14 fathoms water between it and the bay. On some parts between the N. end of this bank (which is broad) and the S. you'll find 4 fathoms at low water. The navigation is difficult from the bay to *Poolbeg*; there are two channels, one called the S. and the other the N. the former is best with the winds for E. by N. to W. N. W. and has the deepest water, viz. about 7 or 8 feet at low water. Sailing in by this channel with an Easterly swell, or little wind, you must be careful that the tide of flood does not draw you to the Westward of the piles. The best of the channel is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a cable's length from the S. buoy, fixt at the S. edge of the bank that separates the two channels. When the wind is between the N. and E. most ships come over the bar, or N. channel; there is a buoy fixt there on the S. end of the narrow spit, joining to the N. bull; which you are to keep on the starboard hand coming in; the best of this channel is a short cable's length to the Southward of the buoy, which lies about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from the piles end, at about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. On the starboard hand coming into *Poolbeg*, there is another buoy fixt on the edge of the N. bull, abreast to the E. end of the piles. In *Poolbeg* you have from 9 to 13 feet water: the deepest water is at the E. end, a little above the *Light-house*. All ships in *Poolbeg*, moor athwart, with the Northmost anchor near the edge of the bull; as the deepest water is to the N. side. Ships that can endure the ground, run up as far as they have water, and moor on the S. side of the channel.

DUBRONA, an antient name of the river *Blackwater*, which falls into the bay of *Loughal*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; and called by Ptolemy *Dabrona*.

DUCARIG, sit. in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

DUCK'S-POOL, a feat within about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of *Dungarvan*, co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*; near it are the remains of an antient and venerable abbey, founded by *Thomas Fitzgerald*, in the 13th century.

DUFF, sit. in bar. *Clunlonan*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUFFE, a river in co. *Leitrim*, prov. *Conn.*

DUFFERIN, a bar. in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; the antient proprietors of which were the *Macananes* and *Whites*.

DUFFREY-HALL, a handsome feat in co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*, near 66 miles from *Dublin*.

DUFFS-WORT, sit. in bar. *Raphoe*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

DUHALLOW, a bar. in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*. At *Dromagh* and *Dromonagh* in this bar. there are coal pits: iron is also raised hereabouts, and there are some furnaces.

DULAS, sit. in the liberties of *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

DULEEK, a bar. in co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*, in which is a borough-town of same name, sit. about 4 miles S. of *Drogheda*, and near 21 from *Dublin*. In the reign of *Edw. III* it was the estate and manor of *Theobald de Vermon*, who in 1338, obtained the grant of holding a Friday market here, and a fair for 8 days; its antient name was *Domleagh*, i. e. the house of stone, and 'tis celebrated for having in it the first stone church in Ireland, built by *St. Kenan*, in the 4th century, and was the head of a bishoprick for several ages. It was frequently plundered by the Danes, especially in 830, 878, 1023, 1037, 1149, and 1171, and twice burned, that is, in 1050, and 1169. The bishoprick of *Domleagh*, was united to that of *Meath*, in the 13th century. *Duleek* sends 2 members to parliament; patron, col. *Bruin*. Lat. 53:28, lon. 6:51. This place gave title of baron to the family of *Bellew*. A priory was also founded here for regular canons, long before the arrival of the English, by one of the family of *O'Kelly*, the possessions of which were on the suppression granted to sir *Gerald Moore*.

DULEENE, a chapelry in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. *Kells*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUMFEAGHNY, sit. in bar. *Clanfrougt*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

DUMWIGAN-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. *Dundalk*, co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUNABATE, sit. in bar. *Nethercross*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUNAGHY, a fair town in bar. *Kilconway*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*, 78 miles from *Dublin*, at which place there is a celebrated spa; fairs held 1 and 13 Feb. 6 April and 3 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of *Connor*.

DUNAIN-CHURCH, sit. near *Moneyglass*, in co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

DUN-ALMAIN, the present *Hill of Allen*, sit. in co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUNAMASE, or *Dun-na-maes*, i. e. the fort or dun of the plain: which refers to the plain or great heath of *Maryborough*, being a flat of considerable extent, to the N. E. of the *Dun*. It is an insulated rock, about 4 miles E. of *Maryborough*, in the *Queen's co.* prov. *Leinster*, originally the royal residence of *Laoisach Hy-Moradh*, or the honourable *O'More*. The property of *O'More* extended from *Abbey Leix*, (where

(where it joined the *McGill Phadrick's* or *Fixpatrick's*) to *Dunamase*, and from that to *Mullamast*. It is said to have been made a fortress by *Laigseach*, about the beginning of the 3d century, from which time it not only continued the paternal residence of the chiefs of this district, but on their connection with the *MacMorroghs*, chieftains of *Hy Morragh*, was esteemed one of the royal fortresses of *Hy Kinselagh*, and frequently was one of the seats of the kings of *Leinster*. On the arrival of the English it was in possession of *Dermot MacMurrough*, king of *Leinster*. This prince marrying his daughter *Eva* to *Strongbow*, earl of *Pembroke*, it fell into the possession of that nobleman, whose only daughter *Isabel*, espousing *Wm. Marshal*, earl of *Pembroke*, *Dunamase* with the adjacent territory, came into the possession of the said earl, who erected it into a county palatine and built on the *Dun*, about the year 1216, an elegant castle. In 1325, it was taken by *Lyfack O'More*, the antient proprietor of this country; in 1329, it was recovered from the Irish, and was again seized by the *O'Mores* about 18 Edw. III. but they were dispossessed about 4 years after. At the beginning of the rebellion 1641, the insurgents secured this with other places, which were relieved by *sr C. Coote*; on the retreat of *Ormond*, it submitted to general *Preston*, but was retaken by the king's forces, in whose possession it continued 'till 1646, when it fell into the hands of *Owen Roe O'Neil*. In 1650, it surrendered to the colonels *Heuston* and *Reynolds*, and was then blown up and effectually dismantled. The only remains of this antient castle and fortress, are some of the walls and gates, which are yet venerable in their ruins. The present possessor however, (*sr J. Parnell*, bart.) has lately began to rebuild a considerable part of it, after the antient model. The rock on which the castle stands, is an elliptical conoid, inaccessible on all sides except the E. which in its improved state was defended by the barbican. On each side of the barbican were ditches; and where they could not be continued for the rock, walls were erected. To the S. and S. E. were two towers, the latter protecting the barbican. From the barbican you advance to the gate of the lower ballium, it is 7 feet wide, and the walls 6 feet thick: it had a parapet, crenelles and embrasures. The lower ballium is 312 feet from N. to S. and 160 from W. to E. you then arrive at the gate of the upper ballium, which is placed in a tower; and from this begin the walls which divide the upper and lower ballium. On the highest part was the *keep*, and the apartments for the officers: there was a Sally-port and a prison.

DUNAMON, a fine old castle and handsome seat, sit. by the river *Suck*, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of *Elphin*, sit. in bar. *Half-Ballimoe*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

DUNAMONA, a fair town in co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*; fairs held 26 May and 17 Oct.

DUNAMORE, sit. near *Maryborough*, *Queen's* co. prov. *Leinster*.—Also in co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*; the latter gives title of baron to the family of *Baker*, now lord *Sheffield*.

DUNANE, see *Doonan*.

DUNANORE, i. e. the golden fort, the ruins of a castle built on a rock in the sea, at the N. W. point of *Cape-clear*, in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

DUNANY, sit. in bar. *Ferrard*, co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinster*; it is a vicarage in dioc. of *Armagh*.

DUNARD, sit. near *Fair-head*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

DUNASHAD, the antient name of *Baltimore*, in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

DUNBAR, a handsome seat sit. 3 miles from *Enniskillen*, co. *Fermanagh*, prov. *Ulster*.

DUNBEACON, sit. in bar. *Carbery*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

DUNBEG, a village sit. in bar. *Ibrick*, co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*.

DUNBILL, sit. near *Gowran*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUNBOE, a rectory in dioc. of *Derry*, sit. in bar. *Colerain*, co. *Londonderry*, prov. *Ulster*.

DUNBOY, sit. in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, near *Castletown*; it was a celebrated castle, which in the year 1602, was taken by *sr George Carew*, after a most obstinate and vigorous defence.

DUNBOYNE, a bar. in co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*, in which is a fair town of same name, sit. 8 miles from *Dublin* castle, and one mile beyond *Clonee*. Fairs held annually on 9 July: this place is a vicarage in dioc. of *Meath*, and gives title of baron to the family of *Grinston*, (now visc. *Grinston*.) Lord *Dunboyne* has here a handsome seat.

DUNBRO, sit. in bar. *Coolock*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUNBRODY, sit. near *Porto bello*, in bar. *Shelburne*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*. Here are extensive ruins of *Dunbrody-abbey*; it is a curacy in dioc. of *Ferns*. The interior walls of the church are nearly entire, as also the chancel, on each side of which are three chapels vaulted and groined; the great aisle is divided into three parts, by a double row of arches supported by square piers: the inside of those arches have a molding which springs

springs from beautiful consoles. The tower, rather low in proportion to the rest of the building, is supported by a grand arch; the cloisters appear to have been spacious, but their foundations alone remain: some other ruinous walls indicate where the hall, refectory, dormitory &c. stood. The W. window, of an uncommon form, is entire; and the door beneath it was very magnificent, being adorned with filligree open work, cut in stone, and so raised as to allow a finger easily under it; one precious fragment only of this curious work now remains.

DUNBULLOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DUNBYN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DUNCANELY, a village in bar. Boyleagh and Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

DUNCANNON, a village with a fort which commands the harbour of Waterford; sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinst. 92 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52:10, lon. 6:50. Here are upwards of 30 pieces of cannon in three ranges. Without the fort is a mean street mostly consisting of poor cabins. You enter the fort over a draw-bridge, which is drawn up at night. The governor's house and chapel are small but neat; the barracks are well built. These buildings are surrounded with a strong wall built upon the flat of a high rock, that overlooks the sea. There is a perpetuity of land, granted by queen Eliz. to keep this fortress in repair; it was taken by king Wm.'s army in 1690, and from it king James II fled into France. It gives title of visc. to the family of Ponsonby, now earl of Bessborough.

DUN-CLUIN-POIC, or the *Dun of Clopoke*, as it is now called, sit. in the Queen's co. prov. Leinster; about 4 miles S. of Stradbally. It was a fort or castle of a branch of the family of O'Mores, antient chieftains of Leix. It consists of an insulated rock, in which are some natural caves; on the top is a plain, formerly surrounded by a wall, composed of rock stones without cement, with a grand entrance from the S. There doth not appear ever to have been any building of lime and stone erected on this Dun, but the several edifices were constructed entirely in the antient Irish stile. That it was an habitation some years before the establishment of christianity in this isle, is extremely probable, as in an adjacent field is an antient tomb-stone, with an inscription in druidic characters, signifying, *Hy Mordha* the great king; near it is the church of *Clopoke*.

DUNCORMAC, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Lein-

ster, 84 miles from Dublin; within a mile of it are the ruins of a castle.

DUN-CRUICHAN, or *Dun-croichean*, that is, the castle of the district of the water, the residence of O'Gahan, chief of Hy-gahan, or the district of the sea, containing the Northern part of the bar. of Colerain, in the co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Here St. Patrick founded a church.

DUNDALEATHGLASS, a rath sit. near Bangor, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; where during the middle ages a school or university was kept, but it was destroyed by the Danes in 837. The ruins of this university are still visible in the rath of *Donaghadee*.

DUNDALK, a bar in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, in which is a borough, market, post and fair town of same name, having an harbour on a bay of the Irish channel, bearing its name; it lies above 18 miles N. of Drogheda, and 40 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53:57, lon. 6:42. Fairs held Mond. 8 days before Ash-Wednes. 17 May. 1 Mond. in July, last Mond. in Aug. 2 Mond. O. S. in Oct. and 2 Mond. in Dec. It returns 2 members to parliament; the patronage of this borough has been in lord *Clanbrassil*, but some attempts have lately been made to restore its freedom. This place gave title of *baron* to the family of *Georges*. It is an assizes town; and has some trade; it consists of a wide street near a mile long, and some cross lanes; has a very good market house, and carries on that species of manufacture called *Dundalk Cambricks*. It has been fortified, (tho' now dismantled) as may be seen by the ruins of the walls, and a castle destroyed in 1641. In the reign of Edw. III. it was a royal city, and is the last we read of; where a monarch of Ireland was actually crowned and resided. *Spencer* relates that in this reign *Robert le Bruce*, king of Scotland, taking advantage of the then civil wars; with the barons of England, sent over his brother *Edward* with an army of Scots and others into Ireland, who gathering unto him all the outlaws of the North out of the woods and mountains, marched into the *English pale*, and sacked, burned and destroyed all that came in his way, spoiling all the cities and corporate towns he met with; and coming lastly to *Dundalk*, he there made himself king, and reigned the space of one year, until *Edw.* king of England, having some quiet in his affairs at home, sent over lord *Bermingham* with the command of an army against him, who encountering him near *Dundalk*, overthrew his forces and slew him. This town has formerly been in a manner entirely composed of towers and small castles, a great number.

number of which were some time ago destroyed by order of the then lord *Limerick*, and other buildings raised on the old foundations. It is very advantageously sit. for an inland trade, and the port is very safe for shipping; the bay has good moorings at all times, in 4 to upwards of 8 fathom water, with very good land marks, either for bringing up, or making the harbour; and in crossing the bar at high water, in ordinary neap-tides, there is from 15 to 18 feet water; besides many other good qualities, the bay abounds with all kinds of fish customary in the channel. At Dundalk is a handsome seat of lord *Clanbrassil*. Here also is a charter school, which was opened in 1738 for 40 children, and was endowed with a house and garden by the late Rt. Hon. earl of *Clanbrassil*, and by the late Hon. Mrs. *Ann Hamilton* his lordship's mother, with lands at *Killinchy* in the co. Down, then set for 34*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per ann. which have since risen considerably. In the reign of Hen. II*d.* *Bertram de Vernon* founded a priory for Cross bearers, and on the E. side of the town, *John de Vernon* erected a grey friary, in the reign of Hen. III*d.* the E. window of its church was singularly admired for its curious and elegant workmanship. A chapter of the order was held here in 1282. 2 miles beyond Dundalk are the ruins of *Balriggeran castle*, and a mile farther those of *Castle Roach*; 1 mile W. of Dundalk is *Castletown castle*.—Dundalk is also the name of a village sit. in bar. *Cremourne*, co. *Monaghan*, prov. *Ulster*.

DUNDANEERE, a castle so called, sit. near *Bandon*, in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

DUNDARERK, a castle in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, in the parish of *Clondrohid*; it is seated on a hill, and commands a vast extended view to the W. as far as the bounds of *Kerry*; the E. almost to *Cork*; and a great tract to S. It is a high square building, having 70 stone-steps to the battlements: adjoining to it stood some modern buildings now in ruin; here were large gardens and orchards, now destroyed; a little to the N. is the ruined church of *Kilmamartery*.

DUNDEDE, a castle in a small island, at the extreme S. point of land, near the coast of the co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, to which there is a narrow passage from the main, being equally the work of nature and art; it is commonly by sailors called the *Galley-head*, and is sometimes fatally mistaken by them for the old head of *Kinsale*, when the light of the latter is not seen. This promontory, like that of *Kinsale*, stretches itself a good way into the ocean, and is also of a considerable height; there are several caverns formed at its base by the working of the waves.

DUNDERLEAGUE, sit. in bar. *Coshlea*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*.

DUNDERMOTT, sit. near *Roscommon*, prov. *Connaught*.

DUNDEEROW, a small village within 2 miles of *Kinsale*, in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; near which is a large Danish entrenchment; it is a rectory in dioc. of *Cork*.

DUNDERRY-BRIDGE, a village in bar. *Navan*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUNBONALD, a rectory in dioc. of *Down*, sit. in bar. *Castlereagh*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

DUNDONNEL, a rectory in dioc. of *Limerick*, sit. in bar. *Connello*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*.

DUNDRUM, a fair town in bar. *Lecale*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, 68 miles from *Dublin*; fairs held 12 May and 10 Oct. This, tho' now a mean village, was formerly a place of some consequence, on account of a strong fortified castle, the ruins of which yet remain. It is boldly seated on a rock, and commands a view of the whole bay. 'Tis said to have been built by sir *John de Courcy*, for the *Knts. Templars*, who enjoyed it 'till their overthrow in 1313, and that it was afterwards granted to the prior of *Down*, who possessed it, and a small manor about it 'till the general dissolution of abbeys; after which it was granted by the crown to lord *Cromwell* of *Oakham*, whose son *Thomas*, lord *Cromwell* created visc. *Lecale*, disposed of it to sir *Francis Blundell*, whose descendant lord *Blundell* became possessed of it. In 1517, the earl of *Kildare*, then lord deputy, took it by storm, it being garrisoned at that time by the Irish, who had drove out the English some time before. It was again possessed and repaired by the *Magennis's*, and retaken by the lord deputy *Gray*, anno 1538. It afterwards got into the hands of *Phelim Mc. Ever Magennis*, who was obliged to yield it to the lord *Mountjoy*, in the year 1601. It met with another fate, during the progress of the war of 1641, when it was dismantled by the order of *Cromwell*, tho' then garrisoned by Protestants, and has ever since been suffered to run entirely to ruin. Its remains are of an irregular multangular form, with a fine round tower, which is about 35 feet in diameter in the inside. — *Dundrum* is likewise the name of a fair town in co. *Tipperary*, prov. *Munster*, 81 miles from *Dublin*; fair days Whit. Tuesd. and 1 Tuesd. O. 8. in Oct. Here is the elegant seat of lord *de Mountalt*. — There is also a village of this name, sit. in bar. *Ballaghkeen*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*; — and another in co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*, about 4 miles from the metropolis, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond *Miltown*; it is on the high road to *Powercourt*, and

and has a very old castle, much decayed, tho' in part inhabited.

DUNDRUM-BAY, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; this is divided into the *inner* bay and the *outward* bay; the former is small and very secure; but the latter one of the most dangerous bays for shipping in the kingdom, by reason of sand banks, which shift their stations almost in every storm: this *outward* bay is large, and formed by St. John's point to the E. and the point of *Bealach-a-neir* to the W. standing upwards of 2 leagues asunder, both which points are surrounded with rocks. It is mentioned as a safe good haven by Dr. Boat, and the author of the *Atlas Maritimus*; yet it is shallow and dangerous; only small vessels can ride in the middle of it, and that too at high water. The Northern and Southern tides meet off it, and break upon St. John's point, which occasion a greater eddy or suction inwards, than in other places; so that ships have often found themselves embayed here, when they were thought to be out in the channel; and if this once happens with an E. or S. E. wind, they have no tide to help them out, but are suddenly forced among the breakers. The lofty mountains near Dundrum, are a good mark in a clear day; but in hazy weather they are of little use, being covered with clouds and hid from sight. Ships sailing near this coast, ought therefore to keep a good offing, especially in clouded weather. The earl of *Ardglass* found the effects hereof to his cost, being wrecked on this strand.

DUNDURERK, see *Dundaverk*.

DUNE, (*castle*) sit. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it was built on a high clift, standing perpendicularly over the ocean. Between this and another castle called *Lich*, there was some years ago, a kind of *volcano*, which burnt for some time, as it was then termed by some unskilful naturalists, who went to see it. But this burning was by no means to be accounted among the number of those dreadful eruptions called *volcanoes*, in other places, but rather an accidental kindling of combustible matter on the external surface of the clift, which became quite extinguished when the pabulum or fuel was exhausted, that fed the flame. A considerable part of this clift is composed of a stone, called by naturalists *Pyrites*; and there are also the marks both of *sulphur* and *iron ore* on the clift: many of the *pyrites* will take fire upon wetting.

DUNEAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DUNEGAL, an island in the bay of Baltimore, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a large and fruitful spot.

DUNELONG, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fairsheld 12 Jan. 21 May, 12 Aug. and 16 Nov.—Also the name of a castle sit. in the island of Inishircan near cape Clear, co. Cork, prov. Munster; near it are the remains of a barrack, and there are some old pieces of iron ordnance still lying among the rocks.

DUNENOUR, sit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DUNFANAGHY, a fair town in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 132 miles from Dublin. Fairs held Thurs. after Whit-sun-sund. 5 Aug. 2 Oct. and 17 Nov. Within 2 miles of this place, at the foot of a lofty hill are the ruins of a castle; and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Dunfanaghy are the ruins of a church.

DUNFARNHY, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

DUNFERT, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Shellillogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

DUNGAMORE, sit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

DUNGAN, sit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DUNGANNON, a bar. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, having in it a borough, market, fair and post town of same name; sit. about 11 miles N. of Armagh, and 72 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54: 28, lon. 7: 18. It gives title of *visc.* to the family of *Trevor*, and gave that of *baron* to lord *visc. Vane*. It was formerly the chief seat of the *O'Neils*, kings of Ulster. In 1498 it was the principal residence of *Neil Mac Art O'Neil*, who had a strong castle here, which was taken the same year by Gerald, the 8th earl of Kildare. The castle was soon recovered by its former possessor, but in 1517 was again surrendered to Gerald the 9th earl of Kildare, who burnt it. The castle experienced the vicissitudes of turbulent ages, being alternately in the hands of contending parties, sometimes dismantled, and sometimes repaired. In the troubles of 1641, it was one of the first seized by the Northern insurgents, but it shared the fate of the other fortresses, being demolished by the parliamentary forces. In the reign of Hen. VIIIth. *Con O'Neil* built a small monastery on the S. side of this town for *Franciscan* friars of the third order; on the suppression of monasteries, it was granted to Richard earl of *Westmeath*, who assigned it to sir *Art. Chichester*. Dungannon returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Northland*, who has a handsome seat here. Fair days 1 Thursd. Feb. 2 Thursd. Apr. 2 Mond. May, 1 Thursd. July, 3 Tuesd. Aug. 1 Mond. O. S. Oct. last Tuesd. Nov. This town was made remarkable for the *Ulster* delegation of Volunteers on the 15 Feb. 1782. **DUNGAN'S**

DUNCAN'S TOWN, sit. near *Wicklow*, prov. Leinster.

DUNGARVAN, a borough, post and fair town in bar. Decies without *Drum*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, 100 miles from Dublin. This is one of the greatest fishing towns in Ireland, and is seated on a bay of the same name. It has a barrack for two companies of foot, and gives title of visc. to the noble family of *Boyle*, earl of Cork. Lat. 51: 57 N. lon. 7: 55 W. Fairs are held here on 22 June and 8 Nov. It sends 2 members to parliament; patron, the duke of *Devonshire*. The parish of Dungarvan is of great extent. The town was antiently called *Achad-Garbain* from St. Garbain, who founded an abbey of canons here in the 7th. century, of which there are now no remains. It is tolerably well built, and agreeably sit. the sea flowing up to the town walls; it has a good market and session house. The barrack is sit. within the walls of an antient castle, built by king *John*, and afterwards repaired and possessed by the *Desmond* family; it was vested in the crown by act of parliament, in the reign of Hen. VIIIth. The town was incorporated about the year 1463, by act of parliament; and king James Ist. for the fidelity of its inhabitants to the crown, during the rebellion in Queen Eliz.'s time, renewed their privileges, and changed the government of portrieve into that of a sovereign, recorder and 12 brethren, who are to be yearly chosen, 5 days after the feast of St. Peter. The admiralty of the harbour was granted to the sovereign, with the same extent of power as the mayor of Bristol had. This charter was renewed by *Rich. Cromwell* whilst protector, in Apr. 1659. King James II^d in 1689, granted a new charter, and enlarged the former privileges, but it was not long enjoyed, for on the coming in of king Wm. III^d, the charters of king James, granted after his abdication, became useless. *Thomas* lord *Offaly*, justiciary of Ireland in 1295, erected an *Augustinian* friary for Eremites, on the other side of the water opposite to this town; it has been a neat, light, gothic building, as appears from the remaining walls of the church; the steeple is about 60 feet high. On the N. side of the church, near the altar, is the tomb of *Donald Magrath*, who was interred there in 1400. Dungarvan has been much frequented in the summer season, for the purpose of sea-bathing. Great quantities of potatoes are cultivated about this place, which are sent up to Dublin in boats loaded likewise with birch-brooms, and this cargo is jocosely called "*fruit and timber*." An aqueduct has been constructed here by parliamentary encouragement, for supplying the place with fresh water, which is brought for some miles from the river *Phynisk*.—Dun-

garvan is also the name of a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

DUNGIVIN, a fair town in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 99 miles from Dublin. Near which are the ruins of a church. Fairs are held 25 May and Oct. *O'Cahane* prince of the country, founded a priory here, for canons regular of St. Augustin; it is now a vicarage in dioc. of Derry.

DUNGLO, sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 152 miles from Dublin. It was till lately called *Cloghanlea*, and is but a small place. An arm of the sea extends to it in the centre of the district called the *Rosses*. Here stands the parish church, the mill, &c. Near Dunglo are some small but handsome lakes.

DUNGNEEN, see *Dunqueen*.

DUNGOURNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DUNISKY, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

DUNKANALLY, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fairs held 6 Feb. 1 July and 16 Oct.

DUNKEEHAN, a village sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DUNKELD, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

DUNKELLIN, or *Doonkillen*, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. The soil here covers a stratum of limestone rock, which in many places rises so thick above the surface, as to render these parts unfit for tillage, tho' they are excellent for pasture. This bar. gives title of *baron* to the noble family of *de Burgh*, (now *marquis Clanricarde*.)

DUN-KERMNA, or the Dun of the rock, a fortress of the antient chiefs of *Corcaluighe*, where *Kinsale* now stands, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DUNKERRIN, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster, near 64 miles from Dublin. Near 1½ mile from which are the ruins of *Rahanvegne* castle. Here are fairs on 9 May, day before Whitsunday, 3 Nov. and 21 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

DUNKERRON, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it has its name from an antient castle, which was the chief seat of *O'Sullivan More*, standing near the bottom of the river *Kenmare*. According to *Cambden*, the castle was antiently built by the *Carews* of England; but this seems to be a mistake, as is likewise his saying that it was possessed by *Donald McCarty More*, for it was always accounted the principal residence of the *O'Sullivan*s, and probably erected by an ancestor of that house. Among the rough and high hills in this bar. some pleasant vallies and improveable grounds are

are interspersed. It gives title of *baron* to the family of *Petty*, (now earl *Shelburne*.)

DUNKITTLE, sit. within about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of *Cork*, in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; here is a handsome seat commanding a delightful prospect.

DUNLADY, a handsome seat in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; at the N. part of the bar. of *Castlereagh*; it is remarkable for a good slate quarry.

DUNLAVEN, a market town in bar. *Talbot's-town*, co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*, 22 miles from *Dublin*. It has been much improved by the late sir *J. Tynne*, bart. His grand-father the Rt. hon. *James Tynne*, formerly representative for *Toughalt*, expended 1200*l.* in erecting an elegant market-house and stores, all of cut stone, with 4 porticoes, and columns of the *Doric* order supporting it. Here are fairs on 20 May, 1st Frid. O. S. in July, 21 Aug. 3d Tuesd. in O. S. It is a vicarage in dioc. of *Dublin*.

DUNLAVIN, sit. near *Kilcullen*, in co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUNLEARY, a sea-port town, sit. in bar. *Half Rathdown*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*, within 5 miles of the metropolis, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the *Black Rock*.

DUNLECKNEY, sit. in bar. *Idrone*, co. *Carlow*, prov. *Leinster*, 46 miles from *Dublin*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of *Leighlin*; and here is the antient seat of *Becuchamp Bagnel*, esq; about 2 miles from it are the ruins of a castle.

DUNLEER, a borough, post and fair town in bar. *Ferrard*, co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinster*, 30 miles from *Dublin*, and about 6 miles N. of *Drogheda*. It sends 2 members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Foster* and *Coddington*. Fairs held 14 May, 5 July, 19 Sept. and 11 Dec. This place is a rectory in dioc. of *Armagh*.

DUNLOST, a curacy in dioc. of *Dublin*, sit. in bar. *Kilkea* and *Moon*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*.

DUNLOW, or *Dunloe*, a fair town in co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*; fair days 7 May and 13 to 18 July.—Also the name of a castle, sit. near *Killarney*, in co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*, boldly seated on an eminence over the river *Lane*; to the S. of it is a very craggy, deep and romantic chasm in the mountain.

DUNLUCE, a bar. having a fair town in it of same name, sit. in co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*; fairs held 12 Nov. Here is the antient castle of *Dunluce* on the *Antrim* coast, beneath which there is a curious cave in the rock, well deserving the traveller's inspection. This village is a rectory in dioc. of *Conndr*.

DUNMACREEN, sit. in co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*, 96 miles from *Dublin*.

DUNMAHON, a ruined castle in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

DUNMANWAY, or *Dunmanaway*, a pleasant village, sit. in bar. *Carbery*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, 12 miles W. of *Bandon*, and 151 from *Dublin*; it is the first place in that prov. where the linen manufacture flourished. Here are fairs on 4 May, 1 Tuesday O. S. in July, 17 Sept. and 26 Nov. The linen manufacture here is owing to the encouragement of the late sir *Richard Cox*, who had his country seat at this place; the town is seated on the centre of a small valley, surrounded with hills to the W. N. and S. Within a mile of the town there is a perfect wall or mound of rocks, running a considerable way; a *yew* tree grows in a reclining manner out of the crevices of one of these rocks, the body of which is 17 feet in circumference. Near a mile beyond *Dunmanway*, are the ruins of *Kilbarry* church. Here is a charter school for 40 children: it was opened in 1741, and sir *Rich. Cox* before mentioned, gave for that purpose a lease to the incorporated society of 20 English acres of good land, well inclosed, for 990 years, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per ann. and was also at the expence of raising and drawing all the stones and slates, and paying day labourers for the building.

DUNMANUS-BAY, sit. in bar. *Carbery*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; it is a neat bay, on the S. W. coast of *Ireland*, and is sufficiently deep and safe for large vessels, tho' very seldom frequented; it is separated from that of *Bantry*, by a narrow point of land; it lies in lat. 51:28, lon. 10:2. It takes its name from a castle contiguous to it, called *Dunmanus-castle*, which was formerly fortified with walls and flankers, but is now in ruins.

DUMOGHDAIRNE, an antient fortress destroyed by *Conar O'Brien* in 1133; the word signifies the fortress of the pleasant plain; this place was sit. in co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

DUNMORE, sit. in bar. *Downamore*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*, about 91 miles from *Dublin*, it is a rectory in dioc. of *Tuam*. It was a royal seat of the *O'Kelly's*, and destroyed in 1133 by *Conar O'Brien*; it gives name to the bar. in which it stands, but which is generally written *Downamore*. Its antient name was *Dumoghdairne*. St. Patrick built a monastery here, upon the old scite of which, a friary for Augustin Eremites was afterwards founded by *Walter de Bermingham*, lord *Athenry*, in 1425; part of it was converted into a parish church, the rest being levelled, and now forms the market place. *Henry Mossop* the celebrated actor, was born in this town; his father was rector of *Dunmore*, and an eminent mathematician.—There is also a vicarage of this name
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in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in the *liberties* of Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

DUNMORE-BAY, sit. in bar. Ibricken, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

DUNMORE-CAVE, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, within 2 miles of the ruins of *Dunmore-house*, which house was formerly the habitation of the duke of Ormond. The passage into it is down a square hole, or rather precipice upwards of 60 feet deep, by 12 wide; at the bottom whereof is the mouth of the cave, which is but low, arched with rocks, seemingly dropping on the head, where from a number of petrifications like icicles, there falls a vast quantity of drops of limpid water, which also petrify into clear crystal lumps, upon the rocks whereon they fall. After proceeding about a quarter of a mile in this curious cavern, you are entertained with the murmurings of a subterraneous river, but how far it or the cave extends, none have yet been bold enough to attempt discovering. Many of the rocks on the roof and sides of the cave, are black marble, full of white spots, of a shell-like figure; and the whole neighbourhood is full of quarries of this beautiful stone, which takes a fine polish, and is much used both here and in England, for slabs, chimney-pieces, &c. In some deep and wet parts of these quarries, this elegant fossil is in its first stage of formation: the shells are real, but so softened by time and their moist situation, as to be susceptible of receiving the stoney particles into their pores: by which cohesive quality they in time become those hard and white curls, that give value to the marble: and it is very remarkable, and a proof that these white spots have been real shells and thus formed, that the longer a chimney-piece or slab is used, the more of these spots ripen into view.

DUNMORE-HEAD, a cape sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it is the most *Western* point of Ireland, and consequently of Europe; the great *Blasquet Island*, opposite to this place, is said to have been formerly joined to the continent; the sound between this island and the main land, is of a great depth, which causes the currents, at both ebb and flood, to set thro' it with prodigious rapidity. It was here, that on 10 Sept. 1588, a ship of the Spanish *Armada*, of 1000 tons burthen, suffered ship-wreck, one person only escaping. *Ventry* or *Fintry bay* near this, is open and much exposed to *Southerly* winds; however there is a sufficient depth of water in any part of it, for vessels to anchor; nor is there any danger, but what is apparent in the entrance. There is another

bay called *Dunmore* or *Whitehouse bay* in co. *Waterford*, prov. Munster, which lies about 2 miles to the S. S. E. or without *Credan-head*; in its mouth there are but 18 feet water; this bay is only frequented by boats, the common charts express it to be within of *Credan-head*, but this error has been rectified by Mr. *Doyle*, in his chart of this harbour. From *Credan-head* to the opposite shore, it is scarce 2 miles over.

DUNMORE-ROCKS, sit. near *Rathlin Island*, in the N. sea, off the coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DUNMOW, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

DUNMULL, a mountain, sit. between Colerain and the river Bush, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DUNMURRY, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, about 26 miles from Dublin. Here are the remains of an old church, and an antient burial ground. The name signifies *Red hills*; *Dun Almhain* or the hill of *Allen*, being separated from *Dunmurry* by a valley about a mile in breadth. The latter forms a kind of headland; towards the N. is fertile in corn and pasturage, and composed of lime-stone rock. The loose stones on its surface frequently appear as if calcined in the fire, and of a red purple colour, and sometimes tinged with sulphur; whence these hills have from remote periods obtained the name of *Murach*, or reddish purple. Tho' such stones are certain indications of copper being contained in the internal parts, no search or discovery was made respecting the fact until about the year 1786, when some of the neighbouring farmers opening a gravel pit on the N. declivity of *Dunmurry*, near the base, something like metallic ore was discovered; which upon examination was found to be rich copper. This induced the proprietor of the soil, his grace the duke of Leinster, in conjunction with James Spencer esq. and Richard Evans esq. and some other gentlemen, to establish a small fund in order to examine the hill. Miners were therefore employed, and shafts sunk, on different elevations of the declivity, in the solid rock, of the depths from 4 to 15 fathom. During these operations, quantities of yellow sulphureous copper ore were found, of near 40 per cent. purity, mixt with sulphur and calcar. Thus encouraged, levels were opened, from whence proceeds a strong vitriolic water, which indicates the mine to be copious and rich. The principal bed of the mine seems to lie deep within the hill, and even to dip under the valley which separates *Dunmurry* from the hill of *Allen*. A branch of the Grand canal runs

rans thro' the middle of the valley. The stone contained in the rocks is calcareous; but in many places of a very fine grain, and would be both durable and ornamental in building. There is also found near the base of the hill, an alkaline argillaceous earth, of a white or light grey colour, which is found to have many qualities of fuller's earth. In the veins of the rocks and matrix of the ore, are found quantities of fine yellow ochre: great quantities of coak are also found, with much calcareous spar; also a kind of fossil, in which there is some silver, but not enough to be of any value.—There is also a place of this name sit. near *Belfast*, prov. Ulster.

DUNNA-CAEL, now the co. of *Donegal*, prov. Ulster; otherwise called *Tircomal*.

DUNNAIN, sit. near *Randalstown*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DUNNAMANA, see *Dunnamanagh*.

DUNNARD, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

DUNNEMANAGH, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fairs held 27 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. 'Tis otherwise called *Dunymana*, and *Dumamana*, and is 107. miles distant from Dublin, within half a mile of it are the ruins of a castle.

DUN-OF-CLOPOKE, see *Dun-cluin-poic*.

DUNORLING, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

DUNQUIN, or *Dunqueen*, a parish in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, Westward of *Ventry*; the outward point of which is called *Dunmore-head*; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert.

DUNRAN, commonly called the *Glen of Dunran*; sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; in its neighbourhood the traveller may be gratified with the most agreeable scenes that art and nature can furnish.

DUNRATH-CASTLE, sit. near the banks of the Grand canal, about 7 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

DUNSAGHLIN, sit. in bar. Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

DUNSANDLE, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the most magnificent and beautiful seat of the late *Denis Daly*, esq.

DUNSANY, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. Here is *Dunsany-castle*, the family seat of the *Plunkets*, who have from thence the title of *visc. Dunsany*.

DUNSHAGHLIN, a post and fair town, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 14 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 11 June and 10. December. *St. Seachlin* who came into Ireland A. D. 439, founded the church here, which is now a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

He died 27 Nov. 448 in his 75th year, and was here interred. In 1043 the abbey was burned. It was also plundered and spoiled in 1152, by the sept of *Hy Briun*.

DUNSINK, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within about 3 miles of the metropolis; where on a rising ground, and very eligible situation, an astronomical observatory has been erected by order, and for the use of *Trinity-College*.

DUNSKERRIN or *Dunscerrin*, sit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DUNSOBARKY, or *Dunfobarchiegh*, i. e. the impregnable fortress, from *Dun*, a fortress, and *sofhar* strong or powerful; it is now called *Knockfergus* or *Carriksfergus*, i. e. the rock, hill or fort of the general, to which also its ancient name may be translated, *sofar* or *obhar* signifying *valiant*. It is sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

DUNSPORT or *Dunsfort*, a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. near *Killough bay*, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

DUNTRILEAGUE, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

DUNUSKY, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; an inconsiderable place.

DUNWORLY strand, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; here is a spring called *St. Ann's well*, visited by the superstitious on her festival. To the W. the coast is all a bold high shore, abounding with stupendous cliffs, which astonish whilst they please us.

DUNYMANAGH, sit. near *Strabane*, prov. Ulster. *Dur*, a river or rather inlet, placed by *Ptolemy*, between the river *Kenmare* and the *Shannon*, which he calls *Ostia flumen Dur*, supposed by *Cambden* to be the rivulet which runs by *Tratee*; but Mr. *Smith* from its situation in *Ptolemy's* map, thinks it should rather seem to be the deep bay of *Castlemain*, which may as well be termed a river, as that of *Kenmare*, both of them being arms of the sea, that run up the country for several miles, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

DURAS, a vicarage in dioc. of Killmacduagh, sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Conn.

DURRON, sit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinster.

DURROW, a fair and post town, sit. in bar. Galimoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Fairs 2d Thursd. O. S. in May, Aug. and Nov. It is distant from Dublin near 52 miles; near it is *Castle Durrow*, the magnificent seat of lord *Ashbrook*. 2½ miles from *Durrow* are the ruins of *Mackin castle*; and near a mile further, are the ruins of the strong castle of *Cullyhill*, with an old church. *Durrow* was formerly part of the Queen's co. but on coming into the possession of the *Butler* family, who were perpetually

usually harassed by the powerful sept of the *Fitzpatricks*, the earl of Ormond procured an act of parliament, to make this estate part and parcel of the co. of *Kilkenny*, altho' surrounded by the Queen's co. and the offending *Fitzpatricks* being taken, were transmitted immediately to *Kilkenny*, and there removed from their connections, they suffered the penalties of the law.—There is also a village of same name, sit. in bar. *Ballycowen*, King's co. prov. *Leinster*, in which *St. Columb* founded a sumptuous monastery, in 546; it was otherwise called *Dairmach*, and is now a curacy in dioc. of *Meath*.

DURRUS, a vicarage in dioc. of *Cork*, sit. in bar. *Carbery*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

DURSEY-ISLAND, sit. in bar. *Bear and Bantry*, off the coast of the co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; antiently called *Bea Insula*; this island is very strong by nature, because of the difficulty of landing, which can be but by one narrow entrance, that might be defended by a few hands, and was formerly fortified by a castle, mistaken by some for the ruins of an abbey. It is impossible to arrive at this spot but in a dead calm, the least gale of wind raising such billows as render it very dangerous for a boat to come near the shore. This seemingly impregnable place was chosen as a retreat by the Irish, who committed the custody of it to *Connor O'Driscoll*, who procured 3 pieces of Spanish ordnance to be conveyed into it, with stores, ammunition, and 60 men; but they were soon obliged to surrender to captain *Roswick*, who demolished the forts, seized the garrison and caused the prisoners to be executed. This island is exceedingly rough and coarse, and about 3 Irish miles long.

DYON, sit. in bar. *Dungannon*, co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*, 65 miles from *Dublin*.

DYNISH-ISLAND, sit. in bar. *Moycullin*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

DYSART, sit. in bar. *Mullingar*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*; where an abbey was founded by *St. Colman*.—Also a castle now in ruins, sit. near *Corrofin*, in co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*; here is one of the antient round towers.

DYSERT, sit. in co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*, where is one of the antient round towers; there is another of them at a place of same name, which is a village in Queen's co. prov. *Leinster*.

DYSERTAGNEY, a rectory in dioc. of *Derry*, sit. in bar. *Inishowen*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

DYSERTGALLEN, a rectory in dioc. of *Leighlin*, sit. in bar. *Cullinagh*, Queen's co. prov. *Leinster*.

EAGLE ISLANDS, 2 islands in *Clew bay*, on the W. coast of the co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*, otherwise called *Achill Isles*; they are not mentioned by *Ptolemy* or *Richard of Cirencester*; and appear to have obtained their names from the great resort of eagles thither.

EAGLE'S-NEST, (otherwise *Aileach* or *Ailick Neid*), a rath or castle of the *O'Neil's* in the bar. of *Inishowen*, 3 miles N. of *Derry*, prov. *Ulster*. It was the royal palace of *Tyrconnel*; this rath, which is yet remaining, is asserted to have been erected by the great *Hy Faillia*, or *Hy Maillia*, antient chief of *Hy Faillia*, on his settlement in the N. of Ireland, in the 4th century. This antient palace which probably obtained the appellation of *Eagle's-nest*, from the height of its ramparts, is of the same construction as those monuments of antiquity, commonly called *Danish forts*, and was laid by *Murtagh Mor O'Brien*, in 1101. There is also a particular spot so called, on one of the eminences adjoining the lake of *Killarney*, in co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

EAMANIA, or *Eamhain*, derived from *aem-huim-ai*, i. e. the potent or noble place or city, an antient royal residence, and capital of *Ulster*, sit. near *Armagh*. It is said to have been originally founded by one of the Scottish chiefs, near 200 years before the Christian era, and was destroyed by *Caire Liffechar*, a prince of *Connaught*, at the beginning of the 4th century. *Colgan* says there were some ruins of it remaining in his time, probably the rath in which the royal palace called *Croive-roigh* was erected. Mr. *O'Connor* places the building of it 353 years before Christ.

EAMHAIN, see *Eamania*.

EARL'S-TOWN, sit. near *Kilkenny*, in bar. *Shellilagher*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*. It is a rectory in dioc. of *Oloroy*.

EARNE, see *Erne*.

EASK-LOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. *Boylagh*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

EASTERSNEW, a vicarage in dioc. of *Elphin*, sit. in bar. *Boyle*, co. *Roscommon*, prov. *Connaught*.

EAST-MEATH, a co. so called to distinguish it from *Westmeath*; but it is otherwise and generally called *Meath*, and sit. in prov. *Leinster*.

ECHLIN'S-GROVE, a seat near *Donaghadee*, in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

ECHLIN'S-VILLE, formerly called *Rheuban*, a seat 2 miles N. of *Ardehin*, in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*. The spirit of agriculture, so peculiarly

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peculiarly necessary to the welfare of the nation, has here been carried on to singular advantage.

EDENBOROUGH, sit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

EDEN-DERRY, a fair and post town in bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin; fairs held Shrove-Tuesd. Thursd. after Whitsun-Tuesd. and 4 Nov. Here, on the summit of the hill, are the ruins of a castle, formerly the seat of the *Blundel* family. This town has been much inhabited by the people called quakers, and carries on some trade.—There is also a place of same name sit. near Belfast, in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

EDENRUBBEN, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

EDERMINE, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

EDERNY-BRIDGE, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 6 Jan. 1 March, 15 May, 17 July, 6 Oct. and 28 Nov.

EDGEWORTH'S-TOWN, a post and fair town in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinster, 52 miles from Dublin; fairs held day before Shrove-Tuesd. 2 July, 12 Sept. and 3 Wednesday in Dec.

EDMOND-HILL, sit. near *Rostrevor*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

EFFIN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

EGLISH, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinster; it has a village in it of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, distant from Dublin about 60 miles. Here is the seat of Mr. Barry, near the church. The bar. of Eglish is otherwise called *Fiscal*.—There is a village of same name in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Tyranny, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

EGLISS, sit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. *Scalé*.

EGMONT, sit. in bar. Offory, co. Cork, prov. Munster, about 20 miles N. of Cork; it gives title of earl to the family of *Percival*; the country about it for some miles, is planted with ash, elm, oak, and large quantities of fir; round *Egmont*, the soil is a grey clay, resembling marle, but it does not ferment with acids, and yet the rocks are all good limestone. At *Burton* near Egmont, are the ruins of the family mansion of the *Percivals*, which was burned down by the forces of *James II.*

EIGHT-MILE-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 55 miles from Dublin.

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EILE UI BOGARTEAGH, or the level district of the race of the boggy country, comprehending the plain and morasses N. of *Cathel*, the chiefs of which were called *Hy Bhogartegh*, by corruption O'Fogarty. The English families of *Butler*, *Purcel* and *Mathew*, were settled in this country before the beginning of the last century.

EILE UI CHEARBHUIL, sit. S. of the King's co. and W. of *Sliab-bloom* mountains; whence it obtained the name of *Eile Ui Chearbhuil*, or the plain district near the rock; the chiefs of it were called O'Carrol, under whom was a subordinate Dynast, named *O'Delany*, presiding over a district in the S. called *Dal-Leagh-nui*, or the district of the flat country.

EILE UI MORDHA, an antient district which comprehended the greater part of the present Queen's co. prov. Leinster; and was distinguished in the latter ages by the name of *Leix*; it was bounded on the N. and E. by the river Barrow, on the W. by *Slieve-bloom* mountains, and on the S. by the river *Nore* and *Slieve-mar-ragagh* mountains. The hereditary chiefs were called *Hy Mordha* or *O'More*; they were frequently stiled kings of Leinster; and remained in possession of the greater part of their country, till the commencement of the last century; when being in rebellion, the lands were forfeited, and distributed amongst the English adventurers.

EIRCAEL, or *Eargal*, a large district in the W. of the prov. Ulster; comprehending the present co.'s of Fermanagh and Donegal.

EIRKE a rectory in dioc. of Offory, sit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

ELAGH, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ELAND, sit. near *Kilkenny*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

ELEN, a river so called, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ELENBOROUGH, a town sit. at the mouth of the river *Elen*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster, where Mr. *Camden* says a beautiful altar of red stone, with an inscription on it, was dug up, which the first cohort of the *Dalmatians*, who were garrisoned here, erected to the honour of their commander, *G. Cornelius Peregrinus*, with these words, "*Volantii vivas*," i. e. may you live at *Volantium*; the antient name given to this place.

ELFIN, see *Elphin*.

ELIOGURTY, or *Eliogartky*, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ELLEN-MONEY, or the wonderful bog, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, between *Potnypass* and *Terryhogan*; it is so called from the nature of a rivulet, the current of which immediately

on its rising, takes a Northerly and Southerly course, one branch running towards *Lough Neagh*, and the other towards *Newry*. Between these places lies the highest ground of the whole canal, where, by means of two locks, the water is forceably retained on a level, for near three miles; were it not for this contrivance, as the course of the waters incline N. and S. the intermediate space would be left dry.

ELLISTRON, sit. near *Ballinroab*, in bar. Kilnane, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ELPHIN, a small market, post and fair town, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, about 75 miles N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53 : 46, lon. 8 : 20. It is a rectory in dioc. of same name, this being a bishop's see, the church of which was founded by St. Patrick, who appointed St. *Afficus* bishop thereof; by advice of the Saint, *Afficus* introduced here a celebrated college of monks, and presided over them. In process of time this became a parish church, and was dedicated to the original founder. *Elphin* was burned in the years 1167 and 1177; in the latter year it was destroyed by the English. The see comprises the greater part of the co. Roscommon, and a great part of Sligo and Galway, with some of Mayo. Fairs held 3 May and 10 Dec.

EMATRAS, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

EMLAGHFADD, an antient town sit. 1 mile from Ballymote, in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; where *Richard* earl of *Ulster* built a castle about the year 1300. An abbey was built here in a magnificent stile by St. *Columb*: it is now a vicarage in dioc. of *Achonry*, and otherwise written *Emlyfadd*.

EMLAGHRASH or *Emloghrash*, a peninsula sit. in bar. Erris, on coast of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

EMLY, a bishop's see, having in it a village of same name, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 14 miles W. of *Cashel*; which is a vicarage in that dioc. Lat. 52 : 20, lon. 8 : 42. This church and bishoprick are said to have been founded by St. *Albe* towards the close of the 4th century, some years before the arrival of St. Patrick; on the arrival of St. Patrick, and the conversion of *Angus Mac Nafrick*, king of *Cashel*, the church was declared the metropolitan church of Munster, in which dignity it continued several centuries, until translated to *Cashel*, where it now remains. This city was plundered by robbers in 1123, and the mitre of St. *Albe* burnt. It was also destroyed by fire in 1192, but was afterwards rebuilt, and continued a considerable town for several ages,

even to the time of Hon. VIIIth. in whose reign *Thomas Hurly*, bishop of *Emly*, erected a college for secular priests; but the only remains at present of this antient, and perhaps first ecclesiastical city in Ireland, are the ruins of a church, some walls, a large unhewn stone cross, and a holy well. The see of *Emly* was united to that of *Cashel* in 1568: it comprises a part of co. Tipperary, and a larger scope of Limerick.

EMLYFADD, see *Emlaghfadd*.

EMLYGRENNAN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

EMO, sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster, 34 miles from Dublin; adjoining is *Dawson's-court*; the elegant seat of the earl of *Portarlington*.

EMPOR, a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 31 May.

EMY-VALE, a fair town in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, near 67 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 Jan. 1 Mond. Feb. 1 Mond. O. S. in Apr. 2 Mond. May, 13 June, 1 Mond. Aug. 4 Sept. and 2 Mond. Nov.

ENACH-DUNE or *Eoghnach-dun*, an antient royal residence sit. near Tuam, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, and said to be the same as *Dunmore*, which was a seat of the *O'Kelly's* and destroyed in 1133 by *Conor O'Brien*.

ENAGH, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 31 July and 17 Dec.

ENAGHBEAGH, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

ENDOR, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ENFIELD, sit. near Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

ENISCRONE, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fair days, day after Trinity-Sund. and 18 Sept. It is sit. 132 miles from Dublin. Here is a parish church.

ENISHOWEN, see *Inishowen*.

ENISKEEN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.—Also a village in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, where is one of the antient round towers.

ENISKEON, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 5 Apr. 22 June, 12 Aug. and 2 Oct. It is otherwise called *Enniskeane*.

ENISLAVEG, a lake in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ENISTEAGUE, see *Inistioge*.

ENISTON-HEAD, a noted head land in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Lat. 55 : 10, lon. 8 : 40.

ENKIMACODY, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held 10 Oct.

ENNEL-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Moyashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

ENNIS,

ENNIS, a borough, post and market town sit. in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster; being the assizes town of that co. distant 112 miles S. W. from Dublin. Lat. 52 : 42, lon. 9 : 0. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, sir *Lucius O'Brien* bart. Fairs are held here on Saturday in Easter week and 3 Sept. Here are the remains of one of the finest abbey churches in the kingdom, one of the ayshes of which now serves for the parish church. It was built in 1240 by *Donagh Carbrac O'Brien*, for conventual Franciscans. Here is a fine school on the foundation of the late *Erasmus Smith's* charities.

ENNISBEG, one of the *Blasques* or Ferriter's islands, otherwise called *Inisbeg*, sit. off the coast of co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

ENNISBOFINE or *Inisbofin*, a small island in the Atlantic ocean, sit. S. of Achil head, and between the co.'s Galway and Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ENNISCOE, a village in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ENNISCOFFEY, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

ENNISCORTHY, a borough, market, fair and post town, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, formerly called *Cortha*, being the capital of the *Coriandii*. It hath a barrack for 2 companies of foot, and is sit. about 60 miles almost S. of Dublin; lat. 52 : 25, lon. 6 : 30. Fair days 21 Feb. 25 Apr. 5 July, 26 Aug. 19 Sept. 10 Oct. 15 Nov. and 21 Dec. It returns two members to parliament; patronage in the *Coleclough* family. Here are the ruins of an old church, and a very considerable castle, built by the first English settlers. Here was also an abbey of regular canons, of which the patron *Gerald de Prendergraft*, made a grant to be a cell to the abbey of *St. Thomas* in Dublin. Also a Franciscan friary founded in 1460 by *Donald Cavanagh*.

ENNISCRONE, see *Eniscrone*.

ENNISDONY, an island sit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

ENNISFALLEN-ISLAND, sit. in the lake of *Killarney*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; this is generally the dining place of those who go to visit this place, there being a kind of hall fitted up there by lord *Kenmare*, out of one of the ayshes belonging to an ancient abbey, the ruins of which are still seen on this island. This island includes about 12 acres of most luxuriant soil; the trees are intermixed with little plots of such rich and luscious pasturage, that the fat of a beast in a week's feeding on it, will be converted into a species of very marrow, even too rich for the chandler's use, without a

mixture of a grosser kind. This is otherwise called *Inis-fallen*.

ENNISGHORA, sit. near *Achill island*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ENNISGRANY, an island in *Lough Erne*, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

ENNISHIBROE, one of the *Blasques* or Ferriter's islands, off the coast of co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

ENNISHMORE, sit. near Cavan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

ENNISHOWEN, see *Inishowen*.

ENNISIUSH, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ENNISKEANE, see *Eniskeon*.

ENNISKEEL church, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; 136 miles from Dublin.

ENNISKERRY, a village sit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, near 10 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly sit. at the foot of a hill near a river, and is of late much improved, and frequented by people for the recovery of their health.—This is also the name of 2 islands on the coast of the co. Clare, prov. Munster; sit. in the bay of *Kilmurry*, 2 leagues from the main land. Lat. 52 : 40, lon. 9 : 35. In one of them an abbey was built by *St. Senan* of *Iniscathy*.

ENNISKILLEN, otherwise called *Inniskillen*, a borough, market, fair and post town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, lying between 3 lakes. It is about 24 miles E. of Ballyshannon, and 79 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54 : 17, lon. 8 : 13. It sends two members to parliament; patron, lord *Enniskillen*, this place giving title of visc. to the family of *Cole*. Its inhabitants distinguished themselves in several considerable engagements in the wars of Ireland at the revolution, out of which a regiment of dragoons, bearing the title of the *Inniskilleners*, was mostly formed: It has a barrack for three companies of foot. Fair days 10 May, 12 Aug. and 1 Nov. Before you cross the bridge of Enniskillen, on a small height, are the remains of a redoubt, which was occupied by the people of this town when they defended themselves so successfully against the army of king *James II*d.

ENNIS-MAC-SAINT, an island sit. in *Lough Erne*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; an abbey was founded here by *St. Nenn*, who died about A. D. 523; his bell ornamented with gold and silver is yet preserved here as a precious relique.

ENNISMORE, an island in *Lough Erne*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

ENNISMURRY or *Inismurry*, an island near the coast of the bar. of *Carbery*, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ENNIS-

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ENNISNAG, sit. within a few miles of Kilkenny, in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory.

ENNISRUSH, a chapelry in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ENNISTIMON, a post town sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster.

ENNISTRAHUL, an island sit. off the coast of co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

ENNISTUSK, a small island sit. near *Clew-bay*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ENOUGH, sit. near *Tynan church*, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

ENORELLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinst.

EOGHNACHDUN, see *Enachdune*.

EREW, a *peninsula* in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; which stretches from the bar. Tirawly into Lough Conn; at the extreme end of which stood a friary, over which St. *Leogar* presided. His feast is held the 30 Sept.

ERIGILL, see *Errigall*.

ERNE-LOUGH, a lake in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; commonly called *Lough-Erne* or *Earne*: it gives title of *earl* to the family of *Oreighton*. This lake extends 20 miles in length, joined by a narrow streight, on which stands the town of *Enniskillen*, the inhabitants whereof expressed an uncommon bravery at the revolution in 1688. There are several islands in this lake, on which different religious houses were established; and it is remarkable for fine pike and eels, and a fish nearly of the shape of a herring, found only in the month of *May*, and called *Gooske*. *Lough Erne* is said to cover 47,400 acres, and properly consists of two lakes, in which there are above 400 islands interspersed; on one of them is the most compleat round tower in Ireland; 'tis 69 feet high to the conical covering at the top, which is 15 feet more; it is 48 feet in circumference, the walls 3 feet 5 inches thick, and the inside, which is as smooth as possible, is 9 feet 2 inches diameter: there are 7 square holes to admit the light, and the door is elevated 9 feet above the ground: at the outside base, a circle of stone projects 5 inches. Near it are the venerable ruins of an abbey, built in 1449.

ERNE-RIVER, sit. in prov. Ulster; this river extends from Ballyshannon to Killishandra, E. N. E. 45 miles; runs thro' the co.'s Fermanagh and Cavan, and is adjacent to Killibeggs, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Belleek, Pettigoe, Enniskillen, Canauly, Callahill, Liffnaskeagh, Newtownbutler, Belturbet, Cavan and Killishandra.

ERRIGALL, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. — Also a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher,

E T

fit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; the church of which is distant 69 miles from Dublin.

ERRIGALKEEROGE, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

ERRIS, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ERRY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

ERRY-CASTLE, sit. near Clara, King's co. prov. Leinster.

ERYNACH, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; about a mile E. of *Castlescreen*; it is a famous well, dedicated to St. *Finan*, where *Magnellus-Mackenleff*, one of the petty princes of Ulster, on 8 Sept. 1127, founded a Benedictine abbey, and called it the abbey of *Carrig*, from a rock on which it stood. It was converted into a garrison, and did infinite mischief to *John de Courcey*; for which reason he demolished it, and about the year 1188 or 1180, in recompence of that action, founded the abbey of *Inis-Curcey*, in an island of the lake *Strangford*, and endowed it with the lands of this abbey of *Carrig*; or rather translated it from hence to that place, and filled it with Cistercian monks out of the monastery of *Furnes* in *Lancashire*.

ESK, (*Lough*) sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, about 112 miles from Dublin. This *Lough* abounds with a most excellent kind of fish, called *char*, it is about 9 inches in length, and in some degree resembles a trout. These fish are not to be caught by bait, but feeding in deep water are taken only in nets. The adjacent mountains to *Lough Esk* abound with wild red deer.

ESKER, sit. in bar. Half Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. This was one of four ancient manors in this co. that were annexed to the crown, and named the king's land.—There is a place of same name sit. in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster, near the borders of co. Westmeath; it has a castle called *Esker-castle*.

ESKY, a fair town in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 125 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Killala; fairs held 3 June and 18 Nov. At *Esky-bridge* are the ruins of a castle.

ESKAGH-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ETHNEA, a branch of Lough Ru, formerly called *Ethnea river*, mentioned by Ptolemy, and runs between the co.'s Longford and Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

ETTAGEH, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Ballibrit; King's co. prov. Leinster.

EVAGH, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, divided into *upper* and *lower* Evagh, otherwise called

called *Ivagh* or *Ivach*: in the former of these divisions is a ridge of mountains called *Euagh-mountains*.

EVER-CASTLE, sit. near *Callan*, in co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*.

EVEROO-BRIDGE, sit. in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; 78 miles from *Dublin*.

EYNES, a priory in the bar. of *Ardes*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*. The exact situation of this priory cannot now be ascertained; but that there was such a one in this bar appears from a patent roll 13 Hen. IVth. On 1 May 1412, a patent passed for granting the alien priory of *Eynes* in the *Ards*, in co. *Down*, to *Thomas Chenele*, being seized by the king as an alien priory, "*Ratione Guerra inter nos et Adversarios nostros Francie mota*" to hold as long as it should on that account remain in the king's hands.

EYRE-COURT, a fair and post town in bar. *Longford*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*, near 72 miles from *Dublin*. Here is the fine seat of lord *Eyre*; and also the ruins of a castle. Fairs held Mond. after Easter Mond. 9 July, 8 Sept. and 21 Dec.

EYREFIELD, sit. near *Galway*, in co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

F A

FABILL, see *Fairhill*.

FABY, sit. near *Eyre-court*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

FAGHALSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. *Half-fowre*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*.

FAGHY, a vicarage in dioc. of *Clonsfert*, sit. in bar. *Longford*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Conn.*

FAGERT, sit. in bar. *Donaghmoynne*, co. *Monaghan*, prov. *Ulster*.

FAHAN, sit. in bar. *Inishowen*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*, 6 miles N. W. of *Londonderry*; it is now a rectory in dioc. of *Derry*. Here *St. Columb* founded a church. The monastery of *Fahan* was richly endowed and dedicated to *St. Muran*; many monuments of antiquity were destroyed here after the reformation; amongst the few reliques that were preserved, was the book of the acts of *St. Columb*, written by *St. Muran* in Irish verse, some fragments of which yet remain: also a very large ancient chronicle held in great repute. The pastoral staff of *St. Muran* richly ornamented with jewels and gilding is still preserved by the *O'Neils*, on which they used to swear in the decision of controversies. Here is a parish church.

FAIRFIELD, sit. near *Geathill*, prov. *Ulster*.

FAIRHEAD, the N. E. cape of *Ireland*, which forms the E. side of the bay of *Ballycastle*, in bar. *Cary*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*; lat. 55: 17 N. lon. 6: 30 W. This promontory is the *Robogdium* of *Ptolemy*, and raises its lofty summit, more than 400 feet above the sea, presenting a rude mass of vast columnar stones, many of them near 150 feet long. A savage wildness characterises the place, and at its foot the ocean rages with uncommon fury: scarce a single mark of vegetation has yet crept over the hard rock, to diversify its colouring; but one uniform greyness clothes the scene all around. The Irish name of this place is *Ben-more* or the great promontory. At *Fair-head* is a passage between a heap of *Basaltic* pillars, called *Phir-leith* or "the grey man's path;" well worth the traveller's attention.

FAIR-VIEW, sit. a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond *Ballyboughbridge*, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from *Dublin* castle; it is on the road to *Donnycarney*, and near it stands the royal Charter-school at *Clontarf*.

FAIRY-ROCK, sit. about 5 miles from the head of *Kenmare-river*, in co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*; on this rock there appear the impressions of several human feet, of all sizes, from infancy to manhood; it is presumed this rock might have been once in a soft and impressible state, and afterwards became petrified, which may account for this circumstance.

FAITHLEG, or *Faithleag*, a fair town sit. in bar. *Gualtiere*, co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*; fairs held 20 May and June, 14 Aug. and 10 Oct. It lies near *Passage*; and is a rectory in dioc. of *Waterford*. Here are the ruins of a church, and from the top of *Faithleg-hill* is a charming and extensive prospect of both land and sea, with a view of the mountains of *Waterford*, *Tipperary*, *Wicklow* and *Wexford*; and part of the co.'s of *Kilkenny*, *Carlow*, *King's co.* and *Queen's co.* Under the hill is the market town of *Bolton*, formerly called *Cheek-point*; the estate of *Mr. Bolton* who has established a large cotton manufactory there, together with an hosiery. There is also a very large and commodious inn here, for the convenience of passengers, coming or going in the *Waterford* packets to and from *Milford*, in *Wales*; as the packets which are very fine vessels, constantly lie opposite to the inn.

FALKLAND, sit. near *Tynan*, prov. *Ulster*.

FALLEN, a river in bar. *Longford*, co. *Longford*, prov. *Ulster*.

FANE, sit. in parish of *Ventry*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*; here is a small cell or hermitage, being an arch of stone, neatly put together, without any mortar or cement, which admits no rain through its roof; it is however now getting into a ruinous state.

FANEGA-

F A

FANEGARAGH, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster: a small house for friars of the third order of St. Francis was built here by *M^r Ruin-fair*.

FANLOBBISH, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

FARAHY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

FARBILL, or *Fabill*, a bar. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

FARMOY, see *Fermoy*.

FARNASS, sit. near *Castlemain*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; on these lands there is a good chalybeate spa, it has a sulphureous smell, like the washings of a gun-barrel, but which it loses when carried to any considerable distance. These lands are part of the estate of *Trinity College*, Dublin.

FARNEY-BRIDGE, a village sit. in bar. Killalongurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

FARNHAM, sit. near Cavan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster: it gives title of earl to the *Maxwell* family. Here is *Farnham-house*, the handsome seat of lord Farnham.

FARNI-BRIDGE, sit. near *Castel*, prov. Munst.

FARNICARNEY, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 26 May, 21 Sept. and Dec.

FARNY-DONAGHMAIN, otherwise called *Donaghmain* or *Donaghmayne*, a bar. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

FARRA, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; where is a charter-school for 40 children; it was opened in 1758, and the late Rev. *Wm. Wilson*, in order to have this school erected here, bequeathed to the incorporated society, his moiety of the lands of *Farra*, and ordered by his will, that his estate of *Shingliff*, with some other lands therein mentioned, should be sold, and after payment of his debts and legacies, the overplus to be paid to the society, towards building and maintaining the said school.

FARRAHY, sit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

FARRANTEMPLE, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held 2 May.

FARTAGH, see *Fertagh*.

FARTIN river, rises in parish of *Killenane*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, towards the S. end of the parish, and is navigable a considerable way up, from *Valentia harbour*. *Fearthain* in the old Irish, signifies rain; and this river is considerably augmented in wet weather.

FARTREY, a river, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

FARTULLAGH, see *Fertullagh*.

FASSACHDINING, or *Fassaghddinning*, and sometimes *Fassadining*, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

F E

FATHOM-MOUNTAINS, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

FAUGHAN, a river, sit. in bar. Tyrekeerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

FAUGHAN-VALE, sit. in bar. Tyrekeerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.

FAUGHARD, or *Faugher*, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, it is an artificial mount, upon the N. frontier of what is now called the *English-pale*; it is composed of stones and terras, (with a deep trench round it) raised to the height of 60 feet, in the form of a frustum of a cone; there has been formerly some sort of an octagonal building on the top of it; it stands about 2 miles N. of *Dundalk*; and near it lord *Mountjoy*, in the reign of queen Eliz. at several times encamped, during the rebellion of *Tyrone*. Here was the birth place of St. *Brigid*, where St. *Monena* erected a nunnery in 638, and presided over 150 virgins: a monastery is said to have been erected here and dedicated to St. *Brigid*; but it existed only in the earlier ages, and in time became a parish church.

FAUK'S-COURT, sit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

FEACLE, a village sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.

FEADENS, sit. in bar. Uppertbird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

FEAL, a river which has its origin in the mountains, bounding the co.'s of *Kerry* and *Limerick*, in prov. Munster, and after making some progress in the latter co. runs thro' the town of *Abeysale*, and proceeds in a winding course westerly, towards *Lisfowel* and other villages in that co. dividing the bar.'s of *Clanmaurice* and *Iraghtic Connor*.

FEANAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

FEARBANE, see *Ferbane*.

FEARTAMORE, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, where one of the ancient round towers was erected.

FEATHERD, a borough and post town, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, 81 miles from Dublin; it is sit. near the sea, and is governed by a *portreeve*. Lat. 52:10, lon. 6:42; it returns two members to parliament; patron, lord *Lefins*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns. Here are the ruins of three castles.

FEBALL-LAKE, a name given formerly to *Lough Foyle*, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

FEDAMORE, or *Fedemore*, a fair town in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 5 May and 9 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

FEDOM,

FEDOM, a castle in co. Down, prov. Ulster, within less than 1 mile of *Newry*, in which *sr Nicholas Bagnal* found *Shane O'Neil* living, on his arrival here, the latter suffering no subject to travel from *Dundalk* Northward; but after the buildings and fortifications made by *Bagnal*, all the passages were laid open, and much of the country adjacent reduced to civility.

FEDOMMET, sit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

FEIGHCULLEN, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

FELL'S WELL, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; towards the W. end of *Knockanure* mountain, a mile E. of *Dun castle*, in bar. *Iraghticonnor*. It is a pure chalybeate water, and the well is called after the gentleman who first discovered it, and made a trial of its virtues in scorbutic cases, which it relieved; this water sparkles like *German spa* at the fountain head.

FELTRUM, a village in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, near 2 miles on the right of *Swords*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the left of *St. Doolough's*, and 7 miles from Dublin castle; at the foot of *Feltrum-hill* is a pleasant seat belonging to *sr Annesley Stewart*, bart.

FENAGHT, see *Fenought*.

FENARD, a village sit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

FENIT-ISLAND, sit. close to the shore, on the N. side of co. Kerry, prov. Munster, between which and the main, there is a small creek for ships, which must be entered from the N. but the passage is so narrow and foul, that it cannot be entered without a good pilot. Most of the maps of Ireland and sea charts, place *Fenit-Island*, which they call *Fenar*, in the middle of *Tralce-bay*, but that is erroneous. To the N. of *Fenit*, is the bay of *Ballyheige*, infamous for ship-wrecks. On *Fenit-Island*, there is an old castle in ruins.

FENIX, a river, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

FENNAGH, see *Fenought*.

FENNOR, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

FENO, a lake, sit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

FENOAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it was antiently called *Fimwaghe*; the land in this parish is generally arable and pasture, with some unprofitable rock and mountain.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Kill-

loe, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

FENOUGH, or *Fennagh*, and sometimes *Fennaght*, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, 45 miles from Dublin. At *Fenough church* are the ruins of an old castle, which appears to have been well fortified by strong ramparts, and a double ditch; formerly the seat of one of the kings of *Leinster*.

FENWICK'S-PASS, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. Here are the remains of an old castle. Almost midway between *Fenwick's-pass* and *Scarvagh pass* there is a small lake called *Lough Shark*, from an abundance of pike found in it.

FEORUS, the antient name of the river *Nore*, which rises near the *Devil's-bit*, in co. Tipperary, and falls into the *Barrow*; *Feorus* is evidently derived from *Abham-n-Feorus*, or the river of the rapid stream, whence it was frequently called *Abham-n-Feor*, and by the English "*the Nore*;" this river in times of floods being exceedingly rapid.

FERBANE, or *Fearbane*, and sometimes *Firbane*, a fair town in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster, 57 miles from Dublin; within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of which, near the river *Brosna*, are the ruins of *Killcolgan-castle*, and a mile further, the ruins of *Cool-castle*; fairs held 2 Aug. and 20 Oct.

FERCALL, or *Fearcall*, a district in King's co. prov. Leinster, the antient proprietors of which were the *O'Molloys*. It is now a bar. and sometimes written *Fircal*.

FERCUS, a river in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

FERMANAGH, a co. in the prov. Ulster, bounded by the co.'s *Donegal* and *Tyrone* on the N. by another part of *Tyrone* and *Monaghan* on the E. by *Cavan* and *Leitrim* on the S. and by another part of *Leitrim* and the ocean on the W. its principal town is *Inniskillen* or *Enniskillen*. It is navigable throughout its whole length, by means of *Lough Erne*. It is difficult for travellers to pass through, by reason of that lake, and also the mountain and boggy grounds it abounds with. It is about 34 miles long and 26 broad, contains 283,400 acres, 18 parishes, 8 bar.'s, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament, and gives title of visc. to the family of the E. of *Ferney*. Its bar.'s are *Lurge*, *Tyreskennedy*, *Magherastephana*, *Clonkelly*, and *Coole*; *Magheraboy*, *Clonawly*, and *Knocknianny*; number of houses about 11,969; inhabitants about 71,800. The surface of this co. is very uneven, but its mountains afford a coarse pasture to large herds of young cattle; and most of them are capable of great improvement. This country has been also called *Magh Guhnir*, or the plain of the:

the water, and was made a co. in the reign of Queen Eliz. the antient chiefs of which were called *Magh Guhair* or *Mac Guire*, who remained in the entire possession of their country, until the beginning of the last century. The linen manufacture forms the chief trade of this co. the sale of which is averaged at 4,100*l.* yearly. There are only 4 bleach-yards in it, and one linen market, but the country abounds with spinners and good flax.

FERMOY, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, otherwise called *Armoy*, containing a considerable tract, both for the quantity of the land and the goodness of the soil. It abounds with lime stone for manure, also with a lime stone gravel, which being laid out, dissolves in the air, and is an excellent cheap manure for corn, but will not answer so well for meadow grounds. The bar. of *Fermoy* was formerly the country of the *Gibbons*, *Condons* and *Roche*s. It was also in antient times denominated *Glean na Mhain* or *Magh na Feine*, i. e. the sacred plain, or plain of the learned. About the year 254, *Fiach Muillethan* provincial king of Munster, bestowed the greatest part of this country on the druid *Mogruith*, from whom it obtained the name of *Dal Mogruith*. The druid on coming into possession of the country, converted it into a kind of sanctuary, and on the high land which bounds it, erected a number of altars and places of worship, several of which are remaining to this day. From this circumstance *Dal Mogruith* obtained the name of *Magh Feine* or the sacred plane, which before bore that of *Magh Neirce*. In the latter ages the inhabitants of *Magh Feine* were called *Fear-magh Feine*, or the man of the sacred plane, or *Fear Magh*, and by corruption *Fermoy*. — There is also a village of this name in same co. which tho' called *Fermoy*, is sit. in the bar. of *Condons* and *Clangibbon*; it is distant about 107 miles from Dublin, and is seated on the Blackwater, over which is a large stone bridge of 13 arches, built in 1689, and cost 7,500*l.* Near this place in 1690, there were some mineral purging waters discovered, found to be of the same nature as those of *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and every way as useful; but the place is now stopt up. Here was an abbey for *Cistercian* monks, called our *Lady de Castro Dei*, founded in 1270. The spiritualities of this house were assigned by the lord treasurer of England, to sir *George Harvey*, for the use of the first earl of *Cork*, who purchased them and several lands in *Fermoy*, from sir *Bernard Grenville*. Near *Fermoy* are the ruins of *Carrickabrick* and *Lislaish* castles. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N. E. of *Fermoy*, is a fine bed of white freestone. Fair days 21 June, 20 Aug. and 7 Nov. — *Fermoy* is also the name

of a village sit. in bar. *Rathline*, co. *Longford*, prov. *Leinster*. — And of a place near *Roscommon*, prov. *Connaught*.

FERNARD, sit. in bar. *Beer* and *Bantry*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

FERN-LOUGH, a lake in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

FERNS, a market, post and fair town, sit. in bar. *Scarewalsh*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*, 54 miles from Dublin, and now a vicarage in dioc. of same name. A monastery and bishoprick was founded here by *St. Edan* about the year 598; and the church of *Ferns* was in the middle ages frequently esteemed the metropolitan church of *Leinster*; the cathedral which stands in the town, and serves as a parish church, is small and plain, being part of a more extensive building. The see of *Ferns* was united to that of *Leighlin* in 1600, and comprises the whole of the co. *Wexford* and a small part of the co. *Wicklow*. At this place the kings of *Leinster* for some time resided; and there are the remains of a large castle erected about A. D. 1180. The patron of this town was *St. Maeg*, who was interred at the cathedral, and whose sepulchre is there shewn: near the church is a celebrated well dedicated to that saint. Fairs are held 11 Feb. 12 May, 4 Sept. and 29 Oct. Lat. 52: 23, lon. 6: 28.

FERNUS, an antient name of the present co. of *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*; said to be derived from *Fear na wis*, or "men of the district on the water." It is more particularly applied to *Ferns*, which was the principal residence of the antient chiefs of this district.

FERRARD, a bar. in co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinst.*

FERRITER'S COVE, sit. in bar. *Corkaguinny*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

FERRITER'S ISLANDS, otherwise called *Blasques*, sit. near coast of bar. *Clanmaurice*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

FERRY-BANK, sit. in co. *Londonderry*, prov. *Ulster*, 114 miles from Dublin. — Also a place of same, in co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*, 74 miles from Dublin.

FERRY-CARRICK, sit. in bar. *Shelmaliere*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*. Here is a passage boat kept for the convenience of travellers, across the river *Slaney*, which is here very broad and empties itself into *Waterford* harbour. The ground is exceeding high and rocky at both sides, and on the top of one of the rocks are the remains of a strong though not very large castle, which commanded this part of the river.

FERRY POINT, a fair town in co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*; fairs held 8 May and 3 Oct.

FERTAG, see *Fertagh*.

FERTA-

FERTAMORE, sit. at the adjoining borders of the co.'s Galway and Mayo, in prov. Connaught.

FERTAGH or *Fartagh*, and sometimes written *Fertag*, sit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory; distant about 54 miles from Dublin. The name signifies "*the cemetery*," and here was the burial place of the *Fitzpatricks*, or *Mac-gill-Padruicks*, chiefs of upper Ossory for several ages. In the old church of Fertagh is an antient inscription on the tomb of one *Mac-gille-Patrick*, who died in May, 1525; it is much defaced, but may be thus interpreted, "*Here lieth at rest entombed the chief Mac-gille-Patrick, who died May 1525, and God have mercy on his soul*;" this is supposed to be the same person who a few years before his death sent an express messenger to king Henry VIIIth. to complain of *Pierce Butler* earl of Ormond, otherwise called *red Peter*; which messenger taking an opportunity to meet the king in going to chapel, delivered his embassy in these words; "*Sta pedibus, domine rex, dominus meus Gilla Patricius me misit ad te, et iussit dicere, quod si non vis castigare Petrum Rufum, ipse faciet bellum contra te*." Here is one of the antient round towers. This place is otherwise called *Beggar's inn*.

FERTULLAGH, a bar. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; otherwise written *Fartullagh* and *Furtullagh*.

FETHARD, a borough and fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, sit. 78 miles S. W. of Dublin; this was formerly a town of some note, but is now in a decayed state; the walls of the town, and some of the gates still remain, also the ruins of a fine abbey founded in 1306. Within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of *Fethard* are the ruins of *Crump-castle*. This place returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Lismore*. Fairs held 20 Apr. Frid. before Trinity Sund. 7 and 19 Sept. and 21 Nov.

FEWS, a bar. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; in it there runs a ridge of mountains across the co. which is called the *Fews mountains*: the antient proprietors of this district were the *O'Neils*.—Also the name of a village sit. in this bar.—There is likewise a parish of same name in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford. prov. Munster: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore.

FIDDOWN, antiently called *Fedh-duin*, a fair town sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory. *St. Maidoc* or *Momoedec* was abbot of this place. It is seated by the river *Saír*. Fairs held 25 Apr. 10 June, 29 Sept. and 30 Nov.

FIELDTOWN or *Field's town*, sit. above 10 miles from Dublin, in bar. Nethercross, co.

Dublin, prov. Leinster; it holds fairs annually on Whitfun Mond.

FIGVEE, a fair town in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; fairs held 12 Nov.

FIN, a river in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

FINA, a river in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

FINAE, a fair town sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, near 48 miles from Dublin; it is a small but neat village, on a stream that unites the two lakes of *Lough Shillen* and *Lough Inny*: over this stream there is a bridge which separates the co.'s of Westmeath and Cavan. Within 2 miles of *Finæ*, opposite a race-course, are the ruins of a castle. Fairs held Sat. before Whitfun-day, 27 July, 18 Aug. and Sept. and 15 Nov.

FINAN'S-WELL, see *Erynagh*.

FIN-AWN, a river in co. Cork, prov. Munster; which discharges itself into the *Black-water*.

FINGAL, a district sit. to the N. of Dublin, and extending along the coast of that part of co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. It is inhabited by people usually called *Fingallians*; they have a peculiar kind of dialect, in a broken English, short, guttural, and disagreeable to a nice ear. This place gives title of *earl* to the family of *Plunket*.

FINGLAS, a village in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and holds an annual fair on 6 May for horses and chapmen's wares: it is distant 3 miles from Dublin castle. The parish church is of an old, plain but strong structure, and near it is a celebrated spa, which was much frequented a few years past, but is now disused. An abbey was founded here in the early ages, of which *St. Kenicus* or *Kenny* was abbot; and there was preserved in the church of Finglas an old book containing the life of this Saint, as archbishop *Usher* was particularly informed by sir *Christ. Plunket*. *St. Flann*, *St. Noe* and *St. Foelchu* were all interred in this church, which is dedicated to *St. Kenny*. Also a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster.

FINGLAS-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin castle, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Finglas. The bridge itself is inconsiderable, but there are a good many tolerable houses near it, which makes it rank as a village.

FINNIBROGUE, a seat near *Lough Coyne*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

FINNIS, a town land so called, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; in parish Dromaragh, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. of Dromore, on which there is an antient *Cromleach* or stone altar.

FINNISTOWN, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

FINN-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; from whence issues a river of same name, which crosses the co. from W. to E. It is otherwise written *Fin Lough*.

FINOGH, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

FINTAN'S-ISLAND, sit. in *Lough Derg*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; a priory for Augustinians was founded here by St. *Augustin*, in which St. *Daboec* is said to have been buried; it had a fine chapel, with convenient houses for the monks, the remains of which may still be seen; this place is otherwise called *St. Fintan's*.

FINTONA, a fair town in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 93 miles from Dublin; fairs held 4 May, 22 June and 29 Oct.

FIN-TOWN, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, near 126 miles from Dublin. Within a mile of *Fintown* is a small lough that communicates with the river *Fin*; and within a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of *Fintown* is another lough 2 miles long, but not very broad, called *Lough Fin*. Fairs held at *Fintown* on 16 May, 3 July, Sept. and Nov.

FINTRA-BAY, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

FINUGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferit, sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

FINVARRA-POINT, a cape sit. in bar. Burin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

FINVOY, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

FIODH-AONGUSA, a district in bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. It was in the early ages called *Coen-druim*, or the district of the hill or dome, from containing the hill of *Usneach*, famous for being the place where the ancient synods and public assemblies were frequently held; especially that in 1112, or 1111, under *Celsus* archbishop of *Armagh*.

FIRCAL, see *Fercall*.

FIRMOUNT, a village with a handsome seat, sit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

FIRTHUATHAL, an ancient district which comprehended the mountainous tract of country on the W. of the co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; the ancient chiefs of which were called *Hy Tuathal*, by corruption *O'Tools*.

FISHING-BAY, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; it is a part of *Lough Neagh* so called, and remarkable for its healing quality. This bay is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and has a fine sandy bottom without a pebble in it, so that one may safely walk in it from the depth of the ankle to the chin, on an easy declivity, at least 300 yards before you come to that depth.

FIVE-MILE-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, on the river *Combury*, being the mid-

way between *Cork* and *Kinsale*. Here is a chalybeate spring, impregnated with sulphur, and it has a strong taste of iron at the fountain head. Some years ago a shaft of coals was sunk here, but with little success; however, the black slate that was dug up, on examination was found to be full of sulphureous marcasite, and on being burnt produced both sulphur and iron. Fairs are held here 9 June and 10 Oct.

FIVE-MILE-TOWN, a fair town sit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, above 81 miles from Dublin; fairs held 20 Jan. 2d Sat. O. S. March, Thursd. before Whitfund. 3d Sat. Aug. and 22 Nov.

FLESK, there are two rivers of this name in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; one of which empties itself into the river *Mang*, about a mile W. of *Teernigooft*; the other rises near the Eastern bounds of Kerry, and runs Westwardly in a very winding course through *Glan-Aesk*, a mountainous country to which it gives its name; from whence it collects several streams in its passage, and empties itself into the lake of *Killarney*, after passing thro' a handsome stone bridge.

FLURRY-BRIDGE, a post town, distant 46 miles from Dublin; sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

FOCLUT, an ancient forest in bar. Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, on the Western bank of the river *Mayo*; it is famous for being the subject of the celebrated dream of St. Patrick, before he entered on his mission to Ireland.

FOGART, a fair town in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; fairs held 12 Feb. It is otherwise written *Foghart*, and is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

FOGHALL'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

FOGHART, see *Fogart*.

FOGHINA, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Killconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

FOHERISH, a river in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

FOHY, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

FOLLISTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

FOLY-ISLAND, sit. in bar. Barrymore, on coast of co. Cork, prov. Munster.

FONTSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Balliadam's, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

FOOK'S-MILL, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, 75 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which are the ruins of

Rathgowrey

Rathgorey castle. Fairs are held here Easter Tuesday and 2 Nov.

FORE, a small borough town in bar. Half-fowre, or Half-fowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it is governed by a portrieve, and sends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of Westmeath; fairs are held here 30 Jan. and 24 Aug. This was an ancient corporation, and it is said there was formerly an university here; its name in the Irish language, signifies the town of books; if this was not a town of learning, it certainly was of devotion, for here are the ruins of 3 parish churches, 1 monastery, the cell of an Anchorite, and other evidences of ancient piety. This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

FOREST, sit. 5 miles from Dublin, and 2 miles beyond *Glasnevin*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

FORETALL, sit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinster.

FORGLINIO, sit. near Ballimore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

FORGNEY, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Shrowle, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

FORKHILL, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 45 miles from Dublin, 2 miles beyond which is *Slieve Gullen*, one of the highest mountains in the kingdom; here are fairs held on 29 Sept. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

FORT-CHESTER, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

FORT-DEL-ORE, a fortress built by some Spaniards and Italians, who landed in 1581, at *Smerewick*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it was taken by sir *Wm. Pelham*, and the earl of *Ormond*; it has its name from some treasure, which has been discovered near it, and also several corslets of pure gold, which were dug up on the lands of *Clonties*, near a small chapel which the *Spaniards* had erected about a mile from the fort.

FORTH, a bar in co. Carlow,—also a bar in co. Wexford, both in prov. Leinster: in the latter the inhabitants in general speak a dialect of the *Anglo-Saxon* tongue, free from any intermixture of the Irish; and have a variety of customs that distinguish them from their neighbours. They are a cleanly industrious people, and neat in their apparel.

FOUR-MILE-WATER, a small village in bar. Glanchiny, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; which takes its name from its distance from *Clonmel*, where over the river *Nier* there is a stone bridge.—Also a river in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

FOWRE, or *Fore*, and sometimes written *Foore*, a district divided into two bar.'s, one being in co. Meath, and the other in co. Westmeath,

prov. Leinster; each being called the bar. of *Half-fowre*.

FOX, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

FOX-AND-GEESE, a village in bar. Upper-crofs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is sit. between *Cromlin* and *Clandalkin*, and has a large tract of commonage, or waste-ground, called the commons of *Fox-and-geese*.

FOX-E'S CASTLE, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; on the bank of the river *Bonmahon*, and within about 8 miles of *Dungarvan*.

FOXFORD, a market and fair town, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 112 miles N. W. of Dublin. It has a barrack for a company of foot, and lies about 8 miles N. of *Castlebar*. It is pleasantly sit. on the river *Moy*, which about 1 mile from this village unites with the river *Guifden*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther runs into *Lough Conn*. Fairs held here 15 May, 25 June, 3 Oct. and 10 Dec.

FOYLE-LOUGH, sit. between the co.'s Londonderry and Donegal, prov. Ulster. It is a bay, or arm of the sea 14 miles long, and 6 to 8 broad, into which the sea flows by a narrow channel, little more than a mile over. Three miles from the lake stands the city of *Londonderry*. Before the mouth of this lough is a great sand, called the *Touns*, which however does not obstruct the navigation, as there are at all times 14 and 15 fathom water in the channel, which is broad and deep. In the entrance of the lough there are very great sands on the left hand, from one end to the other, which are some miles broad off the land; and on the right hand are little sands or shelves lying close to the land. Between these there is a broad channel, in most parts 3 and 4 fathoms deep; and in that arm whereon *Londonderry* stands, it is 10 or 12, and before the town 4 and 5, so that it is justly deemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

FOYLE-RIVER, sit. in bar. Tyrekerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; over this river a wooden bridge was erected in 1791, of singular and excellent construction, completed in the short space of 15 months, by an American artist named *Lamuel Cox*; it is 1068 feet in length.

FOYNS-ISLAND, sit. in bar. Connello, near coast of co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

FOYRAN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

FRAILS-ROCKS, sit. in bar. Bargie, by the coast of co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

FRANKFORD, a fair town in bar. Balliboy, King's co. prov. Leinster, above 55 miles from Dublin. Here is a charter-school which at present

present contains above 40 children. The late *James Frank* esq. in order to have this school erected, granted to the incorporated society, with the consent of Francis Rolleston, esq; two acres of land for ever; and let by lease for 31 years 20 acres of land at the yearly rent of 4*l.* 10*s.* He also gave 100*l.* towards building the school, which was opened in 1753. Fairs held 28 May and 8 Nov. *Frankford* was formerly known by the name of *Kilcormuck* and a monastery for Carmelites was founded here by *Odo*, the son of *Nellan*, head of the sept of the *Molloys*; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. *Nellan Molloy* died in 1454, and was buried before the high altar in this abbey. This house and its possessions were granted on the suppression to *Robert Leicester*.

FREATH-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Lat. 52:43, lon. 9:51.

FREDERICK'S-TOWN, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 3 Jan. March, June and Oct.

FRENCHFURZE, a fair town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 26 July.

FRENCH-PARK, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; 83 miles from Dublin. It has fairs 21 May, 12 July and 21 Sept. There is a church belonging to it; and a handsome seat.

FRESHFORD, a post and fair town in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, 64 miles from Dublin. The church of *Freshford* is very antient; it belonged to the abbey founded here by St. *Latlan*, who was himself the first abbot, and died 19 March 622; it is now a parish church in the dioc. of *Offory*, and called the prebend of *Aghaur*, (or *Achadhur*, i. e. Waterfield.) Over the door of the church, is a curious inscription engraven on several stones; it runs thus, "Aodos M'Roen, ocas cuce cneabdocum doimrac neibnifan cuirce. Acos dor eacleag amarc mearg use acos clar sui deorfoich en argis." In modern Irish, "Aoda M'Roen agus coighe fath team-pall talamh as dlightheach deaglais coirce agus dorais ea cloch amairc sleas usa agus e fearann doshin devirfeach en archios." That is, "The Priest M'Roen and chief, gave to this church the glebe of arable land: and over the door placed this stone, as a true token; and with this favour, the land, slaves and tribute." There being no date, the time of this gift cannot be determined. Fairs are held here 5 Aug. and 7 Sept. custom free, and 17 Dec. At less than two miles distance from Freshford, are the ruins of 4 several castles.

FRETH-CASTLE, see *Freath-castle*.

FRIENDSTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

FRODEEN, a village in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

FUERTY, a fair town in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 1 Wed. O. S. May, 4 Aug. and 21 Nov. It is a curacy in dioc. of Elphin.

FUNCHEON-RIVER, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

FUNSHOG, a village sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

FUOGH-RIVER, sit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

FURNACE, see *Furness*.

FURNAUGHTS, a curacy in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; it is sometimes written *Furnie*, or *Furney*.

FURNESS, or *Furnace*, the antient seat of the *Nevill* family, sit. 1 mile from Johnstown, and about 14 from Dublin castle, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. It is beautifully improved; and in a back lawn stands a ruin of an old chapel, which has a window of painted glass, of great antiquity, and not inferior in colour and beauty to any in Europe; it is kept in perfect repair.

FURNEY, see *Furnaughts*.

FURREN-LOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. Burrisshoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

FURRY-PARK, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, it lies opposite to *Killgister*, 1 mile from *Donnycarney*, and 3 from Dublin castle: here is a handsome demesne, belonging to the earl of *Shannon*, which he purchased from the late *Gorges Edmond Howard*, esq.

FURTULLAGH, see *Fertullagh*.

FYANSTOWN, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 30 miles from Dublin. About 2 miles from this is *Headford*, the superb seat of the earl of *Bettine*.

GA

GABHRA, said to have been sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; where a battle was fought between the *Belgians* and *Fene-Fians*, or people of Finland, A. D. 296.

GABRIEL mountain, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GABRHAN, from *Gabh-re-an*, the high habitation of the king; the capital and royal residence of the kings of *Offory*. The rath of this antient palace is yet remaining, sit. in upper *Offory*, in the Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

GAFNEY, sit. near Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

GALBALLY, sit. in the bar. of *Casta*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 24 miles from Limerick

rick. One of the *O'Brien* family founded a considerable monastery here for grey friars; the ruins of which yet remaining with those of several other religious foundations, sufficiently shew the antient magnificence of this place. This monastery with certain lands was granted in *capite*, to John earl of *Desmond* for ever, 20 Jan. 35 Hen. VIIIth. Fairs held here 12 May and 15 Oct. This is now a rectory in dioc. of Emly.

GALE, a river, which takes its rise in co. Limerick, and runs into co. Kerry, prov. Munster; falling at last into the river *Feal*. It is otherwise written *Galey*, or *Gally*.

GALEN, see *Gallen*.

GALEY, a village sit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer.

GALGOM, a village sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

GALIAN, an antient district, comprehending the greater part of the co.'s Kildare, Carlow, and Queen's co. prov. Leinster: it was in the early ages almost one continued forest.

GALLEA-CLIFF CASTLE, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Lat. 54: 16, lon. 8: 58.

GALLEN, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster. Here St. *Canoc* erected a monastery, near the river *Brusna*, about the year 492. It was at different times plundered and spoiled, viz. in the years 949, 1003, 1519, and 1531. Some emigrants from Wales founded a celebrated school there, from whence it acquired its present name.

GALLEN-HILLS, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

GALLRON-POINT, the Eastern point of the harbour of Castle-haven, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it was so called since admiral *Levison* in queen Eliz.'s time, sunk some Spanish galleons near it.

GALLERUS castle, sit. towards the bottom of *Smerwick harbour*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; near it is a large fresh water lake, frequented in some winters by considerable flocks of wild swans. This castle was built by the *Fitzgeralds*, knights of *Kerry*. Near Gallerus is one of the curious stone cells, intirely perfect. The door is 5 feet high, and about 2½ broad, at one end of the building, and at the other end is a small neat window, the sides and bottom of which consist only of one stone, extremely well cut, with hardly any mark of the tool upon it. The room is about 20 feet long, by 10 broad, and 20 feet high on the outside to the top of the arch, and the walls are about 4 feet thick. The whole is so neatly jointed

within side, that it would be very difficult to put the point of a knife between any of the stones, which are dove-tailed for the most part into each other, and placed without the least particle of any kind of mortar; the side walls incline together from the bottom to the top, forming a kind of parabolic curve.

GALLEY-HEAD, a promontory sit. in bar. Ibawne, co. Cork, prov. Munster; on the extremity of which is *Dundode* castle: this is sometimes fatally mistaken by sailors for the old head of *Kinsale*, when the light of the latter is not seen.

GALLMOY or *Galmoy*, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

GALLOOM, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulst.

GALLOW, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

GALLOW-HILL, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; where fairs are held on Whitfun Tuesd. 21 Aug. 7 Nov. and 20 Dec.

GALLSKILL, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

GALLY-HEAD, see *Galley-head*.

GALLY-MOUNTAINS, sit. in bar. Tullahaw, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

GALTIES or *Gaulties*, a range of mountains so called, in co.'s Tipperary and Limerick, prov. Munster. The sides of these mountains are almost perpendicular, and form a most romantic tho' pleasing appearance: they are remarkable for their height. They are sometimes written *Galtees*.

GALTRIM, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. This district was an antient palatinate, and gave title to *Hussy*, baron of Galtrim.

GALWAY-BAY, a large bay in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, the N. side of which is foul, and very dangerous for vessels, but is more safe on the S. side; small ships only can sail up to the town of Galway. In this bay are fisheries of herring, cod, hake and mackarel; there are between 2 and 3 thousand fishing boats belonging to the town.

GALWAY-COUNTY, sit. in prov. Connaught, and esteemed to be the second largest co. in the kingdom. It has Mayo and Roscommon on the N. the ocean on the W. Clare, Tipperary and Galway bay on the S. and part of Roscommon, the King's co. and Tipperary on the E. a great part of it is fertile, being a warm, limestone soil, which rewards both the industry of the husbandman and shepherd; but is very coarse towards the N. and W. being in these parts rather thinly inhabited; it extends about 43 miles from N. to S. and 76 from E. to W. chief city *Galway*; and contains 989,950 acres, 116 parishes, 28 churches, 3 boroughs, and
2 Q. sends

sends 8 members to parliament. Its bar's are those of Clare, Downamore, Half-Ballinacoe, Killihan, Tiaquin, Athenry, Kilconnel, Clonmahow, Longford, Leitrim, Loughrea, Kiltartan and Dunkellin; the Western part of this co. is much indented with bogs, and bordered with green islands and rugged rocks; and the whole co. is reckoned the least populous of perhaps any other co. in the kingdom. The principal Irish and English families in this co. at the commencement of the last century, were the O'Hakorans, O'Kirwans, O'Dalys, O'Kellys, O'Maillys, O'Flaghertys, O'Maddens, O'Shaghnessys, Burkes, Blakes, Skerrets, Martins, Lynchs, Frenchs, Browns, and Birminghams. This co. is computed to contain 23,212 houses, and 142,000 inhabitants; and it is remarkable that old castles are more frequent in it, than in any other part of Ireland.

GALWAY. (*town*) sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, on *Galway bay* in the Western ocean, about 104 miles W. of Dublin; advantageously sit. for foreign trade. It is the chief town of that co. and governed by a mayor, sheriffs and recorder, and returns 2 members to parliament. It has but one parish church, which is a large and beautiful gothic structure, and is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam; an exchange, three nunneries, three monasteries, barracks for ten companies of foot, a charter-school and an hospital. It is a port town; and gives title of visc. to the family of *Monkton*; and has fairs on 4 Sept. Lat, 53: 16, lon. 9: 12. This was one of the strongest towns in the kingdom: it held out some time against general *Ginkle*, who invested and took it after the battle of Aughrim. Its fortifications were then repaired; the walls are flanked by bastions, but are mostly gone to decay. The salmon and herring fisheries are carried on here with great spirit, the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is considerable, and the growth of the linen manufacture, tho' of late introduction, is become very important. In 1296, sir *Wm. de Burgh* founded a monastery here for *Franciscan* friars, on St. Stephen's island, sit. without the N. gate of the town. In 1381, there being two popes at Rome, and the people of Ireland being doubtful to which they should pay obedience, pope *Urban*, to fix them entirely to his interest, empowered the guardian of this monastery to excommunicate every person in the prov. of Connaught, who should adhere to *Clement* VIIth. who he assured them was Anti-pope. The tomb of the founder of this monastery was discovered in June 1779, upwards of 4 feet underground, with his family arms, and a very long broad sword,

elegantly carved thereon; some of the remains are still to be seen. Near the W. gate of the town without the walls, was the monastery of St. *Mary of the hill*: on the nuns forsaking it, the secular clergy entered into and kept possession of it for a considerable time; but on the petition of the inhabitants of the town to pope Innocent VIIIth. it was granted to the Dominican friars, by a bull, dated the 4 Dec. 1488; there are no remains of this foundation except the cemetery; the whole building having been demolished by the townsmen, in the year 1652, in order to prevent *Cromwell* from turning it into a fortification against themselves; there was also an Augustinian friary, on a hill near this town, founded by Stephen Lynch, and Margaret his wife, in the year 1508, at the earnest solicitation of Rich. Nangle, a friar of the same order, who afterwards became archbishop of Tuam. Fairs held at E. gate, Galway, 31 May, 21 Sept. and 21 Oct.

GAMANRADN, or the government of the district of the sea, comprehending the Northern part of the co. Mayo, between the river *Moy* and the sea, prov. Connaught.

GAP-OF-GLANDINE, this is a very difficult and narrow pass, between the King's co. and Queen's co. prov. Leinster. The high and steep mountains of *Sliebh-bloom* form so impracticable a barrier between these two co.'s, that in a range of 14 miles, they afford but this only and disagreeable entrance from the one into the other.

GARADISE, sit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

GARAHINCH, or *Garryhinch*, the seat of *John Warburton* esq. sit. within a few miles of *Maryborough*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

GARA-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

GARAN, sit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

GARANCANTY, sit. near Cashel, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

GARBALLY, sit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

GARDE, a lake in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

GARDEN-HILL, a chapelry in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

GARE, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

GARFINAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

GARIANDSTOWN, sit. near *Castlobellingham*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

GARISON, see *Garrison*.

GARMAN,

GARMAN, or *Garmen*, i. e. the place of habitation of the sea; it was the principal place of Hy Morragh, the *Cariondii* of *Ptolemy*; it was either the present town of *Wexford* or *Enniscorthy*, tho' probably the former; in prov. Leinster.

GARMAYLE-POOL, or *Carmayle-pool*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is used as the harbour for ships, trading to *Belfast*, on account of the shallowness of the water at *Belfast bridge*. Here is a depth that 20 vessels may ride in a float at low water, tho' within cable's length, barks lie round them dry; and from thence small ships sail up at high water to the quay of *Belfast*; this pool lies a mile from the S shore, near *Hollywood*, about 5 miles S. W. of *Carrickfergus*; it is extremely full of weeds in the channel, but from thence to *Belfast* are several poles erected as marks to direct the course, and those who are unacquainted may have pilots at *Carrickfergus*; there is a long spit of sand runs out from the N. shore, to avoid which, and come safe into *Garmayle*, the sailor must run up into 4 fathom at low water, almost opposite to the *White-house*, bring *Castle-rock* to bear upon a little village standing on the shore, and then run two thirds over, which will bring him fair before *Garmayle*: the *Castle rock* stands on a hill to the E. a little above *Garmayle*.

GARNISH-POINT, sit. at the entrance of *Ballydonagh-bay*, in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GARRANMORRIS, a handsome seat in the parish of *Kilbarmedan*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

GARRETEVELIN, sit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

GARRETSTOWN, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 26 Aug. — Also a place near *Kinsale*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GARRICLOUGH, a river in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, which rises out of *Lough Hency*; by crossing this river at *Coslet's bridge*, you enter the bar. of *lower Iveagh*.

GARRICLOYNE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GARRILOUGH, a village in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

GARRINDINNY, a fair town in the Queen's co. prov. Leinster; fairs held 2 Wed. O. S. in Nov.

GARRISON, or *Garison*, sit. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, 102 miles from Dublin; near it are the ruins of a barrack, and within a mile and a half of it are the ruins of a church; fairs are held here, 21 May, 19 July and Oct. and 21 Dec.

GARRISTOWN, a fair town in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; fairs held 5 May, 15 Aug. and 1 Nov.

GARRIVOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GARRY, an Irish name which signifies *the garden*, and has been given to the parish of *Miros*, co. Cork, prov. Munster, on account of its being better land than the rest of the surrounding bar. it lies on the W. of *Glandore harbour*; in this parish was antiently an abbey called *Santo Mauro*. At a place called *Carigilly* in this parish, the foundation of extensive ruins were discovered, together with a large cemetery, with great quantity of human bones; it was probably the site of that abbey which some falsely place at *Abbey-Mahon*, near *Timoleague*; the house of *Abbey Shrobery* was a cell to this; the parish church stands in ruins on the coast, and opposite to it, in a small island called *Arahas*, is a ruined chapel.

GARRYCASTLE, a bar. having a village in it of same name, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster; the latter lies near *Banagher*.

GARRYCLOUGH, see *Garriclough*.

GARRYDUFF, sit. in bar. Kilnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GARRYHADDON, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; it is a stately seat, belonging to an antient branch of the *Ormond family*; tho' now much neglected, it still keeps an appearance of its antient magnificence, particularly in a noble park, a fine wilderiness of lofty fir trees, and vast canals, fish-ponds, &c.

GARRYHASTY, a pleasant seat, sit. not 2 miles from *Kilcrea-abbey*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GARRYHIGGINS, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

GARRYHILL, a large ruin near the church of *Drimesen*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; it was antiently one of the castles of the kings of Leinster.

GARRYHINCH, see *Garrahinch*.

GARTAN or *Garton*, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; the celebrated St. *Columb* was born here in 521, and educated under St. *Finian*, in the great school of *Clonard*. A monastery was also founded here by St. *Columb*, which afterwards became the parish church.

GARVAGH, a fair town in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 100 miles from Dublin; it is a small place, seated on the river *Agivey*, over which it has two bridges; near a mile from it are the ruins of a church; fairs held 23 May, 26 July and 5 Nov.

GARVAGHY, a parish in co. Down, prov. Ulster; the church of which, and vicarage house,

house, stands on the edge of the bar. of *upper-Iveach*, about 3 miles E. of *Banbridge*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of *Dromore*.

GARVAGTO, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

GAULSTOWN, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; here was formerly the seat of lord chief-baron *Rochfort*; but since purchased from the late earl of *Belvedere* by sir *John Browne*, (now lord *Kilmaine*) who has erected a noble house here, on the site of the old one, which was so often mentioned by dean *Swift*.

GAULSTOWN-PARK, a seat of the *Rochfort* family, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

GAVRA, sit. near *Tamar* or *Tarah* in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it was the theatre of a bloody battle between *Cairbre* of the enchanted banner, king of Leinster, and the troops of *Fienn* of Allen, father of *Ussin*, whose son *Oscar*, with many kings, were slain in that engagement.

GAWNAGH-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Grannard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

GEAL, a rectory in dioc. of *Cashel*, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

GAYBROOK, sit. near *Mullingar*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

GEASHILL, see *Geshil*.

GERVACH *mountains*, sit. in the co.'s *Leitrim*, and *Roscommon*, prov. Connaught.

GENEVA or *New-Geneva*, a village sit. in bar. *Gualtiere*, co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*; it was elegantly and regularly built, and was erected by government a few years since, for the reception of expatriated citizens of *Geneva*; but they having relinquished the design of settling in Ireland, this place remains still uninhabited.

GERARDSTOWN, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 3 miles beyond *Ratoath*. Near it is the old church of *Treves*, at which place an English colony was formerly settled.

GERARSTOWN, sit. in bar. *Balruddery*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*.

GERMANSTOWN, a place so called, sit. on the borders of co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

GERNANSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of *Armagh*, sit. in bar. *Ardee*, co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinster*.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. *Slane*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

GERON-POINT, a cape sit. in bar. *Glenarm*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

GERRANEKENNIF, a rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*, sit. in bar. *Imokilly*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

GERVAGHKERIN, sit. in co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*; a monastery for *Franciscan* friars of the third order was erected here in the 15th century, it was afterwards granted to sir *Henry Piers*.

GESMIL, a bar. in *King's co.* prov. *Leinster*, having a village in it of same name, which is a rectory in dioc. of *Kildare*, and distant about 53 miles from *Dublin*. It is otherwise written *Geshill*, and has been a place of some antiquity, and exhibits the lofty ruins of a castle; it takes its name from *Gael fol*, or the habitation of the race of the wood, and was the antient residence of the chiefs of *Hy Falgia*, sit. in the district of the *O'Malloys*. At this place was a very great battle between *Hebar* and *Heremon*, the sons of *Milefius*, who had both reigned over the kingdom peaceably for one year, 'till the wife of the latter created a dispute between the two brothers, about the possession of a certain valley, the difference was decided by an engagement at *Geshil* or *Geshol*, which left *Heremon* sole monarch of the kingdom. Fairs are held here 1 May, 6 Oct. and 26 Dec. This place gives title to the family of *Digby*, created baron *Digby* of *Geshil*, 29 July, 1620.

GESSIGO-POINT, a cape sit. in bar. *Carbery*, co. *Sligo*, prov. *Connaught*.

GIANT'S-CAUSEWAY, a promontory in bar. *Cary*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*, sit. in lat. 55:20 N. lon. 6:50 W. It is esteemed one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, and is distant from *Dublin* 122 miles. The name of it may naturally convey to us the idea of some stupendous work of art; and as such it seems to have been considered in the days of ignorance when the term was first applied; modern philosophy however looks on it with a different eye. To conceive a proper idea of this extraordinary place, we may imagine an approach to it from the sea; its first appearance is that of a bold rocky shore, with extensive ranges of shelving, on which people may walk. The rocks instead of being disposed in laminae or strata, form basaltic or angular columns. The columns are generally pentagonal, or have five sides, and are so closely attached to each other, that tho' perfectly distinct from top to bottom, scarce any thing can be introduced between them. This extraordinary disposition of the rocks, continues to the water's edge and under the sea; it also obtains in a small degree on the opposite shore of *Scotland*. It is observable that the crystals of salts in the works of creation as well as under a chymical process, assume certain regular and determinate forms, as cubes, various sorts of pyramids, parallelopeds, &c. and we might imagine that this celebrated promontory, made up of these innumerable massive columns of stone, owing their origin to some similar operation of nature, were not at all more wonderful than the crystallization of salts, except their stupendous size impress us with amazement; but the

the *caufey* is still more curious in the little than the great. The columns themselves are not each of one solid stone in an upright position, but composed of several short lengths exactly joined, not with flat surfaces as in works of art, but what is most extraordinary, they are articulated into each other; as a ball in a socket; the one end of the joint having a cavity into which the convex end of the other is exactly fitted; this is not visible but by disjoining the two stones. The depth of the concavity or convexity is generally from 3 to 4 inches; and it is still farther remarkable of the joint, that the convexity and the corresponding concavity is not conformed to the external angular figure of the column, but exactly round, and as large as the size of the column will admit. It is likewise remarkable that the articulations of these joints are frequently inverted. In some the concavity is upwards, in others the reverse. The latest and most philosophical conclusions on the formation of this natural curiosity appear to be, that the whole body of the rock was once in a state of fluidity, being no other than the lava of a burning mountain; that the prodigious mass of melted stone, cracked in its cooling into the forms we now see it in, (and in some of the joints the stone is not cracked quite through, but solid in the middle) that it may since have been deranged and broken by earthquakes; that these have swallowed up the volcano itself, and that the waters of the neighbouring ocean now roll over the place where it once stood.

GIANT'S-GRAVE, a place so called, sit. near Sligo town, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; it is otherwise called *Lugna Clogh*; here are several large stones raised upon the ends of others, which are pitched perpendicularly, not unlike those very remarkable ones at *Stonehenge* on Salisbury plain in England; they are the monuments of several famous persons who have been buried there; as is evident from their bones, which have been found under these venerable pieces of antiquity.

GIANT'S-LOAD, this is a maffy stone or *Cromlech* at *Balltrichan*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster. It measures 12 feet one way, and 6 another, and must from the specific gravity of like solids; weigh between 30 and 40 ton weight. It is supported by 3 other irregular stones set upright. The Irish say the whole was brought all at once to this place from the neighbouring mountains, by a giant called *Parragh-bough-Mc. Shag-jcan*; and who they say was buried near this place; but there are many other works of like construction to be found in different parts of this kingdom.

GIANT'S-RING, an artificial rath in co. Down, prov. Ulster; about 2 miles Northward of the tower of Drumboe, it is regularly thrown up, encompassing many acres, but has no advantage of height, like other raths. The ground about it is often used as a race-course, round which the horses run 6 times in each heat, which makes 2 miles, and it is consequently judged to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in circumference; but this conjectural manner of admeasurement is not so certain as that the circuit of it takes up 842 paces. On the top of it is an antient pagan altar.

GIANT'S-STAIRS, a place so called, near *Cove* in co. Cork, prov. Munster; this appearance of steps has been formed by nature, though most of the people thereabouts, insist on their being the work of art.

GIBBAROW, a river in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 146 miles from Dublin. It is fordable at low water.

GIBBON'S-GROVE, formerly called *Toonmore*; sit. 3 miles S. of *Charleville*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; this place has been famous for a celebrated cyder apple, called the *Toonmore-apple*. Some years ago there was discovered near this place in the centre of a large stone, the rowel of a spur; which affords an evident proof of the growth of stones.

GILBERTSTOWN, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Also a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

GILCAGHE, a parish in bar. *Upper-third*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is bounded on the E. by the bar. of *Middle-third*, on the N. by the parish of Clonegam, on the W. by Mothil, and on the S. by Decies. The soil here is for the most part tolerably good, but intermixed with some unprofitable rock and mountain.

GILFORD, sit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 62 miles from Dublin, on the river *Ban*, about 3 miles S. W. of *Waringtown*. The meanders of the river, about this place (over which is a good stone bridge of 22 arches) and the rising grounds surrounding it, adorned with wood; and the bottoms variegated with bleach yards, afford altogether an agreeable prospect, especially in the bleaching season. The linen trade is carried on very extensively here, and the cloth is as remarkable for the fineness of its texture, as the river is for giving it an excellent bleach. At *Gilford* is a chalybeate spa, of a very good quality. Fairs are held here on 21 June and Nov. *custom free*. This is a post town, and gives title of *baron* to the family of *Meade*, (now *earl of Clanwilliam*.)

GILGOLIN-

GILGORIN-CASTLE, (or *Gilgorn*) sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, not far from *Ballymena*; on a rising ground opposite to it, is a settlement of *Moravian* brethren, at a place called *Grace-hill*.

GILHALL, a handsome seat of lord *Clanwilliam*, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of *Dromore*, on the river *Lagan*, over which is a stone bridge near the house.

GILL-LOUGH, see *Gilly-lough*.

GILLING, sit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinster.

GILLSTOWN, sit. in bar. Lunc, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

GILLY-LOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; a chain of hills extends from this lough to the bounds of the co.'s Leitrim and Roscommon. It is otherwise called *Lough-Gill*.

GILTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

GINNETTS, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinst.

GIRLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

GLAN, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

GLANARM, see *Glenarm*.

GLANAVAN, a lough sit. near Castlemain harbour, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

GLANBANE, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

GLANBEG, a seat in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; adorned with good plantations of fruit and timber trees.

GLANBEHY, a parish in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfo.

GLANBEG, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GLAN-CASTLE, sit. near Broadhaven, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

GLANCARTY, sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

GLANCOLLICKITTLE, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

GLANCREW, sit. in bar. Ballisahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

GLANDAGH, a river in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

GLANDELOUGH, see *Glendalough*.

GLANDINE, sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

GLANDORE, a village sit. near the harbour of same name, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it gives title of earl to the family of *Crosbie*.

GLANDORE-HARBOUR, sit. in bar. Carbery, 2 leagues W. of the *Galley-head*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; lat. $51^{\circ} 22'$ N. lon $8^{\circ} 56'$ W. Between this harbour and *Ros*, the coast continues high and bold, with only 2 small coves:

that to the E. called *Millcove*, and that to the W. *Cow-cove*. This harbour lies 3 miles W. of *Ros*, and tho' small, is an exceeding good one; near it is a castle of the same name, and on the upper end is a deep and dangerous glin, called the *Leap*.

GLANDUFF, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Lime-rick, prov. Munster.

GLANE, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GLANEERAGH, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 28 Oct.

GLANEHRY or *Glancherry*, a bar. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

GLANEKILLY, sit. near *Nenagh*, co. Tippe-rary, prov. Munster.

GLANELAN, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

GLANELY, a village in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; it is a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin.

GLANERUGHT, (by some written *Clane-fraught*) a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it is entirely covered with exceeding high and rugged hills, and separated from the co. Cork by an immense and almost impassible ridge of rocky mountain, over which there is but 1 pass, and that very difficult, called the *priest's leap*.

GLANEVY or *Glenavy*, a fair town in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 77 miles from Dublin; fairs held 14 May and 29 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

GLANFLESK, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it has of late years been much improved and cultivated. It antiently belonged to *O'Donoghoe*, and is now mostly the estate of lord *Kenmare*.

GLANGARIFF-BAY, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; in this bay and towards the N. W. part of *Bantry-bay*, they dredge up large quantities of a coral sand, found to be a most excellent manure, and lasts in the ground above 20 years.

GLANGOWRA, a fair town in co. Cork; prov. Munster; fairs held 1 Aug. and Nov.

GLANINAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Kilseno-ra, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munst.

GLANINEY, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

GLANKEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Ileagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

GLANLAHY, sit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

GLANMIRE. There are 2 villages of this name, both sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster; they are distinguished respectively by *upper* and *lower Glanmire*. In the latter, which is an agreeable outlet near the city of Cork, there is a curious bolting mill, being the first of the kind erected in the kingdom: the road to Glanmire is decorated with many

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many handsome adjoining seats: here is a bridge by which you pass to *Ballyrochine*, called *Glanmire* bridge, over a river of the same name. At *Ballyrochine* is a mill for making rod iron, and a paper mill; all worked by the river *Glanmire*.

GLANMORE, sit. in bar. *Ida*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*, 76 miles from *Dublin*. At this place there is a very steep glen, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of *Glanmore* are the ruins of a church. A little better than 1 mile beyond *Glanmore* are the ruins of a castle.

GLANORE, sit. in bar. *Fermoy*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; it is a rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*: the name signifies "*the golden glen*;" and the church of this parish is at *Glanworth*.

GLANORGRA, a fair town in co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*; fairs held 31 May, and 28 Oct.

GLANPATRICK, sit. in bar. *Upperthird*, co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*.

GLANSTEAD, sit. in bar. *Burrin*, co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*.

GLANTON, sit. in bar. *Duhallow*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, 133 miles from *Dublin*: within 2 miles of which is a very handsome seat called *Newberry*.

GLANWORTH, a fair town in bar. *Fermoy*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; the village here has gone to decay, tho' it was antiently a corporation. Here was an abbey of Dominicans, or friars preachers, founded by the *Roaches*, in the year 1227, of which the nave of the church with a low steeple remain. Near this abbey, on the verge of the *Funchon river*, is a fine spring of limpid water, bubbling out of a limestone rock, and dedicated to *St. Dominick*. Here are also the magnificent ruins of a sumptuous castle, which consisted of several buildings, and a large high tower, all strongly erected on arched vaults, and built of very massy stones. The whole of this edifice is environed with a strong wall flanked with turrets; near it is a stone bridge over the river *Funchon*. Fairs are held here on 16 March, 13 May, 10 Aug. 24 Sept. and 30 Nov.

GLANYFRESHANE, a fair town in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; fairs held 3 Nov.

GLASLOUGH, sit. in bar. *Trough*, co. *Monaghan*, prov. *Ulster*. Here is a beautiful seat, with a fine sheet of water. Fairs held here on the last Saturday in every month. Here is a church, and a castle lately repaired; Lat. 54: 18, lon. 7: 26.

GLASSLOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. *Half-fowre*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*.

GLASSCARRICK, sit. in bar. *Ballagheen*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*. Here a priory for Benedictine monks was founded by the families of *Condon*, *Barry*, *Bourke*, *Roch*, *Carrin* and *Fyffe*: who joined in the grant of certain lands for that purpose.

G L

GLASSCARRICK-POINT, a cape in bar. *Ballagheen*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*.

GLASSDRUMMIN, sit. near *Donagh*, co. *Fermanagh*, prov. *Ulster*.

GLASSDRUMMOND castle, sit. in bar. *Fews*, co. *Armagh*, prov. *Ulster*.

GLASSELLY, sit. in bar. *Narragh*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*.

GLASSMALLACH, sit. in bar. *Omagh*, co. *Tysone*, prov. *Ulster*.

GLASSNEVIN, an agreeable village sit. on a rising ground, in bar. *Coolock*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*, within 2 miles of the metropolis; having a parish church belonging to it, which is a curacy in dioc. of *Dublin*. Here was the seat of dean *Delany*, the well known acquaintance of *Swift*. There are many handsome seats and villas in and near this place that merit a traveller's notice.

GLAWNWHIN, sit. in bar. *Connillo*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*.

GLEANE, or *Glin*, sit. in bar. *Garrycastle*, *King's co.* prov. *Leinster*, on the river *Brusna* near *Firbane*. *St. Diermit* built an abbey here; it was plundered in the year 1041, and destroyed by fire in 1077.

GLENEE, sit. in bar. *Raphoe*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

GLENAA mountains, sit. in bar. *Dunkerron*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

GLENAME, sit. in bar. *Tirawly*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*.

GLENARM, or *Glanarm*, a bar. in co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*, having in it a bay and village of same name, sit. 105 miles from *Dublin*; this is a post town. Here is *Glenarm-castle*, a handsome and magnificent building, the seat of the earl of *Antrim*; it is pleasantly sit. on the sea shore near the bay of *Glenarm*. A monastery of Franciscan friars of the third order, was built here in the year 1465, by *Robert Bisset*, a Scots-man; this monastery, and the lands belonging thereto, were granted to *Alexander M'Donnell*, ancestor to the earls of *Antrim*; there are still some remains of this building on the bay of *Glenarm*; fairs are held here 26 May and 29 Oct. Lat. 55: 3, lon. 6: 36.

GLENAVY, see *Glanevy*.

GLENBESK, a river in co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

GLENCARRE, or *Glencare*, the Western part of the parish of *Knockane*, in co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*; it gave title of earl to *Donald M'Carty More*. All or the greater part of the hills and mountains hereabouts, were formerly covered with trees, which have been destroyed by the iron works, erected near the river *Carra*, at a place called *Blackstones*, by sir *Wm. Petty*; and carried on till some years ago, the workmen were obliged to stop smelting for want of charcoal.

GLENCOLM-

GLENCOLMKILL, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

GLENDALOGH, otherwise called "*the Seven Churches*," sit. 5 miles N. W. of Rathdrum, in bar. Balinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; the name signifies the valley of the 2 lakes. In this valley surrounded by high and almost inaccessible mountains, St. Cavan, called also St. Coemgene, about the middle of the 6th century, founded a monastery, which in a short time from the sanctity of its founder, was much resorted to, and at length became a bishoprick and a religious city. St. Kevin or Cavan, was born, A. D. 498; he died 3 June, 618, aged 120; and on that day annually, numbers of persons flock to the *Seven Churches*, to celebrate the festival of that venerated saint. During the middle ages the city of Glendalough, called by Hovedon, *Episcopatus Bistagnienfis*, was held in great esteem, and received several valuable donations and privileges, its episcopal jurisdiction extending to the walls of Dublin. About the middle of the 12th century, on some account or other, it was much neglected by the clergy, and became instead of a holy city, a den of thieves, wherefore cardinal Papiro, in 1214, united it to the see of Dublin, which union was confirmed by king John. The O'Tool's, chiefs of *Firtheuathal*, however by the assistance of the pope, continued long after this period, to elect bishops and abbots to Glendalough, tho' they had neither revenues or authority, beyond the district of *Tuathal*, which was the Western part of the co. Wicklow, in consequence of which the city was suffered to decay, and became nearly a desert, in 1497, when Dennis White, the last titular bishop surrendered his right, in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin. From the ruins of this antient city still remaining, it appears to have been a place of consequence, and to have contained 7 churches and religious houses, small indeed, but built in a neat elegant stile, in imitation of the Greek architecture; the cathedral, the walls of which are yet standing, was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. S. of the cathedral stands a small church roofed with stone, nearly entire; and in several parts of the valley are a number of stone crosses, some of which are curiously carved, but without any inscriptions. In the N. W. corner of the cemetery belonging to the cathedral, stands a round tower, 95 feet high, and 15 in diameter; and in the cemetery of a small church, on the S. side of the river, near the great lake, called the *Rhefeart* church, are some tombs, with Irish inscriptions, belonging to the O'Tools. Another round tower was erected here, but it is not now perfect.

In a perpendicular projecting rock on the S. side of the great lake, 30 yards above the surface of the water, is the celebrated *bed* of St. Kevin, hewn out of the rock, exceeding difficult of access, and terrible in prospect. Amongst the ruins have been discovered a number of stones, curiously carved, and containing inscriptions in the Latin, Greek and Irish languages. As this city was in a valley, surrounded on all sides, except the E. by high, barren and inaccessible mountains, the artificial roads leading thereto, are by no means the least curious part of the remains, the principal is that leading into the co. Kildare, thro' Glendafon. This road for near 2 miles is yet perfect, composed of stones placed on their edges, making a firm and durable pavement, about 10 feet broad. At a small distance from St. Kevin's *bed*, on the same side of the mountain, are to be seen the ruins of a small stone building, called St. Kevin's *cell*. Glendalough is now a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. It is otherwise written *Glandelough*. Fairs are held here annually on 20 Sept.

GLENEGAD-HEAD, a *cape* sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

GLENELY, a *river* in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

GLENGARIFF harbour, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GLEN-INN, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 124 miles from Dublin; 2 miles beyond which are some magnificent ruins of a castle.

GLEN-MOLLAUR, sit. near the river *Avonmore*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, about 3 miles from Ballinaclesh. It was once the asylum and great fastness of Teagh M'Hugh O'Bryn, (celebrated by Spencer) when he kept the highest powers of this co. at bay, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Near it is a lead mine, which is now working by a company, with considerable advantage.

GLENNY-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; over the river *Newry*.

GLENOE, a village sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

GLENOGRA, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

GLENRAVIL, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

GLENTIS, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 123 miles from Dublin. This village lies on the river *Amdrafs*; and there is one of the most considerable fairs held here for *black-cattle*, in the N. of Ireland.

GLENVILLE, sit. near *Newry*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

GLENWHIRRY, a *river* sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

GLESTERBOY, sit. in bar. Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

GLIDE river, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinst.

GLINDOY, sit. in bar. Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

GLINFLESK, sit. in bar. Maguanny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

GLINLOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. Rossclagher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

GLINSK, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 18 Sept.

GLINVILLE, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 4 May and 3 Nov.

GLISSHARE, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

GLOCESTER, sit. near Birr, in King's co. prov. Leinster.

GLYN, or *Glin*, a fair town in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 121 miles from Dublin. Here is the *Glyn-house*, the pleasant seat of Mr. Fitzgerald, knt. of the *Glyn*. Fair days 1 Wed. O. S. in Sept. and 1 Dec.—Also a village in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

GLYN-CAUM, i. e. "*the crooked Glyn*," it leads to *Macroom* or *Macroomp*, from other parts of the co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a deep gloomy hollow way. On either hand is a perfect wall of steep craggy rocks, covered in some places with oak, ash and birch. To the S. of this hollow way, stands the high tower of *Magshanaglas*.

GLYN of AGERLOW, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is fenced by a long chain of hills which seem to dispute pre-eminence of altitude with *Mangerton*, in the co. Kerry.

GLYN of the Downs, sit. 4 miles beyond *Bray*, and 14 miles from Dublin castle, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; it is a pass between two vast ridges of mountains covered with wood, which have a very noble effect; the vale is no wider than to admit the road, a small gurgling river almost by its side, and narrow slips of rocky and shrubby ground which part them: in the front all escape seems denied by an immense conical mountain which rises out of the Glen, and seems to fill it up. The scenery is of a most magnificent character.

GLYN-WOOD, sit. in the parish of Donoghmore, and bar. of *upper Iveagh*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it was an ancient manor of the family of *Magenis*.

GOAT'S-CHURCH, otherwise *Temple Gaurin*, the ruins of a chapel, at the N. end of a small lake called *Derikelagh*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

GOAT'S-POINT, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GOLA, adjoining *Lough-erne*, 5 miles S. E. of *Enniskillen*, and within 3 miles of *Macguire's-bridge*, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Here a monastery for Dominican friars was founded by *M'Manus*, lord of the place; and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: some remains of it are yet to be seen, where formerly stood the village of *Gola*.

GOLANE, sit. in bar. Ross, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

GOLDEN, a village in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 80 miles from Dublin, sit. on the river *Suir*. A mile from which on one side of the river, are the ruins of the extensive and magnificent abbey of *Athassel*. Fairs are held here 18 May, 26 Aug. and Oct. and 15 Dec. It is otherwise written *Goolden* and *Gouldin*.

GOLDEN-GARDEN, sit. near *Castel*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

GOLDEN-GROVE, sit. near *Roscrea*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

GOOSEBERRY-HILL, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs are held here on 20 March, June, Sept. and Nov.

GOOSE-GREEN, a small village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond *Drumcondra*, and above 2 miles from Dublin castle.

GORE'S-BRIDGE, a village sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, 51 miles from Dublin. It lies on the river *Barrow*, and near it are the ruins of *Bally-ellan castle*.

GOREY, a bar. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, in which is a borough, fair and post town of same name, otherwise called *Newborough*: it is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. about 18 miles N. of *Wexford* town, and 45 miles from Dublin; lat. 52:40; lon. 6:30. It sends 2 members to parliament, patronage in the family of *Ram*. Fairs held 1 June, 10 July, 31 Aug. and 27 Oct.

GOREY mountains, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

GORMAN'S-TOWN, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held on Easter Monday and 5 Aug.—Also a village in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; where is the seat of lord Gorman's-town, sit. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Balruddery. The house is old, but has very noble and splendid apartments, and by late improvements, promises to become an elegant and beautiful mansion.

GORMONS-ISLAND, sit. off the bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

GORT, a post and fair town in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 99 miles from Dublin. 2 miles W. of which is the ancient monastery

monastery with the church and chapels of *Kilmacduagh*, whence the dioc. receives its name. These fine old buildings are mostly in ruins, except a steeple, or rather an obelisk of a prodigious height, which is still entire. Fairs held here 10 May, 11 Aug. and 7 Nov.

GORTAHURK, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 169 miles from Dublin.

GORTEEN, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

GORTIN, a fair town in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 99 miles from Dublin. Fairs held on Easter Monday.

GORTMORE, sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

GORTNAR-ABBEY, sit. by *Lough-Con*, in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; opposite to it near a church, are the ruins of a castle.

GORTNATOBRI, sit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

GORTNEIGHRAHT, a fair town in co. Fermagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 13 May, 13 July, 12 Sept. and 11 Nov.

GORTNICLEA, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

GORTORMEVAN, sit. in bar. Innisowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

GORTROE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.— There is another village of this name, sit. in bar. Carbury, in same co.

GOSFORD-CASTLE, the beautiful seat of lord Gosford, sit. near *Market-hill*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

GOUGANE BARRA, (the hermitage of St. *Finbar*) sit. near *Inchigeela*, in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster; this retreat, the approach to which is exceeding difficult, is deemed one of the greatest curiosities in that country. Tradition says, St. *Finbar* lived here a recluse, before he founded the cathedral of Cork: it lies in the remotest solitude imaginable, and is really a most elegant and romantic spot, sit. in a small island, surrounded by a fine deep and capacious lake of the same name, almost circular. In the island are the ruins of a chapel, with some chambers and conveniences erected by a recluse (one *O'Mahony*) who lived an hermit on this spot 28 years. Opposite to this island on the main land, is his tomb placed in a low little house, on which is this inscription, "*Hoc sibi & successoribus suis in eadem vocatione, monumentum imposuit Dominus D. Dionysius O'Mahony, Presbyter licet indignus, A. D. 1700.*"

GOWRAN, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, having in it a borough, fair and post town of same name, sit. above 8 miles E. of Kilkenny, and 52 from Dublin; it is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory. Lat. 52 : 34,

lon. 7 : 0. It returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Agar* family. Here is the handsome seat of the late lord *Clifden*; also the ruins of an old church. 3 miles beyond *Gowran* are the ruins of *Ballinabola castle*. Fairs held at *Gowran* annually on 8 Dec. This place gives title of baron to the family of *Fitzpatrick*, now earl of upper Ossory.

GRACE-DIEU, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 3 miles N. of *Swords*. About the year 1190, *John Comin*, archbishop of Dublin, removed the nunnery from *Lusk* hither, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary; he filled it with regular canoneses of St. *Augustin*, and granted to it the parish church of St. *Audeon*, Dublin; instead of which, *Henry de Londres* archbishop of Dublin, afterwards granted to it the parish church of *Ballymadon*: part of the ruins yet remain, in which is an head carved in stone, by no means of bad workmanship. The ancient road leading from this nunnery to *Swords* is still to be seen, paved with a reddish stone, whereon are several small bridges.— There is also a place of same name, sit. near the river *Suir*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

GRACE-HALL, sit. near *Lurgan*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

GRACE-HILL, sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; within 1½ mile of *Ballymena*, on a rising ground opposite *Gilgorin castle*. Here is a settlement of *Moravian brethren*; and near it is a seat of lord *Mountcashel*.

GRAGE, sit. near *Nenagh*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

GRAIGBILLY, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

GRAIGE or *Graig*, sit. near *Wexford*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster: it is a post-town.

GRAIGENAMANAGH or *Graigenemana*, a village and rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. *Gowran*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; 57 miles from Dublin; having a good bridge over the *Barrow*, where the tide flows up, notwithstanding it is about 20 miles from the sea. Here are the ruins of a fine abbey, the octagon tower of which fell down in 1744, an event to be regretted, because it was one of the most beautiful religious structures in the kingdom. The embellishments of this abbey are curious, and the building was formerly of a large extent. Here are also the ruins of a castle; and other ruins of the like kind 4 miles farther.

GRAIGSTOWN, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held 22 June, 13 July and 7 Dec.

GRALLAGH, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.— Also a vicarage in dioc.

dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

GRANARD or *Grenard*, a bar. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster, in which is a borough, fair and post town of same name, sit. 52 miles from Dublin, and about 16 N. E. of *Longford*. Lat. 53 : 44, lon. 7 : 30. Here is a remarkable hill or mount, called the moat of Granard, thought to be artificial, and the site of a Danish castle or fort ; which commands from its summit a most extensive prospect into 6 or 7 adjoining countries. In this town have lately been given annual prizes to the best performers on the Irish harp. *Granard* has a barrack for a company of foot ; and returns 2 members to parliament ; patronage in the families of *Macartney* and *Greville*. Fairs held 3 May and 1 Oct. This place takes its name from *Grian-ard*, or the height of the sun, and was formerly the residence of the chiefs of *North Teffa*. It gives title of earl to the family of *Forbes*.

GRAND-CANAL. This branch of inland navigation commenced in 1756, under the direction of parliament, but after some years unfavourable efforts, encouragement was given to private subscribers, who under the sanction of the legislature, and a subscription of 100,000, prosecuted that work, being incorporated by the name of the "*company of undertakers of the Grand canal*." They began in 1772, and after combating a variety of difficulties, and enlarging their capital, completed the line from *Dublin* to *Monasterevan* in 1786. This canal proceeds from the W. end of the metropolis, passes thro' *Sallins*, *Robertstown* and *Rathangan*, to *Monasterevan*, and from thence to *Athy*. It crosses the river *Liffey* on an aqueduct bridge of 7 arches, called the *Leinster aqueduct*, which is distant 15 miles from *Dublin*, and sit. between *Callan's-bridge* and *Waterstown*: it is built in 5 feet water, subject to violent floods that rise to 15 feet. The foundation is sunk 7 feet thro' sand and gravel and large stones, to strong blue clay: the whole river across has the same strata at equal depths. It was passable for boats in 18 months from the day of laying the foundation, and cost 7,500*l*. It is 78 feet longer than the aqueduct *Pont de Cesse*, the largest canal of *Languedoc*. The Grand canal afterwards pierces the hill of *Downings* several hundred yards, runs thro' a great part of the bog of *Allen*, and also passes over another aqueduct called the *Griffith aqueduct*, which lies over the *Miltown river*, about 23 miles from *Dublin*: this aqueduct is built with perforated cylinders, on piles and counterarches, in soft bog and marl. This canal joins the river *Barrow* at *Monasterevan*, and is navigated by boats from 30 to

50 tons burden ; and supplied with water from numerous streams and rivers particularly the *Great Morrel*, which is taken in at the 15 lock, about 12 miles from *Dublin*. Between *Dublin* and *Monasterevan* there are 26 locks, viz. 6 double and 20 single; the falls in which vary from 4 feet 3 inches to 19 feet 7 inches. The summit level is 202 feet 4 inches above the *James's-street harbour*; 82 feet 9 inches above the river *Barrow* at *Monasterevan*; and 265 feet above the tide in the *Liffey* at *Dublin*. The *Leinster* and *Griffith* aqueducts, together with the entire line from *Downings* to *Monasterevan*, and the bringing to its present state of perfection, the whole of the *Grand-canal* is due to the abilities and indefatigable labours of *Rich. Evans*, esq; who was engineer to the company.

GRANEY, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held 12 Apr. 14 May, 4 Sept. and 11 Dec.—Also a village in bar. *Kilkeea* and *Moone*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*; which is a vicarage in dioc. of *Dublin*.—Likewise a village in bar. *Newcastle*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*.—Another in half-bar. *Rathdown*, in same co.—Another in bar. upper *Offory*, *Queen's co.* prov. *Leinster*.—There is another in bar. *Coonagh*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*; which was formerly a corporation town, and had a collegiate church. It is otherwise written *Greany*.

GRANGE, a fair town in co. *Sligo*, prov. *Connaught*; fairs held 1 and 2 May, 25 Aug. 28 Oct. and 10 and 11 Dec.—Also a fair town in co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*, 106 miles from *Dublin*; having fairs 28 March and 12 Nov. This place is otherwise called *Mount-Hamilton*.—Also a place of same name, in co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*, 93 miles from *Dublin*.—And another in co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*; 18 miles from *Dublin*: otherwise called *New-Grange*.—Also a curacy in dioc. of *Armagh*, sit. in bar. *Armagh*, co. *Armagh*, prov. *Ulster*.—Likewise a rectory in dioc. of *Leighlin*, sit. in bar. *Catherlogh*, co. *Carlow*, prov. *Leinster*.

GRANGEBEGG, sit. in bar. *Ophaly*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*.

GRANGE-CAPPOGE, sit. in bar. *Castleknock*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*.

GRANGE-CLEAR, sit. in that tract of land called the *island of Allen*, and near the *Grand canal*, in co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*, about 21 miles from *Dublin*; here are some antient ruins.

GRANGE-FORTESCUE, sit. in co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*, 27 miles from *Dublin*; within a mile of which are the ruins of a church.

GRANGE-GEETH, a rectory in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. *Slane*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*.

GRANGE

GRANGE-MELLON, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 23 miles from Dublin.

GRANGEMOGLER, otherwise called *Nine-mile house*, sit. in bar. Stewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; here are the ruins of a church. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, and distant about 70 miles from Dublin.

GRANGE-MORE, a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 7 May and Nov. — Also a place in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

GRANGE (new) sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, near *Slane*. Here is a large mount, which has been found to be the cover of a noble Heathen temple; near the foot of the mount there is an aperture or entrance, which overhead is covered with a large flat stone, a person who enters must stoop for a considerable distance, when the upper part rises higher, until you enter the temple, which is formed in shape like a bee-hive, rising in height upwards of 20 feet, and in circumference 30 feet; the sides are made up of prodigious large stones, with some sculptures upon the ends and sides; there are two altar stones, one on the right and the other on the left. Col. *Vallancy* thinks *Grange* is a corruption of *Grein-uagh*, i. e. the *uagh*, cave or den of *Grian*, i. e. *Mithras* or the sun.

GRANGENOLVEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

GRANGE (old), sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

GRANGESILVIA, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

GRANGY-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

GRANSHAW, otherwise called *Grangee*, sit. in the bar. of *Ards*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; here is an excellent *spa*, which lies in a valley surrounded on all sides by hills of easy ascent; it has an aspect to the E. and on the S. there is a large *bog*. This water has on proper trials been found not inferior in strength, to the best British chalybeats; fits easy on the stomach, and has been highly serviceable in the gravel. — Also a fair town of same name, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fair days, 15 and 16 May, 1 and 2 Nov.

GRANSHOGH, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

GRANT'STOWN, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

GRANY-FERRY, sit. in the co.'s *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*, 76 miles from Dublin.

GRAWLIN-HEAD, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

GRAY-ABBEY, or *Grey-abbey*, now a curacy in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 89 miles from Dublin. Here are the large remains of a fine gothic cathedral, a part of which is roofed and fitted up for church service; it was founded for Cistercian monks, by *Africa*, the wife of *John de Courcey*, and daughter of *Godred* king of *Man*, A. D. 1193, who was buried in it, and whose image made of grey free-stone, in *alto relieve*, much defaced, with her hands closed in a posture of devotion, is yet to be seen fixed in an arch of the wall, on the left side of the high altar; the E. window of the church is a noble piece of workmanship, composed of three compartments, each 6 feet and more wide, and upwards of 20 feet high; on each side of the altar, in the N. and S. walls, is also a stately window of free-stone, neatly hewn and carved; these are now grown over with ivy, which gives them an awful appearance. In the gardens of this abbey, is a large well of good water, over which is raised a high vaulted arch, ornamented with heads and some other sculpture in stone, which seems to be the same that stood here when the abbey subsisted. A bell metal pot, about 8 inches high, made in form of a jug, standing on three feet, with a spout projecting out of the side, like a tea pot, and a handle on the opposite part, was found in 1722, 12 feet deep in a bog, near the abbey; and is now deposited among other pieces of antiquity, in the university of Dublin. The old town of *Grey abbey* has been quite renewed, and some handsome slate houses erected for the habitation of manufacturers in the linen trade; the Dissenters have a meeting house here; fair days 28 Mar. 2 Tues. O. S. June, 29 Oct.

GRAYSTONES, a noted fishing place 4 miles beyond *Bray* and 14 from Dublin, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. The herrings first brought into Dublin are usually taken by the fishing boats of this place.

GRAYSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Stewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs are held here on 12 July and 6 Dec.

GREANY, see *Graney*.

GREAT-CONNELL, a bar. with a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. It is remarkable for its famous abbey, once one of the most magnificent buildings of the kind in Ireland: it is sit. near *New-bridge*, and contiguous to it is the seat of Mrs. *Peole Eyre*; and also *Old-Connell*, where there is a fine Danish mount. This abbey was founded by *Meyler Fitzhenry* in 1202, who was buried here; it is now a curacy in dioc. of Kildare.

GREAT-

GREAT-HEATH, a common sit. about 2 miles N. of Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster: otherwise called *Rathern-common*, from a rath of that name sit. thereon. It is nearly a plain, interspersed with gentle risings and small vallies, being about 2 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, and containing an area of 600 acres. The soil is calcareous, and appears deep and fertile, on a limestone gravel. Tho' no appearance indicates trees to have been produced on this soil, yet the bodies of large ones have frequently been dug up in the vallies, 4 or 5 feet beneath the surface; and what is very remarkable, on inclosing a part of this common where nothing had been produced for a number of ages except heath and grass, without the least cultivation of any kind, the second summer after the inclosing, an infinite number of young Scotch firs sprang up, tho' there was never known any of this species in that part of the kingdom, except such bodies of them as have been discovered from time to time at the bottom of the adjacent bogs. If this species of pine was ever the produce of this district, it must have been in very antient periods, as the common has been for several centuries a sheep walk; and prior to that, appears to have been under agriculture, as the furrows of the plough are every where visible. It was in former times part of the domain of the antient manor of *Dunamaes*, and was early brought under cultivation, and all wood that might have grown thereon, must have been destroyed soon after, if not prior to the arrival of the English. From whence therefore those shoots of *Scotch-fir* could proceed, is not easy to divine; but all this common is subject to the same when protected from the browsing of the cattle; and being an elevated ground, seems to be formed on a large limestone rock, under which are immense subterraneous caverns full of water; some of which communicate with the surface by means of gullies, or ducts, which draw off the rain and other waters that occasionally fall on the district. One of these was discovered some years since, at the bottom of a bog in one of the vallies, taking a perpendicular direction above 50 fathoms deep, before it came to the water. On the Eastern confines of this common, is a range of hills composed of calcareous rocks, in most parts fertile and cultivated. The antient name of this heath was *Magh-riada*; and in it was fought a memorable battle between the people of Munster and those of Leinster, under the command of *Laoighois Cean Mordha*, about the middle of the 3d century: the bones of the slain being found at this day a few inches be-

low the surface of the ground, on the borders of the heath.

GREAT-ISLAND, an island so called, sit. in *Cork-harbour*, co. Cork; prov. Munster.

GREAT-ISLE, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. It lies in the river *Barrow*.

GREAT-MAN'S-BAY, sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

GREAT-SKELIG ISLAND, an island sit. in the Western ocean, off the coast of co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

GREECE or *Grijs*, a river in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; it runs near the town of *Timolin*, and empties itself into the *Barrow*.

GREENAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munst.

GREENAN, sit. in bar. Eastadinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

GREENANSTOWN, sit. near the adjoining borders of the co.'s Meath and Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

GREENCASTLE, a village sit. in bar. *Inishowen*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster: (*Beaufort*). fairs held 12 Jan. and 12 Aug.—Also an antient castle, sit. (according to Dr. Smith) in bar. *Mourn*, in same co. it stands on a gut or inlet of the sea, and was reputed a strong castle, fortified by the *Burghs*, earls of Ulster, and lords of Connaught. It was remarkable for two eminent marriages, celebrated here in 1312, one between *Maurice Fitzthomas* and *Catherine*, daughter to the earl of Ulster, on 5 Aug. and the other between *Thomas Fitz-John* and another daughter of the said earl, on the 16 of same month. It was destroyed by the Irish A. 1343, but soon after repaired and better fortified. Green castle, and the castle of *Carlingford*, appear by a record, 1 Hen. IVth to have been governed by one constable, the better to secure a communication between the *English pale* of the co. *Louth*, and the settlements of the English in *Lecale* and those Northern parts, and *Stephen Gernan* was constable of both, for which he had a salary of 20*l. per annum* for *Green castle*, and 5*l. per annum* for *Carlingford*. In 1495 it was thought to be a place of such importance to the crown, that no person but of *English birth*, was declared capable of being constable of it: it was a garrison in the rebellion of 1641, and helped to restrain the Irish in those then uncultivated parts.—There is also a place of same name, on the borders of Lough Foyle, in bar. *Inishowen*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; along the side of which Lough are 3 castles, viz. *Green castle*, *Red-castle* and *White-castle*, all in same bar. (*Scale*)

GREENFIELD, a good seat on one side of the river *Blackwater*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GREENHILLS, sit. near *Tallac*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—Also a seat near Drogheda, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also a ridge of hills in bar. Great Connell, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

GREEN-ISLAND, a small island containing only 2 acres, in the harbour of *Donaghadee*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is always green, and at low water a person may walk dry to it.—There is another island of same name, in the same co. and prov. sit. in *Carlingford* bay, which is otherwise called *Guerno island*.

GREEN-MOUNT, sit. near *Castlebellingham*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster; (known also by the name of *Gernardstown*;) here appears to have been formerly a very strong camp, in the shape of an heart; 'tis sit. on the top of a fine green hill, and overlooks all that part of the country; the people who live near it have a tradition, that here was held the first parliament in Ireland; but there are other accounts, and not without as good foundation, that make the first meeting of an *Irish* parliament in the adjacent co. of Meath. There is a *Tumulus* or Barrow in this camp, which probably is the sepulture of some eminent warrior, such being commonly found in or near most forts and camps of any consequence, and known to be a practice of the Danes.

GREENOUGE, a village sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

GREENOGUE-POINT, sit. in *Green-island*, in *Carlingford* bay, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

GREENORE-BAY, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

GREENORE-POINT, the Eastern point of *Greenore bay*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

GREENVILLE, sit. near *Casiledermot*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

GREGORY'S-ISLAND, one of the islands of *Arran*, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, opposite the co. Clare, prov. Munster.

GREGORY'S-PASSAGE, sit. between 2 of the islands of *Arran*, opposite co. Clare, prov. Munster.

GRENOGH, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 25 Apr. and 2 Nov.

GREY-ABBAY, see *Gray-abbey*.

GRIB, sit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; it is otherwise called *Newtown*.

GRIFFIN'S-TOWN, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 25 miles from Dublin.

GRISS, see *Grete*.

GROOMPORT, a village sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

GROOM'S-PORT-BAY, sit. near *Bangor*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; at this place duke *Schomberg* anchored on 13 Aug. 1689, with 10,000 men, sent over by king William III.

The king himself followed the year after, and landed near *Carrickfergus*, 14 June, 1690.

GROSSBOROUGH, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, 66 miles from Dublin.

GROSS-PATRICK, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

GUALTIERE, a bar. in co. Waterford, prov. Leinster.

GUIBARRA, a river sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

GUIDORE, a river in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

GUILCAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

GUISHDEN, a river in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

GULE (*Lough*) sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; here is *Lissanoure castle*, the beautiful seat of lord *Macartney*, surrounded by the lough and a canal; this lough is distant from Dublin 105 miles. It was antiently called *Loughcoleth*. In 710 the Britons of Cumberland invaded the principality of *Dalreida*; they were opposed and defeated in a battle at this place by *Duncha*, chief of that district.

GUR-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Hereabouts are several Druidical monuments: near this lake on the road side between *Limerick* and *Bruff* is a Druidical temple, consisting of 3 circles of stones; the principal, which is about 150 feet in diameter, consists of 40 stones, of which the largest is 13 feet long, 6 broad and 4 thick. At *Lough Gur*, a friary was founded for conventual Franciscans, in the 13th century, by the family of *Clangibbon*. On the 4 Feb. 35 Hen. VIIIth. this friary with 3 acres, and a slang of arable land in *Ballynebrahar*, was granted for ever, in capite, at the yearly rent of 12d. Irish money, to Robert Brown; to whom also was granted a Dominican house, which stood at *Ballyniwellin*, in the co. Limerick. James Gould died on 6 Sept. 1600, seized of the priory of *Loughgur*, and of one carucate of land, in free and common socage.

GURTEEN BAGH, a well improved seat on the N. side of the river *Blackwater*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

GURTEEN-CASTLE, sit. within 2 miles of Mullinahone, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

GURTNAMACKIN, a river in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

GUYDOR, a river, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 159 miles from Dublin; this river is fordable at low water.

GYLE, a river, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

HACKETSTOWN, a fair town sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond which, are the ruins of *Clonmore-castle*; fairs held 1 Thursd. Feb. 12 March, 4 May, Thursd. after Trinity-sund. 21 Aug. 18 Sept. 3 Thursd. Nov. 21 Dec. it is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.—Also a place of same name in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, the church of which was formerly a chapel of ease to *Ardmore*, being in the same parish.

HACKLY, sit. in bar. Kilcullen, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

HAGERSTOWN, or *Haggardstown*, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

HAG'S BED, see *Labacally*.

HAG'S-HEAD, a *cape* sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

HAG'S-TOOTH mountain, sit. near Killenane, N. of *Cahir*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it is of a remarkable height, on the N. side of which are some romantic lakes, the mountains hereabouts are frequented by herds of fallow deer, that range about in perfect security, no person disturbing them in these wild places.

HAINSTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

HALF-FORE, or *Half-fowre*, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, the other part of the bar. of *Fore*, being annexed to co. Westmeath, in same prov.

HALF-WAY-HOUSE, a place so called sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 109 miles from Dublin.

HALL'S-MILL, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, 63 miles from Dublin, near the banks of the river *Ban*; here is a bleach-yard of large extent, the *Banwater* being esteemed excellent for whitening linen.

HAMILTON'S BAWN, this place which has been recorded in the poetical works of the celebrated *Swift*, is sit. in bar. Fewes, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 60 miles from Dublin; it is a large well built village, and has a good barrack; fairs held here 20 May and Nov.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond *Glasnevin*, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin castle. It abounds in fine seats and villas; possesses a pure air with all the advantages of a dry soil and pleasant situation.

HAMPTON-HALL, a handsome seat of the late baron *Hamilton*, sit. near Balbriggan, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

HANALOCK river, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is formed by two streams which issue from the N. side of *Slieve Neir* in the bar. of *upper-Iveagh*.

HANGMAN'S-POINT, a *cape* sit. in the liberties of Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

HANMORE island, the largest island in *Lough Derg*, between the co.'s Galway and Tipperary, it contains above 100 acres well cultivated and fertile.

HANNEL, a *lake* sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

HARE-ISLAND, sit. in Lough-Ree, and bordering on Kilkenny-W. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, where an abbey was built by the family of *Dillon*.

HAROLD'S-CROSS, a suburb, or outlet of Dublin, about 1 mile from Dublin castle; near it are the wiremills of Mr. *Cuppaidge*. Before these mills were erected, great sums of money were yearly sent out of the kingdom, to Holland and other parts, for the wire used in various manufactures: but all kinds and quantities can now be had here on as reasonable terms, and of equally good, if not superior qualities.

HARRIBROOK, sit. near Tanderagee, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

HARRISTOWN, a small borough town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, which now consists only of a single house, sit. 23 miles S. W. of Dublin. It sends 2 members to parliament, patron, duke of *Leinster*; and formerly gave title of baron to the *Eustace* family.—Also a place near Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. And another near Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster.

HARRYMOUNT, sit. near *Rosfrevor*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

HARTSFORT, sit. near *Rosfrevor*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

HARTSMOUNT, sit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

HAULEBOWLING, an island or more properly a rock in the entrance of *Carlingford bay*, between the co.'s Louth and Down; it is covered before full sea, and lies about a mile on the W. side, without the bar and block house; it is a dangerous rock, and the tide of flood sucks a ship towards it.

HAWKSFORD, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

HAWKSROCK, sit. N. E. of Cork harbour, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

HAWLE-

HAWLEBOWLIS, an island near Cove in Cork harbour, co. Cork, prov. Munster. It serves along with *Spike island*, as a bulwark to protect vessels riding at anchor from being damaged by the tide of ebb, or floods of the land. On it are the remains of an old fortification, built about the end of Queen Eliz.'s reign; and which commanded all vessels of burden passing up to Cork.

HAZELHATCH, a village sit about 8 miles from Dublin, in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. The *Grand-canal* from Dublin to Monasterevan, &c. passes thro' this place.

HAYES, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

HAYNESTOWN, or *Haynestown*, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

HEADBOROUGH, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is a handsome seat near the *Black-water*, in the parish of *Killwater-moy*.

HEADFORD, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.—Also in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, which gives title to the eldest sons of the earls of *Bective*. Here is his lordship's seat, having a farm yard 280 feet square, totally surrounded with offices of various kinds.

HEADFORT, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 103 miles from Dublin, a little better than 2 miles from this are the ruins of *Ross-abbey*; fairs are held here on 11 May and 14 Oct.

HEARTLAND, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

HELVICK-HEAD, or *Helwick-head*, a cape sit. on the S. side of the entrance of Dungarvan bay, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

HEN and CHICKENS, mountains sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

HEREMON, the present prov. of *Leinster*; the *Hermonii* were an ancient people, inhabiting the Eastern and middle parts of Ireland; they are said to have descended from *Heremon* a son of *Milefius* the Spaniard; according to others they were *Belgians*, who arrived from Britain under the conduct of *Hugoni*, about the middle of the 4th century.

HERMITAGE, sit. near Newtownmountkenedy, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

HERVEY'S-HILL, sit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 117 miles from Dublin; here are the curious improvements of the bishop of Derry, earl of *Bristol*.

HETTY-ROCKS, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between the bar.'s of Ballynahinch and Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

HEYNESTOWN, see *Haynestown*.

HIGH-PARK, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin; it is a handsome seat, lying under *Cadcen* mountain.

HILFOTHUIR, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; here an abbey was founded by *O'Dogherty*, in 1194, for monks of the Cistercian order.

HILL OF ALLEN, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; it was formerly called *Cromla Sliabb*, or the mountain in the district of *Crom*. It is a conical hill, standing opposite to that called *Dun-murry*, and is composed of calcareous rocks. From the surface there is every appearance of a copper mine: the loose stones, and even the points of rocks, in the external parts appear as if vitrified by fire, and numbers are richly impregnated with blue and green vitriol; which strongly indicates the mine to be rich, and of no great depth. Among the rocks is also found a stone, which from its texture seems proper for mill-stones.

HILL OF ARDAGH, sit. near Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

HILLBROOK, sit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

HILL-HALL castle, now a private seat, sit. near Drumboe, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is a square fortification with 4 flankers.

HILLSBOROUGH, a borough, fair and post town in co. Down, prov. Ulster, 69 miles from Dublin; here is a fine seat of the earl of *Hillsborough*; the town is pleasantly sit. and almost new built, in view of *Lisburn*, *Belfast* and *Carrickfergus bay*; the church is magnificent, having an elegant spire, as lofty as that of *St. Patrick's* in Dublin, and seven painted windows: it was built by lord *Hillsborough*, and cost him near 15,000*l*. Here is an excellent inn, and a thriving manufacture of *muslins*. There is also a small castle here, still in repair. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Hillsborough*; this place giving title of earl to the family of *Hill*, now marquis Downshire. Lat. 54 : 30 N. lon. 6 : 20 W. Fairs held 3 Wednesd. Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

HOATH, see *Howth*.

HOARTOWN, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, about 3 miles W. of *Taghmon*. In the 14th. century a monastery for Carmelites was founded here by one *Furlong*; who endowed and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary: on the suppression it was granted to sir *John Davis*, who assigned it to *Fran. Talbot*. This place was called *little Horton*, and is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

HOG-HEAD, a cape sit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

HOG-ISLAND, sit. in the bay of *Bantry*, co. Cork, prov. Munster; this, and the other islands in this bay, fatten lean horses in the spring season to admiration.

HOLLY-

HOLLY-HILL, a handsome seat sit. near *Dunderrow*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

HOLLYMOUNT, a fair and post town in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 105 miles from Dublin; fairs held 16 May and 11 Dec. 1 mile beyond it are the ruins of *Robin castle*.—Also a place so called in co. Down, prov. Ulster; being a handsome seat sit. on the W. arm of *Strangford-lake*.—There is also a place of same name sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, about 84 miles from Dublin.

HOLLYWOOD, a village in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 84 miles from Dublin; it is a curacy in dioc. of Down. The shores about here afford vast quantities of muscles, but not of the sort that breed pearls. The poor of the neighbourhood feed much on them, without feeling any inconvenience: they dress them when shelled, with butter, pepper and onions.—Also a fair town sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 Feb. 3 May, 1 Aug. and Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Lat. 54 : 42, lon. 6 : 23.—There is a place of same name sit. near Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, otherwise called *Hollywood*.

HOLMPATRICK, sit. near Skerries, in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and famous for having been the residence of the Irish apostle, *St. Patrick*; and here are still to be seen the venerable remains of a church, dedicated to that Saint.

HOLY CROSS, sit. in bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, above 69 miles from Dublin; fairs held 11 May, 24 Sept. and 18 Oct. It is a curacy in dioc. of Cashel. 7 miles from *Cashel*, on the river *Swir*, are the ruins of the famous abbey of *Holy cross*. *Murrough*, monarch of Ireland, and grandson of *Brien Boru*, having received from pope *Pascal* 11d. in 1110, a gift of a piece of the cross, covered with gold, and ornamented with precious stones, determined to found a monastery, and dedicate it to the Holy Cross, which he began, but did not live to finish. *Donald O'Brien* completed the church and abbey in 1169; he was king of N. Munster, and his monument is still to be seen near the high altar, of which, Mr. *O'Halloran* has given a view, as also the shryne in the S. Ayle, wherein some pieces of the cross were supposed to be deposited, both of which are more highly embellished than any other gothic remain to be seen in the kingdom.

HOLY-ISLAND, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held Good-friday, and Whitsun-Monday.

HOLY-RIVER, a spa so called, sit. 1½ mile from *Blackwater-foot*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

HOLYWOOD, see *Hollywood*.

HOOK, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

HOOK-TOWER, now a *Light-house* for shipping, sit. at the extreme Southern point of the bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster: opposite to the Atlantic ocean.

HORE-ABBEY, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cashel.

HORN-CASTLE, see *Ardglass*.

HORN-HEAD, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; it is a promontory mentioned by *Ptolemy*, under the name of *Boreum Promontorium*, or the Northern promontory, it is now called *N. cape* or Horn head; in some maps it is written *Hore-head*.—This is likewise the name of a handsome seat in this country, where there is a very great curiosity called *Mac Swine's gun*. It consists of a funnel perforated thro' a rock by the beating of the sea against it, by which means it has forced a passage, and rises in an enormous jet d'eau of 6 or 7 feet thickness, sometimes to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Its roaring is often heard 10 miles off, in calm weather. The stone which the rock is formed of, is a granite of greenish colour, spotted with black, like the *Ophites* of the antients.

HORRIB, a lake in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is so called in some old maps; but is now written *Corrib*.

HORSE-ISLAND, sit. in the bay of Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

HORSE-LEAP, sit. in bar. Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 47 miles from Dublin. It was antiently called *Ardnorchor*, and the castle there was a very stately structure, founded if not finished by sir *Hugh de Lacey*, who was one of the first English adventurers, that fixed in Ireland in or very near the reign of Hen. 11d. 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of another castle.

HORSE-PASS-BRIDGE, a village sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

HORSE-SHOE, a bank or rock so called, sit. in the Irish sea, opposite the bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

HORTLAND, a fair town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; fairs held 2 May and 9 Dec.

HOSPITAL, a fair town in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fair days 10 May, 9 July, 8 Sept. and 30 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Emly. In the records this is always called the Hospital of *Any*, tho' 'tis a full mile N. of that village. A commandery for Knts. Hospitalers was founded here in the reign of king *John*, by *Geoffry de Marischis*, who

who was governor of Ireland in 1215; it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Queen *Eliz.* granted this place to sir *Val. Brown*, who erected a magnificent castle on the site of the same, which castle is now in ruins. The walls of the antient church yet remain; and in a nich on the N. side of the high altar, is the tomb of a Knt. in alto relievo, which is said to be that of the founder.

HOUGHTON-HALL, sit. near *Enniscorthy*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

HOWTH, (*Hoath* or *Houth*) a promontory which forms the N. entrance of Dublin bay, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Lat. 53:22, lon. 6:41. Is generally called the *hill of Howth*. It gives title of earl to the family of *St. Lawrence*; and has on it a small village of same name, sit. about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin castle. The shores off this hill are rocky and precipitous, affording however a few harbours for small craft. It was formerly called *Ben-hedar*, i. e. "*the Birds promontory*," and celebrated for having *Dan Croomthan* or the rath or royal palace of *Croomthan* erected on it, he having been chief or king of that district, and memorable for making several successful descents on the coast of *Britain*, against the Romans, in the time of *Agricola*. *Howth*, tho' now strip of trees, was formerly covered with venerable oaks, and was a seat of the Druids; one of their altars still remains in a sequestered valley on the E. side of the hill. The family of *St. Lawrence*, which was formerly called *Triftram*, but acquired the present name from a victory obtained by sir *Armoricus Triftram*, over the Danes, on *St. Lawrence's* day 1177; the sword with which he obtained that victory, still remains hung up in the hall of *Howth* castle to perpetuate it: and this place has continued in possession of that family above 600 years. This castle or mansion house, being the seat of lord *Howth*, was probably erected by sir *Armoricus Triftram*. Near the house stands the family chapel, and on the Western shore are the ruins of *St. Mary's* church, with some antient monuments of lord *Howth's* ancestors. Due W. of *Howth* house, are the ruins of *St. Fenton's* church. In 1575, the celebrated *Grace O'Maley*, better known by the name of *Granuiweal*, brought 4 vessels of force before *Howth* castle, and landed a number of men to besiege it. The cause of offence was her messenger being refused entrance at dinner time: she carried her purpose into effect, and the condition of peace was, that the gates of *Howth* castle should never be shut at dinner time; which is observed to this day. The village of *Howth* is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

HOYLE-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. *Corkerry*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it is singular that from this lake 2 rivers flow in opposite directions: the *Brosna* takes a Southern course; while a short and rapid stream runs Westward into *Lough Iron*, which discharges its waters by the *Inny* into the *Shannon*.

HUDDERSFIELD, a good seat sit. 1 mile W. of *Crosshaven*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; on a rising ground near the house is a gazado, which commands a prospect of the harbour of *Cork*, the ocean, and a vast tract of sea coast.

HULIN-ROCKS, sit. in bar. *Glenarm*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

HUME-CASTLE, sit. in bar. *Magheraboy*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54:18, lon. 8:17.

HUME-WOOD, a handsome seat sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; 31 miles from Dublin. — Also a place near *Castledermot*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

HUNGRY-HILL, a mountain in co. Cork, prov. Munster; of a vast height, rocky and almost perpendicular, at least 700 yards above the level of *Bantry-bay*. On its top is a large lake, formed by a collection of water from various small rivulets and springs, which produces one of the finest cataracts in the kingdom.

HUNTINGBROOK, sit. near *Gowran*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

HUNTINGTOWN, sit. between *Ballybrittas* and *Portarlinton*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

HUNTSTOWN, sit. in bar. *Castleknock*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

HY CABHANAGH, a part of the antient district of *Hymoragh*, in the present co. of Wexford, the chiefs of which were the *O'Cavanaghs*.

HY CONOIR, a district of the *O'Connors*, formerly sit. between the rivers *Boyne* and *Liffey*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

HY DA LEIGH, the district of the *O'Daly's*, in the prov. of Leinster; they were in possession of their antient patrimony, at the commencement of the last century.

HYDE-PARK, sit. near *Clonard*, co. Meath; — likewise near *Arklow*, co. Wicklow, both in prov. Leinster.

HY DRISCOL, one of the antient districts in the S. part of the co. Cork, prov. Munster, which belonged to the *O'Driscols*, subordinate chiefs to the *Mac Cartys*.

HY DUNGHUI, a district of the *O'Donoghs*, sit. between the co.'s *Cork* and *Kerry*, in prov. Munster.

HY FOGARTY, a district sit. by *Thurles*, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; the chiefs of which were the *O'Fogartys*.

HY GARMAN, a district in the Southern part of the co. Clare, prov. Munster; where

was

was the ancient patrimony of the *O'Gormens*.

HY KERIN, an ancient district sit. in the King's and Queen's co.'s prov. Leinster, the ancient proprietors of which were the *O'-Meaghers*.

HY KINSELLAGH, a large ancient district, comprehending a great part of S. Leinster; being an union of the sept's of Hy Moragh, Coulan, Hy Tuathal, Hy Breoghan, Gabhran, Eli-*ui-Mora*, and sometimes Ossory; the respective chiefs being O'More, Coulan, O'Tool, O'Broghan, &c. This part contained the present co.'s of Wexford, Wicklow, Kilkenny, and the S. part of the Queen's co. the principal chief of which was generally O'Moragh, (or O'More) hereditary chief of Hy Moragh, and in consequence denominated *King of Leinster*; tho' from the ancient Irish history, it appears that the chiefs of Eli-*ui-Mora*, Coulan and Tuathal, according to the seniority, were elected chiefs of Kinscagh, and kings of Leinster. Hence the name of *O'Kinshelagh*.

HY LOCHLEAN, or the district on the waters of the sea; it was since called Burrin, a bar. in co. Clare, the chiefs whereof were called O'Laghlin or O'Laghlin; some of whom remained in possession at the commencement of the last century. In this district were part of the *Canganij* of Ptolemy.

HY MAGHLONOGH, a district of the *O'Malones*, in the King's co. and co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it formed a part of the S. Hy Falia, which was composed of a union of the sept's of the O'Malones, O'Dalys, O'Molloys, O'Connors, O'Dempsys, Macloghlin's, Macgeoghegans, Macawleys and O'Faleys; and formerly comprehend E. and W. Meath, Dublin, part of Kildare, and the King's co.

HY MAGHUI, a district anciently sit. in the Southern extremity, of the co. Cork, prov. Munster.

HY MAINE, a district in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, which anciently belonged to the *O'Dalys* and *O'Kellys*.

HY MALIA or *Umalia*, i. e. the district near the watry plain; an ancient division in the W. of the co. of Mayo, prov. Connaught; comprehending the present bar. of *Morisk*, and half the bar. of *Rofs*, in the co. Galway; being the S. of the ancient Hy Murisk, the *Auterij* of Ptolemy. The hereditary chiefs of this district were denominated Hy Malia or O'Maly, some of whom were in possession of the Southern parts at the beginning of the last century. In this country St. Patrick founded the church of *Achad Fobhair*, afterwards a bishoprick; now *Aghagower*.

HY MEITH, the district of the *O'Hanlons*, which was sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

HYNE-LOUGH, a bay sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

HY NELLIA, the district of the *O'Neils*, in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

HY REGAN, the ancient district of the *O'Regans*, sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

HY VEACH, the ancient territory of the *McGennis's*, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; now divided into the bar.'s of upper and lower *Iveach* or *Iveagh*.

I E

IARCONNAUGHT, an ancient district which contained the present bar.'s of Morogh, Moycullen and Ballinahinch, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It was called also *Connacnemara*, *Connacne-ira* and *Hy Jariagh*; the chiefs of which were denominated Hy Flaherty or O'Flaherty.

IARMUMHAN, or *W. Munster*, comprehending the present co. of Kerry, in prov. Munster.

JAMES'TOWN, a borough and fair town in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; sit. 5 miles N. W. of *Carrick on Shannon*, and 73 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53:44 N. lon. 8:15 W. It has a barrack for a company of foot, and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the family of *King*. Fairs held 28 May, 8 July and 20 Dec.—Also a place near Portarlinton, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

JAMES'WELL, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 5 Aug.

JASPER'S-POUND, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster; where fairs are held on 19 May and 26 Nov.

IBAWNE, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

IBERCON, a bar. joined with *Ida* and *Igrin*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

IBERIA, an ancient district mentioned by *Rich. Ciren.* sit. round *Beer-haven*, co. Cork, prov. Munster; the chiefs of which were the *O'Sullivans*.

IBH-TORNA-EIGEAS, the present bar. of *Clanmorris*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster: it was in early ages distinguished by the name of *Conal Eachluath*.

IBRICKIN or *Ibrickan*, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munster.

IDA, a bar. joined with *Igrin* and *Iberkon*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

IDRONE, a bar. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

IERNUS, a river mentioned by *Ptolemy*, which appears to be the present river *Kenmare*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

JER-

JERPOINT, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, 58 miles from Dublin.

JERPOINT-ABBEY, sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory. The ruins of this once beautiful abbey are well worthy the attention of a traveller; it was founded by *Donogh O'Donoghoe*, king of Ossory, in 1180 for Cistercian monks, whom he removed hither from a distant part of Ossory; and it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He died in 1185, and was here interred. The abbot of Jerpoint was a lord of parliament.

JERVISTOWN, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 28 March and 2 Oct.

JEVERSTOWN, sit. near *Six-mile-bridge*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

IFFA, a bar. joined with that of *Offa*, and called the bar. of Iffa and Offa, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

IOHTERMURAGH, a castle sit. on the antient high road from *Cork* to *Youghal*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

IGRIN, a bar. joined to *Ida* and *Iberkon*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

JIGGIN'STOWN, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, about 16 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a magnificent house, begun, but never finished, by Thomas Wentworth, earl of *Strafford*, when lord lieutenant of Ireland. It is entirely of brick, and of considerable extent, with great vaultage under it; and stands by the side of the high-road beyond Naas.

IKEATH, a bar. joined to *Oughteran*, and called the bar. of Ikeath and Oughteran, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

IKERIN, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; it gives title of visc. to the family of *Butler*, now earl of Carrick.

ILANMORE, an island sit. near the coast of the bar. Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

ILEAGH, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; sometimes written *Isteagh*.

ILEN, a river sit. near *Baltimore*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

IMLAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

IMLEACH-JOBHUIR, the antient name of the bishoprick of *Emly* in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

IMOKILLY, or *Imokilly*, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

IMPHRICK, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

INANE, sit. near *Roiscrea*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

INCH, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also

a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Gorcy, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmalhere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a village sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—And a place near *Athy*, co. Kildare, in same prov.

INCHBEG, sit. near Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

INCHIGRELACH, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 6 miles S. W. of *Macroomp*, and 14½ from Dublin. It is a small village in the midst of mountains, having a barrack built in a stone fort of 4 bastions, erected on the N. end of a bridge over the river *Lee*, which opens about a mile farther into a fine lake called *Lough Allua*, near which is another lake called *Gouganbarra*, remarkable for the hermitage of *St. Finbar*. Near *Inchigrelagh* many pieces of metallic substance have been found, in the form of cubes, as hard as iron, and glittering with sparks intermixed of a pale yellow, shining like gold. These cubes are washed out of the rocks on the banks of the river, by winter floods. They strike fire with steel; will not ferment with *Aqua-fortis*; in the fire they emit a blue flame, and calcine to a fine florid red. Fairs held here on 31 May, Aug. and 3 Dec. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

INCHIHOLAHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Shellillogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

INCHINABACKY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

INCHINAMO, or *Inchinemes*, a name given by *Cambrensis*, to *Monaincha* in the co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

INCHIUIN, or *Inchequin*, a bar. with a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster. It has a castle called the castle of *Inchiquin*, which has not been inhabited for above a century past: this place gives title of earl to the noble family of *O'Brien*, descended from *Brien O'Boromh*, the famous monarch of Ireland.

INCHIUIN-LAKE, sit. in bar. *Inchiquin*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

INCH-ISLAND, otherwise called *Iniscourcy*, sit. in the Western branch of *Lough Can*, now called *Strangford lake*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster, about 74 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of the abbey, and abbey church of *Inch*, built for Cistercian monks by *St. John de Courcy* in 1180, who in his wars had demolished the abbey of *Erynach*. *Inch* or *Inis* signifies *Island*, but this place is a peninsula, having a land passage into it on the N. side. The church

church of this abbey was erected in the form of a cross, part of which remains, and on the S. side seems to have stood a steeple, supported by an elegant arch, of which some of the beads or strings are yet to be seen. At the E. end of the church are 3 large arched windows, upwards of 20 feet high; and on each side, in the N. and S. walls, are 2 windows composed of 2 arches, little inferior in height or elegance to the great window on the E. These windows for light and ornament must have had a grand effect, when the church was in its splendor: in the S. wall yet remain 3 tops of stalls. In this *island* (if it may be so called) immediately after the entrance into it by a causeway, is an old church, which perhaps was a chapel to the great abbey; over the S. door of which is a piece of sculpture representing the image of *Christ* on the cross, and a person on his knees, with his hands elevated, praying to him. In the same church lies buried sir *James Melville*, supposed to be a descendant of sir *James Melville*, secretary to *Mary Queen of Scots*, and author of the memoirs that pass under his name. The first mentioned of these Knts. has here a monument of free-stone erected to his memory, and placed in an arch on the N. side of the altar.—There is also an *island* of this name, sit. in *Lough Swilly*, in bar. *Inishowen*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*; it is a chapelry in dioc. of *Derry*.

INCHKENNY, a rectory in dioc. of *Cork*, sit. in the liberties of *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

INCHMORE, sit. near *Kilkenny*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*.—Also an island in *Lough Ree*, in co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*, where St. *Senan* built a monastery.

INCHNEMEA-ABBEY, see *Monaincha*.

INCH-POINT, a cape sit. in bar. *Corcaguinny*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

INCHY, sit. in bar. *Stradbally*, *Queen's co.* prov. *Leinster*.

INCHYRONANE, an island sit. in the river *Shannon*, in co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*: here *Donald O'Brien* king of *Limerick* founded an abbey for canons regular, about the year 1190.

INGARD-POINT, a cape sit. in bar. *Shelburne*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*.

INISBEG. There are 3 islands of this name; viz. 1st sit. in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.—2d in bar. *Corcaguinny*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.—3d in bar. *Carbery*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

INISBEGIL, an island sit. in bar. *Erris*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*.

INISBOFIN or *Inisboffin*, an island sit. near *Newport bay*, which lies between the co.'s *Mayo* and *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*: it is a rectory in dioc. of *Tuam*. St. *Colman* bishop

of *Lindisfern*, with a number of Scots and 30 Saxons, founded a monastery here in 676, and resided there 9 years. It is otherwise written *Ennisbofin*, and is 3 leagues distant from land. Lat. 53:31, lon. 10:25. The name signifies the island of the white cow.—There is another island of same name, sit. in *Lough Ree*, co. *Longford*, prov. *Leinster*; where St. *Riech*, nephew to St. *Patrick*, founded an abbey about the end of the 5th century: it was plundered by the Danes in 1089.—Also an island sit. in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

INISCALTRA, an island sit. in the river *Shannon*, bar. *Leitrim*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

INISCARRA, sit. in bar. *Barretts*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*: it is a rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*. Here St. *Senan* built an abbey. A charter-school was opened here for 20 female children in 1760, to which sir *John Conway Colthurst*, bart. granted 2 acres of land, rent free in perpetuity; and also set for 3 lives or 31 years 20 acres more; at the yearly rent of 7s per acre. The rev. *Christopher Donnellan*, D. D. sometime incumbent of the parish, bequeathed 184l 3s 1½d which was applied (according to his intention) towards building this school.

INISCATHY, an island sit. in the mouth of the river *Shannon*, between the co.'s *Clare* and *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*; it was also called *Cathaigh-inis*, and since named *Iniscathy*, or the island of *Scattry* or *Scattery*. St. *Patrick* founded a monastery here, and placed St. *Senan* over it. It is said to have been made an episcopal see at a very early period, from which time, 'till long after the reformation, no woman was permitted to set her foot in it: it was united to the see of *Limerick* about the year 1190. The monastery was frequently plundered by the Danes. In the days of queen *Eliz.* this island contained 11 churches; the remains of 7 besides a round tower are yet to be seen. This is now a rectory in dioc. of *Killaloe*.

INISCATTERY, see *Iniscathy*.

INISCLOGHRAN or the *stone island*, an island in *Lough Ree*, in the river *Shannon*, between the co.'s *Westmeath* and *Roscommon*; at which place a monastery was founded by St. *Dermot*, about the beginning of the 6th century.

INISCRONAN, sit. in bar. *Bunratty*, co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*; it is a vicarage in dioc. of *Killaloe*.

INISCOURCEY or *Iniscourcy*, see *Inch island*.

INISDRISNA, an island sit. in bar. *Carbery*, near coast of co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

INISDUFF, an island sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

INISFAIL, derived from *Inis Bheal*, that is the island of *Beal*, one of the antient names of Ireland, so denominated from *Beal*, the principal object of adoration among the antient inhabitants of the British isles. *Inis-fail* has been erroneously translated the island of *Destiny*, as *Beal* was sometimes taken for *fate* or *providence*.

INISFALLEN, an island in the lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; in it are the ruins of a very antient religious house, founded by St. *Finian*, the patron saint of these parts, and to him the cathedral of *Aghadoo* is also dedicated. The remains of this abbey are very extensive, its situation romantic and retired. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, the possessions of this abbey were granted to capt. *Rob. Collam*. The island contains about 18. acres, is agreeably wooded, and has a number of fruit trees. St. *Finian* flourished about the middle of the 6th century, he was surnamed in Irish *Lobhar*, his father's name was *Conail*, the son of *Eschad*, descended from *Kian* the son of *Alild*, king of Munster. There was formerly a chronicle kept in this abbey, which is frequently cited by sir *J. Ware* and other antiquaries under the title of the *annals of Inis-fallen*: they contain a sketch of universal history, from the creation of the world to the year 430 or thereabouts; but from thence the annalist has amply enough prosecuted the affairs of Ireland down to his own times: he lived to the year 1215. Sir *J. Ware* had a copy of them, whereof there is an imperfect transcript among the MSS. of the library of *Trinity-college, Dublin*. They were continued by another hand to the year 1320. Bishop *Nicholson* in his Irish historical library, informs us that the duke of *Chandos* had a complete copy of them down to 1320 in his possession. These annals tell us that in the year 1180, the abbey, which had at that time all the gold and silver, and richest goods of the whole country deposited in it, as the place of greatest security, was plundered by *Mildwin* son of *Daniel O'Donoghoe*, as was also the church of *Ardfert*, and many persons were slain in the very cemetery by the *McCartys*; but God, as it is said in this chronicle, punished this impiety by the untimely end of some of the authors of it. In 1197 on the 19 Dec. died *Gilla Patrick O'Huidar*, in the 79th year of his age; he was archdeacon of *Faithlin*, superior of this convent, and founder of many religious houses, a celebrated poet, and famous for his piety, charity and wisdom.

INISFREE, an island sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

INISFREE-BAY, a harbour sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

INISGLORA, an island sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

INISGOULA, an island sit. in bar. Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

INISHAZ, an island sit. in bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

INISHARGY, an agreeable habitation in the centre of the bar. of *Ardes*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; having two fresh water lakes, one to the N. and the other to the S.

INISHANNON, or *Inishonan*, a fair town in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster; 134 miles from Dublin; sit. on the river *Bandon*, 6 miles from *Kinsale*. Here is a charter-school for 40 boys, it was opened in 1752, and the building completed by *Thomas Adderly* esq; for 42*l.* which was estimated at 800*l.* He granted to it also two acres of land in perpetuity, and a lease of 40 acres at 10*l.* per ann. with clauses of renewal. The linen manufacture has been much encouraged by the late Mr. Adderly. The river is navigable to *Collier's-quay*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below the place; on the W. side of the town is a stone bridge. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Cork, and was formerly walled, and of some note, as appears by the foundations of several castles and large buildings discovered in it. The town of *Inishannon*, together with its ferry, were granted to *Philip de Barry*, by *Hen. 7th* by letters patent, anno 1412. Fairs held 29 May and 3 Oct.

INISHARK, an island sit. in bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

INISHARN, an island sit. in bar. Morisk, near the coast of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

INISHEGIL, an island sit. in bar. Erris, by the coast of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

INISHERE, an island sit. in Galway-bay, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

INISHERKAN, or *Inishirkan*, an island sit. between *Cape-clear Island* and *Baltimore-bay*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; in this island stood the castle of *Dunclogh*, possessed by the *O'Driscolls*, which was surrendered after the defeat of the Spaniards to capt. *Hervey*, on 23 Feb. 1602. There was afterwards a regular fortification erected on part of the island which was garrisoned in queen Ann's time, but it has been for several years dismantled; about a mile to the S. are the remains of an antient abbey, founded in 1460, for Franciscans, by *Florence O'Driscoll*. In 1537 the citizens of Waterford, destroyed all the villages on this island, with the mill, castle and friary. This island has very good land, and is vastly preferable to that of *Cape-clear islands*. To the N. W. of *Inishirkan* island, lies *Hare* island, a large

a large fruitful spot, and near it are four small islands called the *Schemes*; also along the coast in the following order from E. to W. are *Horse* island, containing 100 acres, *Castle* island, containing 119 acres, *Long* island, containing 316 acres; and W. of all these, is a small spot called *Goat* island; all these islands, together with the adjacent coast, produce large crops of fine English barley.

INISHMURRY, an island sit. in bar. Clonderlogh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

INISHONAN, see *Inishannon*.

INISHOWEN, or *Inisowen*, and sometimes *Ennishowen*; a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

INISHRATER, an island in Lough Corrib, in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

INISHRUIN, a island sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, on coast of co. Galway, prov. Conn.

INISHUGH, an island sit. by the coast of bar. Burrischoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

INISKEA, there are two islands of this name distinguished by N. and S. *Iniskea*, both sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

INISKEANE, see *Iniskeen*.

INISKEEL, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

INISKEEN, or *Iniskeane*, a village sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 144 miles from Dublin, in the bar. of *Carbery*, 6 miles N. from *Cloghnikelty*; 'tis a small village, and has a good weekly market; according to tradition, it takes its name from *Kean Mac Moile More*, ancestor of the *Mahonys*. From *Iniskeen* to the village of *Nucestown*, the country is for the most part mountainous and rocky, being covered over with heath, furze and fern. To the N. of *Iniskeen*, is the ruined church of *Kincigh*, with a remarkable round tower, above 70 feet high, and 124 feet from the W. end of the church. Contrary to all others of the kind, the first story is in the form of an *Hexagon*, but the other five stories above it are round. This place is sometimes written *Inniskean*.

INISKELLY, a seat within $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; where are the ruins of a church and of a castle.

INISKERAGH, or *Iniskerach*, an island sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

INISKERRY, an island sit. on coast of bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

INISLINY, see *Innsliny*.

INISLIRE, an island on coast of bar. Burrischoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

INISLOUGH, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster: it is otherwise written *Inislounagh*, and stands on the banks of the river *Suire*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Clonmel. Here an abbey was founded by St. *Mochmoe*, at which place *Maryan O'Bride*, archbishop of Cashel died

in 1238, and was there interred: it was a singularly beautiful building; here is also a celebrated well.

INISLOUNAGH, see *Inislough*.

INISMACEAINT, an island sit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Magheraboy, in same co. and prov.

INISMAGRATH, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

INISMAIN, an island sit. in Galway-bay, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

INISMAKEERA, an island sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

INISMANAN, an island sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

INISMOUTHY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

INISMURRY, an island sit. off the coast of bar. Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught: Here is the temple of the monument of *Muidhr*: the cells are covered with light earth, so as to make them in a manner subterraneous; some cells are fallen in, others look horrid and gloomy, having a small hole at top and another in the side, seemingly to give air, not light. They have been all vaulted with the same rude stones. The walls (built without mortar) are from 5 to 10 feet thick, and 10 feet high.

INISTEGILL, an island sit. in bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

INISTIOGE, a post and fair town in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, 63 miles from Dublin. It is also a borough, and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the family of *Tighe*. Fairs held 9 June, 13 and 14 Dec. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory.

INISTORRY, or *Inis-torre*, i. e. the *High* island an island 8 miles from the N. W. coast of the co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

INISTUISKAR, see *Inistuskar*.

INISTURC, an island contiguous to that of *Inis Claire*, at the entrance of *Clew bay*, on the coast of the co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, where stood a cell of the abbey of *Knockmoy*; this island is also adjacent to *Inisbofin* island.

INISTUSKER, or *Inistuiskar*, an island sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

INISTYMON, or *Inistymond*, a village sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster, 123 miles from Dublin; three miles beyond which are the ruins of *Moyvare* castle. At *Inistymond* is the castle, now a handsome seat, the present possessor is now acknowledged the head of the *O'Brien* family, and would be earl of *Thomond*, were it not for the attainder of

of the last lord *Clare*, thro' whom he must derive.

INNISKILLEN, see *Enniskillen*.

INNSLIFY, sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

INNY, a river sit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.—Also a river sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

INNY-BRIDGE, this bridge of which there is now but small appearance, was raised over the river *Inny*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it having fallen down some years ago; it was 24 feet wide and but a yard thick, being only a foot path, which was ascended and descended by steps, it was of a considerable height over the river, and built almost semi-circular, which gave it the name of the *Rainbow-bridge*: what seems very singular is, that it did not stand on any highway; from its narrowness it had more the appearance of a triumphal arch than a bridge, and was erected over a very deep part of the river; but at what time or on what occasion, there is not the least tradition in the country.

INOSH, an island in the river Shannon, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

INSHIANLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

INVER, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 117 miles from Dublin: a small monastery was founded here in the 15th century for friars of the third order of St. Francis.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.—Also a village sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. And a river sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

INVERCOLPA, now called *Colp*, sit. at the mouth of the river Boyne, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Here St. Patrick landed on his mission to the states of Ireland assembled at *Tarah*. In 1182 *Hugh de Lacey* founded a monastery here for canons regular of St. Augustin; the walls of the church, in ruins, are still to be seen, the arches of which are both in the Saxon and gothic stile, and the E. window, which appears older than the rest, is supposed to have made a part of the abbey. On the N. side is a small chapel, and to the S. two other chapels; one of which is at present the burial place of the family of *Bellaw*.

JOBSTOWN, sit. in bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 2 miles from *Tallagh*.

JOHN'S, (*Saint*) sit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a cape sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

JOHNSTON'S-BRIDGE, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 25 May, July, Sept. and Nov.—Also a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, otherwise called *Saint Johnston's bridge*. Fairs held here 3 Aug.

JOHNSTON'S-FEWS, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; a barrack was erected there in the time of the noted *Redmond O'Hanlon*, the Irish rapparee, in which there is generally a company or two of infantry quartered. Distance from Dublin 50 miles.

JOHNSTOWN, a village sit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, within 2 miles of Naas, and about 13 from the castle of Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare.—Also a village sit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, 59 miles from Dublin.—Also a rectory in dioc. Cashel, sit. in bar. *Middlethird*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. (*Dr. Beaufort*).—Also a place sit. in bar. *Sewardagh*, in same co. and prov. (*Scale*.)

JOHN'STOWN-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 21 miles from Dublin; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond which, is a fine seat called *Kilmurry*; fairs are held at *John'stown-bridge* on Easter Tuesd. 8 Sept. and 21 Dec.

JOHN'S-WELL, a place so called, in co. Clare, prov. Munster; having fairs on 5 July,

JONESBOROUGH, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 45 miles from Dublin; fairs held here on 4 June, 14 Aug. 21 Oct. and 3 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

JORDANSTOWN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

JOYCE'S-COUNTRY, a district sit. according to the old maps in bar. *Morisk*, but which should have been placed in bar. *Ballinahinch*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

IRAGHTICONNOR, a bar. in the Northern part of the co. Kerry, prov. Munster, on the banks of the *Shannon*. The chiefs of this country were called *Hy Cain cú Ciaruidhe*, and by contraction, *O'Conor Kerry*, whose descendants were in possession of their antient patrimony, in the beginning of the last century.

IRALAGH-ABBEY, now in ruins, was sit. near *Killarney*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it was founded by *Donald* son of *Thady McCarthy* in 1440, and re-edified by the roman catholics in 1602. The remains of this building are worth attention.

IRELAND'S EYE, a small island on the coast of the co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, one mile N. of *Howth*. It belongs to the bar. of *Coolock*, and was antiently called *Adres*; by *Ptolemy*, *Adri-deserta*, by *Pliny* *Andros*, and by *Rich. Ciren.* *Edria*. It is composed of a high rock on the N. side; and what is called the *Stags* on the E. the latter being very dangerous

to

to shipping: the island produces many curious medicinal plants, which in the months of May and June, yield a strong odoriferous effluvia; it was formerly joined to the hill of Howth; and on the S. W. side are the ruins of a small but very antient chapel. St. Neffan founded an abbey here about the year 570; and here was preserved the book of the four gospels, called the '*Garland of Howth*.'

IRISHTOWN, a decayed village sit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, on the sea shore, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the metropolis. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin.—Also a borough town joining the city of Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, otherwise called St. Canice: it is a place of antiquity, and enjoyed peculiar privileges, and still returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the bishop of Ossory. Here is one of the antient round towers.

IRON-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

IRRIGIL, sit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

ISERKELLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ISERTKERRIN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ISERTLAWRENCE, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ISHARTMON, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ISLANDAKEAN, a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

ISLAND-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Dublin castle. Here is a well dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem; and an antient burial place, adjoining the lands belonging to the Royal-hospital. A bridge was erected here over the river Liffey, in the year 1577, in the reign of queen Eliz. whose armorial bearings carved in stone, were affixed to the wall on one side of the bridge. The bridge going to decay, was lately taken down, and a new one erected, called *Sarah's-bridge*, which is large and beautiful, consisting of only one extensive arch which crosses the river: it was built under the particular care and direction of the Rt. Hon. sir John Blaquiere, K. B.

ISLANDINE, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Burrischoolc, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ISLAND-MAGEE, a peninsula sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster: it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

ISLANDS, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munster.

ISLEAGH, see *Ileagh*.

ISEALONG, see *Annalong*.

ISLE of ALLEN, or *Hy-al-Lain*, i. e. the district of the great plain country, containing the Eastern part of the *Magh Leana*, at present distinguished under the denomination of the *isle of Allen*, being surrounded by a bog, and is sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; in which stands the *hill of Allen*, the *mount Cromla* of the antient bards; the chiefs of this district were denominated *Hy Allain*.

ISLE-OF-ALL-SAINTS, sit. in *Lough Rie*, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Here St. Kieran built a noble monastery in the year 544. *Augustin M'Graidin*, who died in 1405, was interred here; he wrote the lives of the saints of Ireland, and continued the annals of this abbey down to his own time; which work is still preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

ISLES OF-ICANE, sit. off the coast of co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

ISSERKELLY, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 22 June and 25 Aug.

ITERMURROUGH, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

IVEAGH or *Iveach*. There are 2 bar.'s of this name in co. Down, prov. Ulster; they are distinguished into *upper* and *lower Iveagh*; the former is by much the largest bar. in that co. The name of *Iveagh* or *Hy Veach* is said to be taken from *Achais*, in Irish called *Eachach*, grandfather to king *Coalbhraig*, as much as to say the territory of *Eachach*; for *Hy* in the Irish language, is a common adjective, denoting not only the heads and founders of families, but also the territories possessed by them. *Iveagh* (including both bar.'s) was otherwise called the *Magennis* country, and in queen Eliz.'s time was governed by sir *Hugh Magennis*, esteemed to have been one of the most polite of all the natives in those parts, who was brought by sir *Richard Bagnal*, from paying the tribute called *Bonaught* to the O'Neils, and took his lands by letters patent from the crown, to be held by *English* tenure to him and his heirs male. We are told that he wore *English* garments amongst his own followers every festival day, and was able to bring into the field 60 horsemen and near 80 foot. This family continued powerful until the rebellion of 1641, the consequences of which put a final period to their greatness. Thro' part of this bar. runs a chain of mountains considerably high, known by the name of *Iveach* mountains.

IVERAGH, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it contains 7 parishes, 1 *Cahir*, 2 *Glanbehy*.

ly, 3 *Killenane*, 4 *Valentia*, 5 *Prior*, 6 *Kellemly*, 7 *Drummod*.

IVERK, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinst.

IVERNIS, an antient city and capital of the Irish *Scots*, as mentioned by *Rich. of Cirencest.* who asserts that it was sit. on the Eastern banks of the *Shannon*, but where is not very certain; though most probably it was the present town of *Banagher*, in the King's co. prov. Leinster; as *Banagher* has the same signification with *Ivern*, viz. the Western habitation on the water; and is sit. in the antient *Coitidugarian*, the *Scotii* of *Richard*.

JULIAN'S TOWN, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 20 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

K A

KADDY-CARNE, a long ledge of rocks, on one of the *Copland islands*, called *Big-island*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; they take their name from a small *Karne* or heap of stones placed near them on the island.

KAHIRNABREDAGH, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KANBO-CASTLE, now in ruins, sit. on the side of a lough about 4 miles from Elphin, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KANEBANE, sit. on the coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

KANTURK, sometimes called *Kaneturk* and *Kinturk*, a fair town in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster; 3 miles W. of *Castlemagner*, the name was antiently written *Kan-turk*, i. e. a Boar's head, probably from one of those animals having been slain here by some Irish chief in former times. It belonged to a branch of the *Macartys* called *Mac Donough*, who forfeited his estate in 1641. In queen Eliz.'s time they erected a most magnificent pile near this place, the walls of which remain entire; it was a parallelogram 120 feet in length by 80 in breadth, flanked with 4 square buildings. But being represented to the council as a place which might be made dangerous to government, the building was put a stop to, tho' far from being capable to be made any use of to that purpose. All the window frames, coigns, beltings and battlements were of hewn stone, and the whole made a most grand and regular appearance. This castle with the town and manor of *Kanturk*, gave title of visc. to the family of *Perceval*, now earl of *Egmont*. In the town is a neat market-house, and the worsted manufacture is that chiefly carried on there. At *Curragh*, a little to the N. of *Kanturk*, was a castle of the *Macartys*, and near

it is a most excellent chalybeate water. *Drumagh castle* stands about 3 miles S. W. of *Kanturk*; it was built by the *O'Keefs*, and was their chief seat; it is well walled, and flanked with 4 turrets; near this place a vein of coal was discovered somewhat similar to that at *Kilkenny*. Fair days 4 May, July, 3 Nov. and 11 Dec.

KARNBANE, a place so called, from a large *Kairn* or heap of stones placed there. It lies in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; by the edge of the co. Down near Newry. This *Kairn* is 180 yards in circumference, and 10 yards in conical height.

KARN-GUAR, the "*Goat's mount*," a hill sit. 2 miles N. of *Scraba*, in co. Down, prov. Ulst.

KARRICK CASTLE, or *Carrick Castle*, sit. 2 miles from the town of *Wexford*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. It is built on a high rock, overlooking the sea; there is a ferry-boat kept here for the convenience of passengers, from which circumstance this place is also called *Ferry-carrick*; the castle was built by *Robert Fitzstephens*, and fortified; but the people of *Wexford* got him into their power by stratagem, and confined him and most of his followers in prison, till the arrival of *Hen. II* when they delivered him to that monarch; and were the first who submitted as subjects to England.

KATE'S-HOLE, a deep hole sit. in a field S. of *Liscarrol*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; which is generally supposed not to be fathomed; a stone thrown into it, may be heard distinctly for about 15 seconds before it reaches the water.

KEADY, sit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 58 miles from Dublin. About this place and along the banks of the river *Collon* to *Armagh*, are many considerable bleach-mills, the linen manufacture being carried on there very extensively. Fairs held 4 April, 14 Aug. and 14 Oct. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

KEAMORE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; from this there is a very extensive prospect of a great part of the sea coast, with the harbours of *Glandore* and *Castlehaven*.

KEANY, a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 20 Sept.

KEARN, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KEARNEYVILLE, sit. near *Ros*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KEENAGH, a fair town in co. Longford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 10 Oct.

KEEPER, or the *Keeper*, a mountain sit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KEILLS, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, having in it a borough, fair and post town of same

same name, sit. 31 miles from Dublin: it returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Beffive*. This place gives title of visc. to the family of *Cholmondeley*. Lat. 53:45, N. lon. 7:20 W. Near it is *Headfort*, the magnificent seat of lord *Beffive*. This town is pleasantly sit. on the river *Blackwater*: it was antiently called *Kenanue*, and afterwards *Kenis*. In former ages it was reckoned one of the most famous cities in the kingdom; and on the arrival of the English, was walled and fortified with towers. In 1178, a castle was erected where the market house is now; and opposite the castle was a cross of an entire stone, ornamented with bas relief figures, and many curious inscriptions in the antient Irish character. Within a small distance was the church of *St. Senan*; and on the S. of the church yard is a round tower, which measures 99 feet from the ground, the roof ending in a point, and near the top were 4 windows opposite the cardinal points. There was a celebrated monastery founded here about anno 510 for regular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It owed its origin to *St. Columb*, called also *St. Columb Kill*, to whom the site of the abbey was granted by *Dermod Mac Carval*, or *Dermod* the son of *Kervail*, king of Ireland. An episcopal see was afterwards erected here, which in the 13th. century was united to that of Meath. A priory or hospital was also erected by *Walter de Lacie*, lord of Meath, in the reign of Rich. 1st for Cross-bearers or crouched friars, following the order of *St. Augustin*. There was likewise a perpetual chantry of 3 priests or chaplains, in the parish church of *St. Columb* in Kells, to celebrate mass daily; 1 in the Rood chapel, another in *St. Mary's* chapel, and a 3 in the chapel of *St. Catherine the Virgin*. Fair days Thursd. before Shrove Tuesd. day before Ascension, 9 Sept. and 16 Oct. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.—Also the name of a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, which has also a village in it of same name, being a post and fair town, distant from Dublin 64 miles. It is an antient place, sit. on *King's river*, and was noted for a priory of *Augustines*, built, and richly endowed by *Geoffry Fitz-Roberts*, who came into this kingdom with *Strongbow*. The prior of this place had the title of lord spiritual, and as such sat in the house of peers before the reformation: the ruins only of this abbey now remain: a synod was held in it A. 1152, when *John Paparo*, legate from Rome, made one of the number of bishops that were convened there at that time to settle the affairs of the church. The present church is built in the gothic manner. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory. Fairs held 13 July.—There is a third place of this name, sit.

in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 89 miles from Dublin; near which are the ruins of a church; and here *Kellach* an anchorite died in 828, on the site of whose cell, a priory was erected by *O'Brian Carrog*, before the arrival of the English. This place is but a small village, seated on a river of same name, over which it has a bridge. Lat. 52:27, lon. 3:6.—Also the name of a place in bar. Ive-ragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KELLYMOUNT, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; this place is otherwise called *Ballymaclaghna*, and is remarkable for a banditti who used formerly to commit their depredations in very large bodies, and made a little inn near this place, their house of rendezvous. Near Kellymount is a *ford*, that parts the co.'s of Kilkenny and Carlow; within this ford the sheriffs of both co.'s meet, and deliver and receive the judges in their circuits; formerly there was a battle fought near it, between the inhabitants of both co.'s, concerning their limits, which are now amicably fixed at the middle of the ford.

KELLY'S TOWN, sit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, on the E. side of the river *Barrow*; here is a large ruined church dedicated to *St. Patrick*, and said to have been built by him. It formerly belonged to the antient family of *Cummins*, a name still surviving, and numerous in this part of the country. There are several of that name interred in the church, whose vaults are still remaining, tho' there is but one whose inscription is intelligible; it is as follows, "*Hoc jacet sub lapide Hugo Mac Cummins, 1603.*" This is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

KELVIN, a river sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

KENADUS, from *Cean-an-uis*, i. e. the principal country of the water; an antient district in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster: sit. near the lakes in that country.

KENAGH, sit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin; 2 miles from which are the ruins of a church and castle. Here is also a river of same name.

KENARD, sit. in bar. Moygeesh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; an antient nunnery was erected here.

KENE, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

KENELLY, sit. near Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KENITH, sit. near *Iniskean*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KENMARE river, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; the entrance to which lies between the *Skelligs* to the N. W. lat. 51:35 N. and lon. 11 W. from London, and the *Bull, Cow*, and

and *Calf*, the *Bull* lying in lat. 51 : 20 N. and lon. 10 : 40 W. This river is about 14 leagues in length, and in breadth from the *Skelips* to the *Bull*, *Cow* and *Calf*, 5 leagues and half; and from *Scariff island* on the N. side to the *Dursey island*, on the S. side it is about 3 leagues or 8 Irish miles. The entrance of this river is deep, fair and navigable up to its head, having nothing of danger all the way but what appears; and that only on the coast at both sides, until you are 8 leagues up to the river, and a-breast with *Ardea* castle on the S. side, where there is a sunk rock called the *maiden*.

KENMARE town, sit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; 155 miles from Dublin. This place gives title of visc. to the family of *Brown*; and is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert; near it, is the celebrated and beautiful lake of *Killarney*. The town is but small, yet remarkable for its bay; which is 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 9 in breadth, in which are several good harbours.

KENOUGHT, or *Kenought*, a bar. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

KENRY, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; antiently called *Carbre Aobhdha*, the kings of which had their seat at *Brury* in this co. at which latter place *Auliff-Mor-O'Donaghue* king of Kenry; was slain by *Murtogh O'Brien* in 1165.

KENTSTOWN, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

KERRY, a co. in the prov. of Munster; antiently called *Corrigia*, or the rocky country, from *Cerrig* or *Carric* a rock. It is bounded by the *Shannon*, which river divides it from *Clare* on the N. by *Limerick* and *Cork* on the E. by another part of *Cork* on the S. and by the *Atlantic ocean* on the W. The best town in it is *Dingle*, sit. in a bay of the same name. It comprehends a great part of the territory formerly called *Desmond*, and consists of very different kinds of soil. The S. parts are plain and fertile, but the N. full of high mountains, which though remarkably wild, produce a great number of natural curiosities. It contains 647,650 acres, 83 parishes, 8 bar.'s, 3 boroughs, returns 8 members to parliament; and gives title of earl to the family of *Fitzmaurice*. It is 53 miles from N. to S. and in the broadest part from E. W. 41, and lies within lat. 51 : 30 and 52 : 24 N. the lon. at mouth of *Kenmare river*, being 10 : 35 W. or 42 m. 20 s. difference of time with *London*. Its bar.'s are *Iraghticonnor*, *Clanmaurice*, *Truaghnamy*, *Corcaguinny*, *Magunihy*, *Glanerought*, *Dunkerron* and *Iveragh*; containing about 19,395 houses, and 107,000 inhabitants. It is the fourth co. as to extent in Ireland,

and the second in this prov. but in respect to inhabitants and culture doth not equal many smaller co.'s. In it there are two episcopal sees, which have been annexed to the bishoprick of *Limerick*, since the year 1663. viz. *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*. The see of *Ardfert* was antiently called the dioc. of *Kerry*, and its bishops were named bishops of *Kerry*. Few mountains in Ireland can vie with those in this co. for height; during the greater part of the year their sides are obscured by fogs, and it must be a very serene day when their tops appear. *Iron ore* is to be had in great plenty in most of the Southern bar.'s. The principal rivers are the *Black-water*, *Feal*, *Gale* and *Brick*, *Cashin*, *Mang*, *Lea*, *Flefk*, *Laune*, *Carrin*, *Farin*, *Inny* and *Roughy*, and the principal lake is *Killarney*. There are some good medicinal waters discovered in this co. particularly *Killarney water*, *Iveragh spa*, *Fell's-well*, *Dingle*, *Castlemain*, and *Tralee spas*, as also a saline spring at *Maheebeg*. Some rare and useful plants grow in *Kerry*, of which *Dr. Smyth* gives a particular account in his history of that county. Amongst the antient Irish and English families of this co. we find those of *Fitzgerald*, *M'Carty*, *M'Gillicuddy*, *O'Sullivan*, *O'Conor*, *Fitzmaurice*, *Desmond*, *Crosby*, *Blenerhasset*, *Denny*, *Trant* and *Brown*.

KERRY-CURRY, or *Kerrycurighy*, a bar. joined with *Kinallea*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KERRY-HEAD, a cape sit. in bar. *Clanmaurice*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 10 miles from *Ardfert*, between *Tralee bay* and the *Shannon mouth*. Here are found great quantities of *Amethysts*, commonly called *Kerry-stones*; they are of a chryselliform figure, and found adhering by their bases to stoney matter, crusting over the perpendicular fissures, in rocks of ferruginous stones. Their colours are various degrees of shades of purple: some approach to a violet, and others are of a pale rose colour. Some parts of different specimens of these gems, are often found as colourless as chrysal.

KERRY-POINT, a cape sit. in bar. *Ardes*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

KESH, a village sit. in bar. *Clonawly*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

KEY-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. *Boyle*, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KID, an island sit. in bar. *Erris*, near the coast of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KIERRIGIA, a district sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the antient proprietors of which were the *M'Costellos*.

KIERRIGIA-LUACRA, a district in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, that antiently belonged to the *Desmonds* and *O'Connors*.

KILABINY, sit. near *Ardfert*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLA-

KILABRAHAR, i. e. the church of the brotherhood: this place which stands between *Churchtown* and *Liscarol*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster, had formerly a monastery, now in ruins, but of what order is uncertain.

KILARD, sit. in bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe; otherwise called *Killard*; and gives title of baron to the family of *Arundel* now visc. Galway.

KILBALLYBOYNE, sit. near *Loop-head*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILBARON, sit. on the bay of Donegal, in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Raphoe. St. *Columb* founded a church here. *Barrind*, who flourished about the year 590, gave his name to this church, and was bishop of it.

KILBARRY, sit. in co. of the city of Waterford, prov. Munster; it is a curacy in dioc. of Waterford. A house was founded here in the 12th century for knights templars; and given afterwards to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Besides the grand priory of *Kilmainham* near Dublin, we find but 8 houses or preceptories of this order in Ireland; 3 of which, viz. *Kilbarry*, *Crook* and *Killure*, were in the co. Waterford. *Kilbarry* with its demesnes, were granted to *Thomas* earl of *Ormond*, in fee-farm, and assigned to *Thomas Wadding*.—Also the name of a feat, sit. 3 miles S. of *Macroom*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILBEGGAN, a borough, fair and post town, sit. in bar. Moyahel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin; it returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Lambert* family. It is seated on the river *Brosna*, over which there is a bridge; there was here a monastery founded in 1200, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was inhabited by monks from the Cistercian abbey of *Melfont*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond this village, are the ruins of *Moycashill* castle; an abbey at *Kilbeggan* was founded by St. *Becan*, son of *Murchade* of the blood royal of Munster, in a very early age. Fairs held here 16 June and 28 Oct. This place is a curacy in dioc. of Meath; lat. 53:18, lon. 7:57.

KILBEGS, or *Kilbeg*, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Lat. 53:46, lon. 7:20.—Also a place sit. 4 miles N. W. of *Naas*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: 'tis said the knts. Templars had a commandery here.

KILBERRY, sit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 35 miles from Dublin. It is now but a small village, tho' formerly a place of greater note; there was an abbey erected here in an early age, of the ruins of which there are still some remains to be seen; between 3 and 4 miles from this, are the ruins

of *Kildangan* castle. *Kilberry* is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.—Also a village sit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, which is a rectory in dioc. of Meath: it lies 4 miles N. of *Navan*, where a perpetual chantry of 2 priests or chaplains was formerly established in the church of *Kilberry*.

KILBIXY, sit. in bar. Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it was the chief seat of Sir *Geoffry Constantine*, one of the English settlers, temp. Hen. II. and of old, a town of great note, having (as 'tis said) had 12 burgeses in their scarlet gowns, a mayor and sovereign, with other suitable officers; however of all this state, the remains are now so small, that we may justly apply to it what *L. Florus* says of the Veii in Italy; *Laborat annalium fides, ut Veios fuisse credamus.* This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath: and here a castle was erected by *Hugh de Lacey* in 1192; and an hospital for lepers, which was called the leper house of St. *Brigid*.

KILBOLANE, a parish in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; here is a castle called *Kilbolane castle*, about 4 miles S. W. of *Broghill*; it belonged to the earls of *Desmond*, but is said to have been built soon after the coming over of *Strongbow* by the *Cogans*; it is now a good house and improvement: not far from it is the parish church of *Kilbolane*. It is a curacy in dioc. of Cloyne.

KILBOY, sit. near *Silvermines*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILBRENIN, now called *Straw-hall*, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it was an abbey founded in the 8th century, part of whose ruins are remaining on a rising ground.—Also a place of same name, where a monastery was founded, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILBRIDE, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, 42 miles from Dublin, a pleasant feat, lately occupied by *Arthur Raillie*, esq; deceased.—There is also a place of same name in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, &c. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Middlebird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Conna.—Also a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Dunboyne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar:

bar. Geshil; King's co. prov. Leinster. — Also the ruins of a church called *Kilbride church*, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within about 8 miles of the metropolis.

KILBRIDE-PASS, a village sit. in bar. Fartulagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin; near it are the ruins of a church, and 2 castles at different distances.

KILBRIDGE, sit. near *Gorey*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILBRIN, a parish church now in ruins, sit. near *Castle-Cor*, in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

KILBRITTON, a fair town in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster: the cantred of *Kilbritton* antiently belonged to the bar. of *Courceys* in this co. The castle was formerly a seat of the lords *Courcey*, and afterwards of *Mac Carty Reagh*: when standing it was a stately building, environed with a large bawn, fortified with 6 turrets on the walls; but it was some years ago taken down, and a handsome dwelling house erected in its stead: to this castle belongs a privilege of fairs and markets, granted by several patents; fairs held 22 Nov. This is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

KILBRONEY, sit. near *Rose-Treavor*, in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; where are the ruins of the old parish church. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dromore.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILCARN, sit. near *Navan*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILCAROON, sit. in bar. Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILCASH, a handsome seat of the *Butler* family, from thence called the *Butler's* of *Kilcash*, sit. in bar. Iffa, &c. co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, near a small village of same name, where fairs are held on 5 Aug. The latter is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore.

KILCHAIRPRE, sit. in the territory of *Tirfiachra*, which adjoins the river *May*, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; at which place a church was founded by *St. Carpreus* about the year 500.

KILCLARAN, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 31 May and 2 Dec.

KILCLEEHEEN, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, on the river *Suir*, opposite *Waterford*. Here a nunnery was founded in 1151 by *Dermot* son of *Murchard* king of Leinster: it was endowed by *John* earl of *Moreton*, lord of Ireland, and afterwards king of England, and by *David Fitzmilo*: the whole was granted to the corporation of *Waterford*, 20 Nov. 26th queen *Eliz.*

KILCLIEF, a castle with lands belonging to it, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; 'tis seated (as

into the bay of *Strangford*, in bar. Lecale: this castle and lands were an antient see, house and manor belonging to the bishops of *Down*, and is now a rectory in dioc. of *Down*: it was there that *John Celey*, bishop of that see, publicly cohabited with *Lettice Thombe* a married woman, for which scandal, *Swain*, archbishop of *Armagh*, had him served with a monitory process in his castle of *Kilclief*. There was a chamber in the castle called the *Hawk's chamber*, where 'tis said the bishop's falconer and hawks were kept; yet possibly this tradition may have been taken up from the figure of a fowl resembling a hawk, carved on a stone chimney piece, in a room on the second floor, on which also is cut in bas-relief a cross patec; the castle has been preserved, but covered with thatch; it is a large building, and the first floor of it vaulted; has two front wings, in one of which is a stair-case, and in the other a stack of closets; the lands surrounding the castle are a fine demesne, and some of the best land in the bar. on which there is a water mill. An hospital for lepers was founded here under the patronage of *St. Peter*; there was also an abbey for regular canons, over which *St. Eugene* and *St. Niall* presided.

KILCLOGHAN, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster: here a preceptory for *Knts. Templars* was founded by *O'More*; a lease of which was granted 30th queen *Eliz.* to *fir Henry Harrington*, *knt.*

KILCOCK, a fair and post town sit. in bar. Ikcath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 14 miles from Dublin, sit. on a branch of the river *Liffey*; fairs held 25 Mar. 11 May, Aug. and 29 Sept. This place stands on the great road from *Mullingar* to *Longford*: an antient monastery was erected here, dedicated to *St. Colcha*, who was honoured here annually on 6 June.

KILCOE, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; an inconsiderable village, but it is a vicarage in dioc. of *Ross*.—Also a rectory in dioc. of *Down*, sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

KILCOGNY, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; fairs held 25 May and 3 Aug.

KILCOLEMAN, a ruined castle of the earls of *Desmond*, 2 miles N. W. of *Doneraile*, in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munster; celebrated for having been the residence of the immortal *Spencer*, where he composed his excellent poem called "*the Fairy Queen*:" the castle is now almost level with the ground, and was sit. on the N. side of a fine lake, in the midst of a vast plain, terminated to the E. by the co. *Waterford* mountains, *Ballyhoura*-hills to the N. (or as *Spencer* terms them, the *mountains of Male*) *Nagle* mountains to the S. and *Kerry mountains*

mountains to the W. It commanded a view of above half the breadth of Ireland, and must have been, when the adjacent uplands were wooded, a most pleasant and romantic situation; from whence no doubt, *Spencer* drew several parts of the scenery of his poem. Here is a parish of this name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. — Also a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinster. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clannorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. — Also a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Costello, in same co. and prov. — Also a curacy in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILCOLGAN, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh. Here was an abbey, over which *St. Colgan* was abbot in 580. There was also another abbey of same name in this co. founded by *St. Columb-Kill*. — Also a place in King's co. prov. Leinster, where another abbey was founded by *St. Colgan* before mentioned.

KILCOMKAY, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILCOMMON, sit. near *Birr*, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILOMODOW-HILL, sit. near *Aughrim*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught: at this place was fought the famous battle of *Aughrim*, on 12 July, 1691, between the English and Irish forces, in which *St. Ruth* who commanded the latter, lost his life, and the former obtained a complete victory.

KILCONERY, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILOUNNEL, a bar. with a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 7½ miles from Dublin; here are the magnificent ruins of an antient abbey; this place is a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert. Fair days 9 May 4 Aug. and 13 Nov. A monastery for Franciscan friars was founded here in 1400, by *Wm. O'Kelly*. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILCONWAY, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulst.

KILCOO, a village sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Down.

KILCOOL, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 16 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church and a small inn: between Kilcool and the sea, is the celebrated salt marsh of *Cooldrofs*, remarkably efficacious in curing surfeited horses. Kilcool is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and holds fairs on Whit. Mond. and 4 Sept.

KILCOOLY, a fair town in bar. Stewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 6 April and 10 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cashel. *Donagh Carbragh O'Brien* founded an abbey here for Cistercian monks about the year 1200. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, where an abbey was founded by *St. Olchan*. — Also a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. — Also a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILCOONAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILCORBAN, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 18 Sept. Here are the ruins of a chapel, now under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, but originally dedicated to *St. Corban*, who died in 732. *Thomas Burgh*, bishop of Clonfert, in 1446 granted this chapel with some land adjoining thereto, to the friars of the third order of *St. Dominick*, at the earnest request of *John Fitz Rery* vicar general of that order, and his brethren. This donation was confirmed by the bull of pope Eugene IVth. dated 15 March 1446. The statue of the Virgin Mary, which was worshipped in that chapel, is still preserved by the family of the *Burghs* of *Pallais*, and many miracles used to be ascribed to it.

KILCORKEY, a fair town in bar. Ballintobar, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 17 March, 1 Thursd. May, 3 Aug. and 29 Sept. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin.

KILCOURSEY, see *Killcoursey*.

KILCOW, a seat near *Castle island*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILCREA, a large tract in the co. Cork, prov. Munster, formerly Bog-land, but now much reclaimed and improved, it was once the estate of the earl of *Clancarty*; — also the name of a castle in the parish of *Killonane* in said co. it is a strong building, having an excellent stair-case of a dark marble, from bottom to top, about 70 feet high: it stands a little S. of the river *Bride*; the Barbicans platforms and ditch still remain. Near this castle are some quarries of a fine cloudy grey marble, which takes a good polish; about 2 fields E. of this castle, are the ruins of the abbey of *Kilcrea*, founded by *Cormac*, surnamed *Laidar*, lord *Muskerri*, for *Franciscans*; he also built the before-mentioned castle, and was buried in this abbey 1494; it was dedicated to *St. Bridget*, and began (according to *Ware*) in 1465, but the *Ulster annals* place it in 1478; the number of bones and human skulls strewed about

about this place, shew it to have been once a very great cemetery; a great part of this building still remains, amongst which is the nave and choir of the church; on the S. side of the former, is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns thicker than those of the *Tuscan* order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross ayle; in the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords *Clancarty* being here interred, as were the *Barrets*, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile; the steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and the choir, it is still entire, and supported by gothic arches; from the gateway of this abbey to the road, there are high banks on either side, formed entirely of human bones and skulls, cemented together with moss; at the end of a lane leading to this ruin, stands a large wooden cross, which has remained there ever since the demolition of the abbey; and this entrance to the abbey, is by an avenue of venerable oak.

KILCREGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, about 3 miles E. of *Castlemartyr*, co. Cork, prov. Munster; in it are 2 antient monuments. That on the S. side of the altar, has the following inscription. "*Hic jacet corpus Roberti Tynte Militis Aurati, hujus provincie Regis conciliis, Filii Edmund Tynte de Wrexhall comitatu somersetensi in Anglia Armigeri, qui honorem suum gladio acquisivit. Hanc Ecclesiam atque monumentum fieri fecit, Dei Omnipotentis Providentia. An. Dom. 1663.*"

KILCRENTA, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, it is called also the *nunnery of the chaste wood*: it was founded about the year 1200 by *Cathal O'Conor Crouderg*, for nuns of the Benedictine order.

KILCRIST, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin; about 2 miles beyond which are the ruins of a church.

KILCROHAN, a large parish, being a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; reaching from a river called *Blackwater* in this co. to the bay of Ballinakeligs, being about 14 Irish miles in length, and 5 or 6 miles up the country towards the mountains. In this parish about a mile from the church, is a curious hermitage or cell, hewn out of the solid rock, sit. on the top of a hill, by some antiquarians said to have been the residence of St. *Kieran*, when he composed his rule for monks. It is sometimes written *Kilcraghan*. At Aghamore towards the Western extremity of this parish are the remains of a small abbey for canons regular of St. Augustin, which was founded by the monks of St. *Finbar* in the 7th century.

There is also in this parish at *Cahirdonel*, a circular fortification of large stones, 7 feet high, said to be the work of the Danes.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILCULLEN, a bar. having a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; 'tis a fair and post town, 21 miles from Dublin. Here is a pretty church, on a hill, with a round tower, about half its original height. This town gave title of baron to a branch of the *Eustace* family, and tho' mean and low, was formerly very large, and surrounded by a wall; for you enter thro' an arch at the turn-pike. A monastery was founded here in a very early age. St. *Iserin* was bishop of it, who died in 469. The town and abbey were plundered in the years 936, 944 and 1037. A bridge was built over the river *Liffey* about a mile to the N. W. of the town, in 1319, by *Maurice Jakis*, canon of the church of Kildare; where another town soon after sprang up, called *Kilcullen-bridge*, and from that time we may date the fall of *old Kilcullen*. A little beyond the 23d mile stone, in a field on the left, is an antient obelisk of a single rude stone, sit. on a rising ground. A mile beyond *old Kilcullen* is *Castletish*, the seat of *Curtis Crofton*, esq. Fairs held 2 Feb. 25 March, 11 and 22 June, 8 Sept. 2 Oct. and 8 Dec. Kilcullen is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

KILCULLEN-BRIDGE, see *Kilcullen*.

KILCUMIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killalla, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. (Dr. *Beaufort*) According to Mr. *Scallè*, it is sit. in bar. *Erris*.

KILCUMMER, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 21 Apr. July, Sept. and Dec.

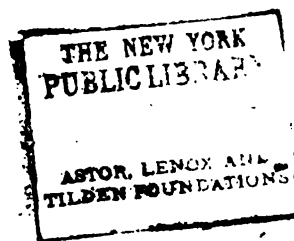
KILCUMMIN, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinster; fairs held 4 May, 5 July and 18 Oct. Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster: it lies 13½ miles from Thurles. Here a priory was founded by Philip of Worcester, who was chief governor of Ireland, A. D. 1184, which he dedicated to St. *Philip*, St. *James* and St. *Cumin*; he filled it with benedictine monks from the abbey of *Glaßonbury* in Somersetshire, and appointed *James*, one of the brethren, to be the first prior.

KILCUMMINE-BAY, sit. near Beerhaven, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILDALKEY, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILDALTON, the antient name of *Bessborough*, the superb seat of the earl of *Bessborough*, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. This place was forfeited in the rebellion

lion



Apr. 1794

Pl. 1.

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Chapman's engr.

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Kildare

lion of 1641, and granted to sir John Ponfoby, an officer in the parliament army, the direct ancestor of the present noble proprietor.

KILDANGOON, a fair town in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 May, 20 July and 29 Sept. It is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare: here are the remains of an ancient castle.

KILDARE-COUNTY, sit. in the prov. Leinster, it is bounded by E. Meath on the N. by Dublin and Wicklow on the E. by Carlow on the S. and by W. Meath and King's and Queen's co. on the W. It is a fine arable country, well watered by the *Barrow*, *Liffey*, and other rivers, and well inhabited and cultivated, containing 236,750 acres, 113 parishes, 10 bar.'s, 4 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament. It is about 32 miles from N. to S. and 21 from E. to W. chief town *Kildare*, and gives title of earl to the noble family of *Fitzgerald*. Its bar.'s are Carbery or Carbury, Ikeath and Oughteraney, Claine, Salt, Naas, Great Connell, Ophaly, Kilcullen, Narragh and Rheban, Kilkea and Moon, number of houses about 11,205, and inhabitants about 56,000. It was antiently called *Chille-dair*, i. e. (according to some) the wood of oaks, from a large forest which comprehended the middle part of this co. in the centre of this wood was a large plain, sacred to heathen superstition, and at present called the *Curragh of Kildare*; at the extremity of this plain, about the commencement of the 6th century, St. *Brigid* one of the heathen vestals, on her conversion to the christian faith, founded with the assistance of St. *Conlath*, a church and monastery near which after the manner of the Pagans, St. *Brigid* kept the sacred fire in a cell, the ruins of which are still visible. The principal antient families of this co. are the *Fitzgeralds*, *Eustaces*, *Allens* and *Wogans*.

KILDARE town, a borough, post and fair town, being the principal town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, sit. in bar. Ophaly, 24 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53: 8, lon. 7: 24. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the duke of *Leinster*. The church of Kildare is said to have been founded by St. *Conlath*, in the latter end of the 5th or beginning of the 6th century: it seems to have been one of the primitive churches of Ireland, and what is termed a mother church, numbers of which were deemed in subsequent periods, bishopricks, tho' few, prior to the 10th century, were other than convents of regular canons, who resided in or near their churches with their families and pupils or disciples, where they instructed youth in the principles of learning and religion. Under this circumstance Kildare was one of the antient schools or academies of Ireland,

during the middle ages. Of the original church and city of Kildare, there are at present no remains; both the church and other buildings being frequently plundered and destroyed by the Danes. This church however was very early erected into a cathedral, with episcopal jurisdiction, which dignity it retains to this day; and to it is annexed the deanery of *Christ's-church* in Dublin. This see is rated in the king's books at 52l. 3s. 6d. but is worth 2,600l. per ann. The cathedral now serves for the parish church, which is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare; near it is a round tower in good preservation; it is 130 feet in height, built of white granite, to about 12 feet above the ground, and the rest of common blue stone; the door is 14 feet from the foundation: the pedestal of an old cross is to be seen here, and the upper part of a cross lies near it on the ground. According to some accounts St. *Brigid*, an illegitimate daughter of an Irish chieftain, was the original founder of the church and convent of Kildare about the year 484, which afterwards came into the possession of the regular canons of St. *Augustin*. 'Tis said St. *Brigid* died 1 Feb. 523, and was here interred, but that her remains were afterwards removed to the cathedral church of *Down*. From other authorities it appears that St. *Brigid* was not a native of Ireland, but of *Nerica* in Sweden; that neither she or her nuns were known before the year 1360; that their rule was nearly the same as that of St. *Augustin*, and both nuns and monks resided in the same monastery, that is, in one part the women, and in the other the men, and both under the government of the abbess, and her suffragan the abbot; so that we should conclude from hence, that all early accounts of *Brigidines* in Ireland are unfounded. It seems likewise that the regular order of St. *Augustin*, was not founded before 1139 by pope *Innocent III*. The church however of Kildare, and its school flourished for some years; but about the year 770, the town and abbey were unfortunately destroyed by fire. It was however soon rebuilt, and nearly regained its pristine splendour. In the year 638 *Aod Dubh* or *Black Hugh*, king of *Leinster*, abdicated his throne, and took on him (it is said) the *Augustinian* habit in this abbey; he was afterwards chosen abbot and bishop of Kildare, and died on the 10th May. In 756, *Eiglitigin* the abbot, who was also bishop of Kildare, was killed by a priest, as he was celebrating mass at the altar of St. *Brigid*; since which time no priest whatsoever was allowed to celebrate mass in that church in the presence of a bishop. In 830, *Ceallach M Brann*, an Irish chieftain of the Eastern parts of the co. Kildare, plundered both the town and abbey, during

ring which a number of the clergy were slain : about 5 years after, Farannan, abbot of Armagh, attended by a number of his clergy, visited this place, probably to repair and re-establish the monastery, but was seized by *Fethleimid*, son of *Crinthan*, and made captive. In 836, the Danes burnt the town and monastery of Kildare, and are said to have carried away the shrine of *St. Conlath*. In 843, the Danes made another attack on Kildare, and slew *Cu-dinasgh* the prior with several others. So attached were the clergy or monks to their antient dwellings, that they constantly repaired them, and suffered the same depredations from these plunderers in 882 ; when *M'Duff Davorean* with his family, and 280 of the clergy and students were carried into captivity. In 887, 889, 895 and 920 the Danes also plundered this town. In 907, *Cormac* the king and archbishop of Cashel, gave his horse, one ounce of gold, and an embroidered vestment to this abbey ; but which with other rich articles, were taken by the Danes of Dublin and Waterford in 924, 926 and 927. In 962, the town was almost entirely destroyed by the Danes, and the greater part of the inhabitants captured. Notwithstanding these frequent losses, the collegiate school of Kildare still continued, and professors constantly resided here. The number of people who frequented this seat of learning, made it constantly an object to the Danish plunderers, for in 965, 992, 998 and 1012 they plundered this town, and in the last mentioned year destroyed it by fire ; and in 1016 the Danes of Dublin, under the command of *Sitric Mac Amhlaf*, laid waste the town. The buildings, which after the frequent depredations were rebuilt, consisted of wattled cottages, and were therefore easily destroyed either by premeditated or accidental fire. Whence in 1018 the whole town except one house was destroyed by lightning : it was also destroyed by fire in 1038, 1040, 1071, 1098 and 1099. During these periods flourished the professors or teachers *Cosgrach*, *Diermit O'Lachan*, *M'Dongal*, and several others. In 1096 a council was held in Ireland by *Moriertach O'Brien*, amongst other subjects to consider of the repair of churches, when it is probable the church of Kildare was erected of stone. In 1143 and 1155 the town and all its edifices were destroyed by fire. In 1220, *Hen. de Loundres*, archbishop of Dublin, extinguished the fire called inextinguishable, which was kept here for superstitious purposes, in a small cell or house near the church, 20 feet square, some ruins of which are still visible, and called the *fire house*. This fire was however relighted, and continued to burn 'till the total suppression of monasteries. Soon after the arrival of the English, the town and

church came into their possession, and a castle was erected for the security thereof by the *de Vescies*, to whom the town and district were granted. In 1229, the cathedral, if not rebuilt, was repaired and beautified at great expence by the bishop, *Ralph de Bristol*. In 1260, *William de Vescy*, then earl of Kildare, began a monastery for friars of the Franciscan order on the S. side of the town, but it was completed by *Gerald Fitz-Maurice*, lord Offaly, in 1271, the ruins of which are still visible. About the year 1291, *John Fitz-Thomas*, lord Offaly, having a quarrel with *William de Vescy* earl of Kildare and lord justice of Ireland, when *de Vescy* refused to decide the contest by single combat, according to the custom of the times, the king granted the town and manor of Kildare, with most of the *de Vescy's* other property to the said lord Offaly, who became the first earl of Kildare of the *Geraldines* in 1316. In 1294 *Calbhack O'Connor* having taken arms against the English, took the castle of Kildare, and burnt the rolls and tallies belonging to the manor, and wasted the adjacent country, but was defeated in 1307 by the lord Offaly, and obliged to return to *Hy Falia*, his own district in the King's co. In 1309 a parliament was held in this town, but we have no account of the business transacted by it. About the year 1486, bishop *Lane* founded a college in the co. of Kildare, in which the Dean and Chapter might live in a collegiate manner, but of which there are now no remains. *David O'Boze*, who was born in this town, celebrated for his sound erudition, and in the highest estimation at Oxford and Treves, having written many learned works, flourished about the year 1320, and died in the Carmelite monastery founded here by *Wm. de Vescy* in 1290. The ruins of this Carmelite monastery or White friars, are seen a little to the W. of the present town, but of no great extent, and was granted at the dissolution to *Anth. Deeringe*, in 1585. In the reign of queen Eliz. this town suffered severely ; bishop *Daly* was three times turned out of his house almost naked, and plunder'd by the rebels ; so that in 1600, all the houses were in ruins, and without a single inhabitant. This with the almost total alienation of the church lands, by the bishops *Craik* and *Pilsworth*, from 1560 to 1604, prevented the town of Kildare from rising again to distinction. In 1643 a garrison was established in the castle by the earl of *Castlehaven*, which in some measure re-assembled the inhabitants, but the cathedral which had gone much to decay in the time of Hen. VIII. and was repaired by bishop *Lane*, was nearly destroyed in 1641, and the steeple beat down by cannon. In 1647 colonel *Jones* took the town

town upon quarter, but it was soon after retaken by the Irish, who held it 'till the beginning of June 1649, when it was repossessed by the lord lieutenant. The present town which seems to be sit. Eastward of the antient, stands boldly on a rising ground, and consists of the church, part of the castle still inhabited, the co. infirmary, the parish school adjoining the church, a roman catholic chapel, a market house; and about 180 houses, most of which however are wretched cabbins. In the reign of *James the 1st* it was instituted a borough, governed by a sovereign, recorder, and two portreeves. Here are no manufactures, except a small one of felt-hats, and the general scarcity of water must in a great measure prevent any being established. It has four fairs yearly, held on 12 Feb. 26 April, 12 May and 19 Sept. There appeared here a subject of natural history worthy of notice, which came to the possession of Mr. *Daniel Bagot*, surgeon of the co. infirmary. It was taken from the head of a woman some years since, and in every respect resembles a ram's horn, containing several volutes, forming a scroll about 2 inches diameter. There were two growing on the same head, but this was the largest and most perfect.

KILDAVAN, or *Kildavin*, a small village sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILDIMMA, sit. near *Adaire*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; a monastery was founded here by one *Dimma* a priest, before the arrival of St. Patrick in Munster; and at this day retains its antient name.

KILDORERY, a fair town in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 107 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of *Ballynamana* castle. Fairs held 1 May, 27 June, 3 Sept. and 27 Nov. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

KILDROGHILL, a fair town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; fairs held last Tuesd. in April, 8 Sept. and 7 Nov.

KILDYSART, a fair town in bar. Clanderlogh, co. Clare, prov. Munster, 122 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of *Kildysart* castle. Fairs held 22 May and 27 Aug. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Killala; it is otherwise written *Kildisart*.

KILBBANE, sit. in bar. *Ballyadams*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, about 4 miles S. W. of Athy. St. *Abban* built a sumptuous monastery here, about A. D. 650; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin. (*Archd. Monast.*) According to Dr. *Beaufort's* memoir, it is in bar. *Sicwargy*.

KILEDELLIG, sit. in bar. upper Offory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, 2 miles S. W. of Aghaboe. Here a monastery was founded, which afterwards became a parish church, but is gone to ruin. St. *Guaman* of Kiledellig died A. D. 721.

KILEMLY, or *Killemlagh*, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster: it has some very good land near the church, which is in ruins, and was dedicated to St. *Finian*. It stands at the bottom of a long bay formed by *Puffin-island* to the N. and by *Bolus-head* to the S. in which there is generally a prodigious rolling sea, from the great Western ocean; it hath only one small creek towards the North part, where a boat can possibly land. From this bay, the islands of *Skeligs* range in a direct line, W. S. W.

KILENHA, sit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILEVALLY, a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 12 June and 23 Oct.

KILFADOW, sit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILFANE, a rectory in dioc. of Offory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster: it lies about 7 miles from Kilkenny. Here St. *Fian* erected an abbey.

KILFARGUS, sit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, and otherwise called *Kilfergus*.

KILFEARMAGH, see *Killfermagh*.

KILFENORA, a village sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster, 125 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in the dioc. of same name, Kilfenora having been established as a bishoprick about the 12th century: it was united to *Killaloe* in 1752. This bishoprick extends only 18 miles by 9, and is confined to the bar's of Burrin and Corcomroe. It is otherwise called *Tenabore*. The cathedral is very antient but in good repair; the nave is full of old family ornaments, and in the choir is that of St. *Fechnan*, its original founder, having the effigies of the St. carved at full length. Here are also seven crosses, each of which is formed of a single stone, and ornamented with very antient sculpture. The annals of Munster tell us that *Murogh O'Brien* burnt the abbey of Kilfenora, and slew many people therein, A. D. 1055. Fairs held here Wednesd. before Whit. Sund. and 9 Oct. Lat. 52: 45 N. lon. 9: 10 W.

KILFENY, sit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILFENY-COMMON, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; where fairs are held on 15 May, 14 July, 12 Sept. and 22 Dec.

KILFER-

KILFERGUS, see *Kilsfargus*.

KILFIACLE, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 10 July.

KILFIN, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 138 miles from Dublin. Within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of which are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 11 and 12 May, 7 and 8 July, Oct. and 5 Nov.

KILFINANE, a fair town in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; where there is a charter school for 20 children: it was built at the expence of *Robert Oliver*, esq; fairs held 19 May, 9 Aug. and 25 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.—Also a place in bar. Corragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; where an abbey was founded by St. *Finan*, but it was only of short duration.

KILFREE, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, fit. in bar. Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. Connau.

KILGARVAN, fit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 162 miles from Dublin. This is a small mean place, in a very mountainous country; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferf. The river *Raughy* hath its rise in this parish, and runs into that of *Kenmare*, which is the best land in the bar. one side of the vale thro' which this river glides being a fine lime-stone soil, and well improved and planted.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, fit. in bar. Great-island, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, fit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 26 Aug.—Likewise a place near *Burris-o-kean*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILGLASSAN, fit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; 102 miles from Dublin. Within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a castle; near it is *Cloghan castle* and *Turin castle*, two good seats: also the ruins of *Cary castle*, and of an old church.

KILGLASSE, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, fit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, fit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILGOBBIN, a small village fit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 4 miles beyond *Miltown*, and 6 from Dublin. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and lies in the direct road to *Powercourt*, from which it is distant about 4 miles. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle and church.

KILGOBNET, a parish and fair town in bar. Decies without, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; fairs held 22 Feb. 3 May, 11 Nov. and 27 Dec. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore.

KILGOLA, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov.

Ulster; fairs held 17 Jan. March, 26 Apr. and Nov.

KILGOLBAN-CASTLE, sit. near *Bandon*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILGORMAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, fit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. St. *Mogorman* nephew of St. Patrick, was bishop of this place, but it is now only parochial.

KILGOWEN, sit. on the road to *Timolin*, near *Kilcullen*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here is an antient pillar stone, or monument, which stands upon a hill, and is about 9 feet above the ground, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, it slopes considerably, and on the S. side has a rude mark of a cross in creux. These species of antient monuments so frequently discovered in all the Northern nations of Europe, were denominated in Irish *Gobhian* or *Gobhain* pronounced *Gowen*, and with the tumuli, cromlechs, &c. were the sepulchres of the chiefs and heroes of former times. On the introduction of the christian religion, the missionaries observing the attachment the people had to their old sepulchres and antient fanes, preached and propagated the principles and tenets of christianity at those places; on the tumuli, raths, &c. they erected stone and wooden crosses, and the pillar stones were converted into crosses by cutting on them the figure in creux. At these crosses, baptism and most other rites of the christian religion were made, and from hence they promulgated the truths of the gospel.

KILHILL, fit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 6 miles E. of *Naas*. A commandery for knts. hospitalers was founded here by *Maurice Fitzgerald* in the 13th century. At the suppression of monasteries this commandery was granted to *John Allen*.

KILKEA, a bar. fit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; it is joined to *Moon*, and commonly called the bar. of *Kilkea and Moon*: it has a village in it of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

KILKEADY, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, fit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, fit. in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick. prov. Munster.

KILKEARY, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, fit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILKEEL, a village fit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Down, and distant 65 miles from Dublin.

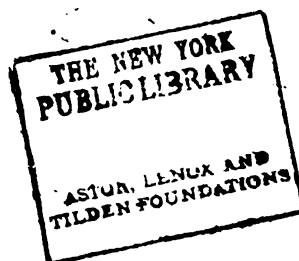
KILKELLY, a village fit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 2 miles from which is a very beautiful glen, at the bottom of which runs a rivulet, the declivity on each side being ornamented with different trees and ever-greens.



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ever-greens. About the middle of it, there is an echo which repeats a sound 7 times, loudly and distinctly.—Also a place sit. near *Virginia*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KILKENNY county, sit. in prov. Leinster, bounded by the Queen's co. on the N. Wexford on the E. Waterford on the S. and Tipperary on the W. The soil is rich and fertile, being proper for tillage; it produces plenty of corn, wool, coal and marble; and the country abounds with fine plantations, and is from the purity of the air esteemed extremely healthful. It contains 300,350 acres, 127 parishes, 9 bar.'s, exclusive of the co. of the city of Kilkenny, and the liberties of the town of *Callen*, 7 boroughs, and returns 16 members to parliament; it is about 35 miles from N. to S. and 19 from E. to W. and contains about 100,000 inhabitants; chief town *Kilkenny*. Its bar.'s are, Fassarhinning, Galloway, Crannagh, Gowran, Shellillogher, Kells, Knocktopher, Iverk and Ida, Igrin and Ibercon. Gilbert Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, marrying *Isabella*, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of William earl Marshal, received as her dowry the co. of Kilkenny. Amongst the most ancient families of this co. we find that of the *Butlers*.

KILKENNY town, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, on the river *Nore*, 57 miles S. W. of Dublin; it is a post town, and one of the most elegant cities in the kingdom, and the seat of the bishops of *Offory*; lat. 53 : 24, lon. 8 : 18. It is governed by a mayor, recorder and aldermen. It comprizes two towns, viz. *Kilkenny* so called, and *Irish-town*, each of which sends two members to parliament, and together are computed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants. This city was once of great consequence, as may be seen by the venerable ruins yet remaining of churches, monasteries and abbeys, which even now in their dilapidated state exhibit such specimens of exquisite taste in architecture, as may vie with any modern improvements; the remains of its gates, towers and walls, shew it to have been a place of great strength; here too at different times parliaments were held, in which some remarkable statutes were passed; it has 2 churches, and several catholic chapels; barracks for a troop of horse, and 4 companies of foot; a noble castle belonging to the *Butler* family; and a celebrated free school or college, lately rebuilt on a large scale: it was founded by Pierce or Peter Butler earl of Ormond and Offory, and by his wife the countess of Ormond, the lady Margaret Fitzgerald, sister to Gerald then earl of Kildare. This town is said to have taken its name from a holy and learned abbot called *Kanicus*, who Holinshed

tells us was born in the co. Kilkenny, and in his infancy suckled with the milk of a cow, tho' others say he was a native of Connaught. A market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs on 5 and 28 March, Thursd. after Trin. Sunday, 17 Aug. 12 Sept. 11 Oct. and 9 Nov. a charter school was opened here in 1745 for 40 boys; to which the Rev. Dr. *Moffom* late dean of Offory, bequeathed 50*l.* Mrs. *Scaak* bequeathed 10*l.* and Mr. *Rich. Dean* 50*l.* the interest of all which sums is appropriated to the use of the school; which is likewise endowed by the corporation of Kilkenny with 20 acres of good land, and an annuity of 30*l.* for ever. *Irish-town* is more properly called the borough of St. *Kanicus* or *Canice*, vulgarly *Kenny*; the patronage of which is in the bishop of *Offory*. The cathedral stands in a sequestered situation, is a venerable gothic stile, built above 500 years; close to it is one of those remarkable round towers, which have so much engaged the attention of travellers: the bishop's palace is a handsome building, and communicates by a covered passage with the church. The castle was first built in 1195, on the site of one destroyed by the Irish in 1173, the situation in a military view was most eligible; the ground was originally a conoid, the elliptical side abrupt and precipitous, with the river running rapidly at its base; there the natural rampart was faced with a wall of solid masonry, 40 feet high, the other parts were defended by bastions, courtins, towers and outworks, and on the summit the castle was erected. This place, as it now stands, was built by the ancestors of the dukes of Ormond, and is now in possession of their descendant the present earl of Ormond; the tholiel and market-house are both good buildings; over the latter are a suit of rooms, in which during the winter, and at races and assizes times, assemblies are held. There are two very fine bridges of cut marble over the *Nore*; *John's bridge* particularly is light and elegant. Here are the ruins of three old monasteries, called St. *John's*, St. *Francis's* and the *Black-abbey*, all said to have been erected by the *Mareschals*, earls of Pembroke: belonging to the latter, are the remains of several old monuments, almost buried in the ruins; the court of St. *Francis-abbey* is converted into the horse-barrack, and that of St. *John's* into a foot barrack. In the year 1400 *Robert Talbot* inclosed with walls the better part of the town; this gentleman died in 1415. In the choir of the friars preachers, was buried *Wm. Marshal* earl Pembroke, who died 12th April 1234; he was intombed with his brother, over whom was placed this epitaph; "*Hic comes est positus Richardus vulnere fessus, Cujus*

Lub fossa Kilkenia continet ossa." The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarse woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and considerable quantities of starch; in the neighbourhood also, are made very beautiful chimney pieces of that species of stone called *Kilkenny marble*; they are cut and polished by water, a mill for that purpose (the only one of its kind perhaps in Europe) being invented by the late Mr. Colles. The *Kilkenny coal-pits* are within 9 miles of the town; they yield a coal possessing many peculiar properties; it is of a bright black, very hard, burns freely, and is found to be admirably adapted for malting, and various purposes of manufacture. This city came by marriage into the ancient family of *Le Despencer*. It was incorporated by charter from king James Ist in 1609. On 23 March 1650, *Cromwell* came before it, and summoned it to surrender, but sir *Walter Butler* as absolutely refused, in consequence of which in a few days it was obliged to capitulate. Sir *Walter Butler* and the officers when they marched out, were complimented by *Cromwell*, who said they were gallant fellows, and that he should have gone without the town had it not been for the treachery of the town's men. The *market-cross* of Kilkenny continued an ornament to the city until 1771, when it was taken down; the date on it was MCCC. Sir *J. Ware* mentions bishop Cantwell's rebuilding the great bridge of Kilkenny, thrown down by an inundation about the year 1447. It appears also that St. *John's* bridge fell down by a great flood in 1564; and on 2 Oct. 1763, by another like circumstance, *Green's bridge* near the cathedral fell, but happily no lives were lost by this latter accident. The borough of St. *Canice* or *Irish-town* always enjoyed very ancient prescriptive rights. A close roll of 5th Edw. III^d A. D. 1376, forbids the magistrates of *Kilkenny* to obstruct the sale of victuals in the market of *Irish-town*, or within the cross, under the pretence of custom for murage: and least the ample grants made to Kilkenny might be interpreted so as to include *Irish-town*, the corporation of the latter secured their ancient rights by letters patent 15th Edw. IVth A. D. 1474. These renew their former privileges, and appoint a *portrieve* to be chosen every 21 Sept. and sworn into office on the 11 Oct. The portrieve's prison was at *Troy-gate*. Whenever the mayor of Kilkenny came within *Water-gate*, he dropt down the point of the city sword, to shew he claimed no pre-eminence within the borough. A castle was erected in this town by *Ranulph* earl of Chester. In 1793 the Rt. Hon. *Edm. Butler* was created earl of Kilkenny.—*Kilkenny* is also the name of a rectory in dioc.

of Kilsenora, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILKENNY-WEST, a bar. having a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; 'tis so called to distinguish it from the city of that name in co. Kilkenny. It lies about 5 miles from *Athlone*. Here are to be seen some ruins of an abbey or monastery that belonged to the Knts. Templars. An abbey was founded here in a very early age, the abbot of which (St. *Scainnail*) died in 773. A priory or hospital was afterwards erected in this town for *Cross-bearers* (as sir *J. Ware* thinks) or crouched friars, dedicated to St. *John the Baptist*. Some writers erroneously attribute the foundation to the family of *Tyrrel*; but from the best authority it seems that friar *Thomas*, a priest, and grandson of sir *Thomas Dillon*, who came into Ireland in 1185, was the founder of this house. There was a holy well in this town, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*.

KILKERRAN, a bay sit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILKERRANMORE, sit. in bar. Ibanne, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ross.

KILKERRIL, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILKERRIN, sit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 83 miles from Dublin; about 3 miles from which are the ruins of a castle and some other buildings. At *Kilkerrin house* is a fresh water lake of 52 acres extent, stored with fish; *Kilkerrin* is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

KILKERRY, see *Kilkeary*.

KILKEVAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Ballintobar, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a village sit. in bar. Shillela, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILKILVERY, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILKYRAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILL, sit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 5 miles from the metropolis; not far from which are the ruins of an old church; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 12 miles from Dublin, having a parish church belonging to it.—Also a seat in the King's co. prov. Leinster, belonging to John Clarke, esq; distant 2½ miles from *Rathangan*, and about 31 miles from Dublin.

KILLA-

KILLACALRA, sit. in bar. Ibercon, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLACHAD, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. An abbey was founded here by St. *Tigernach*, (but not the saint of *Clunes*.)

KILLACHILL, sit. near Roscrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLACOUNTY, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 5 Aug.

KILLADOON, the seat of lord *Leitrim*, sit. about 1 mile beyond *Celbridge*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

KILLADREENY, a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILLAFAIN, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLAFONA, sit. near Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

KILLAG, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLAGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulst.

KILLAGH or *Killagha*, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; in which are the ruins of the abbey of *Killagh*, near the church. It was of the order of canons regular, and called the priory of St. *Mary*, founded by *Geoffry de Mauriscis* in the reign of king Henry III. The walls of the church are of a great length and very strong, these with a noble window of gothic architecture at the E. end still remain entire. They are built of lime-stone, or rather of a dark marble, as are some other curious window frames, that have hitherto resisted the injuries of time. The manner of building, beside the materials, bespoke this structure to be much more modern, than the foundation of the abbey. This house had very large possessions in several parts of this country: the adjacent lands are a rich lime-stone soil, and good pasture ground, sit. on the side of the river *Mang*: considerable quantities of wild hops grow near the abbey, which were probably planted here by the monks. The possessions and site of this religious house, were on the dissolution of abbeys, granted to capt. *Thomas Spring*, with the patronage of all the parishes belonging thereto, which he forfeited after the wars of 1641. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLAGHA or *Killaha*, see *Killagh*.

KILLAGHIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ardferf, sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLAGHINTOBBE, sit. in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLAGHTAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferf, sit. in bar. Clonmacowen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLAGHTEE, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

KILLAGHY, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. St. *Sinchell* the elder, who died 26 Mar. 548, aged 130, was buried in this abbey. It is now destroyed; and at present Killaghy is an appropriate rectory. (*Arch. Monast.*)

KILLAHA or *Killagha*, see *Killagh*.

KILLAHALLIEHAN, sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLAHINY, a curacy in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLAHURLER, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

KILLAHY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. — Also a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Balliboy, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLALIATHAN. There are 2 vicarages of this name in dioc. of Limerick, 1 sit. in bar. Poblebrien and the other in bar. Conello, both in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLALA, a market, fair and post town, in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 127 miles N. W. of Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of same name. Here is one of the anti-ent round towers, and the bishop's house. This see is united to that of *Achonry* in the same co. It was founded about the same time as Elphin, and in the following century the see of *Achonry* was established. Killala is rated in the king's books at 23l 6s 8d, and Achonry at 10l. but united they are worth 2,000l per ann. Fairs held 6 May, 17 Aug. and 8 Nov. Lat. 54: 7 lon. 9: 44. This is also the name of a village sit. in bar. Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLALAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Half-Fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLALOE, a post town sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster, 86 miles from Dublin. It is otherwise called *Loania*, and was antiently written *Kill-da-lua*, i. e. the church of *Lua* or *Molua*, who founded an abbey near this place: it is a rectory in the dioc. of the same name. The dioc. of Killaloe was founded early in the 5th century. In the 12th century it was incorporated with the antient bishoprick of *Roscrea* founded in 620; and in 1752 the see of *Kilfenora* was united to it. It is rated in the king's books at 20l. but is worth 2,300l per ann. The see thus united extends thro' part of the co.'s Clare,

Clare, Tipperary, King's co. Queen's co. Galway and Limerick. St. *Molua* appears to have derived his name from *Loania*, the place of his residence, as was customary amongst the antient Irish. On the death of St. *Molua*, St. *Flannan* his disciple, and son of the chief of the district, was consecrated bishop of this place at Rome, about the year 639, and the church endowed with considerable estates by his father *Theodorick*. At Killaloe is a bridge over the Shannon of 19 arches, below it is a ledge of rocks, which prevents the navigation of this river up to *Lough Derg*; here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery, but there is nothing beautiful in the town except the situation; the river is navigable to *Carrick-on-Shannon*; there are many antient buildings in and about this town; the cathedral is a gothic edifice in form of a cross, with the steeple in the centre, supported by four arches; it is about 200 feet in length, the span of the roof 30 in the clear; the E. window is large and fine; it was built by *Donald*, king of Limerick in 1160, there is a building near it, once the oratory of St. *Molua*, there is another of the same kind in an island on the Shannon, having marks of still higher antiquity; the see house of the bishop is at *Clarisford*, near *Killaloe*; *Clarisford* was the old English name given by the first settlers, in or about the time of *Thomas de Clare*, earl of Gloucester, and was so called from being the only ford over the *Shannon* into the co. of *Cork*. At Killaloe adjoining the cathedral, are said to be yet some relicts of the mausoleum of *Brien Boru*: at the Western end was the entrance, now closed up, but the arch is visible, supported by two pillars, which tho' low, are covered with capitals of the *Ionic* order; which is a convincing proof of the elegance of the building, in so early a time. Lat. 52 : 32, lon. 8 : 51.—Killaloe is also the name of a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Shelligher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLALONE, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLALOUGH, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

KILLAMERY, sit. in bar. *Kells*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, about 5 miles S. of Callan. (*Arch. Monast.*) It is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory; (according to Dr. *Beaufort* in bar. *Gowran*) and we are told St. *Gabhan* of which name it seems there were no less than seven saints) presided here over 1000 monks.

KILLAMEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLAN, a village. sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinst.

KILLANCOMY, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLANCOOLY, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLANE, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Also a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLANULLY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLANY, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Donaghmoynne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

KILLANY-BAY, sit. in *Arranmore island*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLARAGHT, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, where a nunnery was founded by St. Patrick for the virgin of St. *Ath-a-Fla*. There is another place of same name in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, where a like house was established by the same saint.

KILLARD, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Ibrickin, co. Clare, prov. Munster; it gave title of *baron* to the family of *Allington*.

KILLARD-POINT, a cape sit. near Strangford-bay, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

KILLARDY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLARE, sit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. Here we find three antient churches: one dedicated to St. *Aid*, another called *Temple Brigid*, and a third the court of St. *Brigid*. St. *Aid* was bishop of this place in 588, in which year he died on 10th Nov. Here were also three celebrated wells.

KILLARGY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLARNEY, a post and fair town in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, seated near a fine lake called *Lough Lean* or Lake of *Killarney*, sit. N. W. of Cork, and 143 miles from Dublin; lat. 51 : 52 N. lon. 9 : 30 W. within 1½ mile of this place, are the ruins of *Aghadee*, an antient bishoprick united to *Ardfert*, and likewise the ruins of a round tower; within 4 miles of Killarney are the ruins of *Aglish* church; at this town is the seat and gardens

gardens of lord *Kenmare*. Fairs are held 4 July and 11 Nov. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferd.

KILLARNEY Lake, this beautiful place is sit. near the town of same name in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it is divided properly into 3 parts, called the lower, middle, and upper lake; the Northern or lower lake is 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; the town of Killarney is sit. on its Northern shore, the country on this and the Eastern boundary is rather of a tame character, but is here and there diversified with gentle swells, many of which afford delightful prospects of the lake, the islands, and surrounding scenery; the Southern shore is composed of immense mountains, rising abruptly from the water and covered with woods of the finest timber; from the centre of the lake the view of this range is astonishingly sublime, presenting the eye with an extent of forest 6 miles in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, hanging in a robe of rich luxuriance on the sides of two mountains, whose bare tops rising above the whole, form a perfect contrast to the verdure of the lower region; on the side of one of these mountains is *O'Sullivan's cascade*, which falls into the lake with a roar, that strikes the timid with awe on approaching it; the view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view; coasting along this shore, affords an almost endless entertainment, every change of position presenting a new scene; the rocks hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and shrubs bursting from the pores of the sapless stone, forced to assume the most uncouth shapes, to adapt themselves to their fantastic situations; the islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper lake, but there is one of uncommon beauty, viz. the *isle of Innisfallen*, nearly opposite *O'Sullivan's cascade*; it contains 18 Irish acres; the coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs and trees; the interior parts are diversified with hills and dales, and gentle declivities, on which every tree and shrub appears to advantage; the soil is rich even to exuberance, and trees of the largest size incline across the vales, forming natural arches, with ivy entwining in the branches, and hanging in festoons of foliage. The promontory of *Mucrus*, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; there is a road carried through the centre of the promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the

place; amongst the distant mountains *Turk* appears an object of magnificence, and *Mangerton's* loftier, tho' less interesting, summit rears itself above the whole. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of *Mucrus*, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other; here is the celebrated rock called the *Eagle's nest*, this rock produces wonderful echoes, a french-horn sounded here raises a concert superior to a hundred instruments, and the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals, resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is 4 miles in length, and 2 or 3 in breadth, it is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades; the islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake communicates with the upper, it is but small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety, yet 'tis not destitute of natural advantages; the shores are in many places indented with beautiful bays, surrounded with dark groves of trees, some of which have a most picturesque appearance when viewed from the water; the Eastern boundary is formed by the base of *Mangerton*, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards; this fall of water is supplied by a circular lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the *Devil's punch bowl*, which on account of its immense depth, and the continual over-flow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. Dr. Smith seems to think that one of the best prospects this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of *Aghadavee*. The Lake of Killarney is otherwise called *Lough Lane* or *Loch-lean*, from its being surrounded by high mountains. *Nennius* says that these lakes were encompassed by four circles of mines, the first of *tin*, the second of *lead*, the third of *iron*, and the fourth of *copper*. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes, are still to be seen the vestiges of the ancient mines of iron, lead and copper, but *tin* has not as yet been discovered here; *silver* and *gold* are said by the Irish antiquaries to have been found in the early ages, but this is somewhat doubtful, especially in any considerable quantity; tho' some silver probably was extracted from the lead ore, and small quantities of gold might have been obtained from the yellow copper ore of *Mucrus*. However in the neighbourhood of these lakes, were found in the early ages, as well as at present, pebbles of several colours, which taking a beautiful polish, the ancient

Irish

Irish-wore in their ears, girdles and different articles of their dress and furniture.

KILLARY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLASHEE, sit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinster, 6½ miles from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh: 2½ miles beyond which is *Aghnagoe*, and near it the ruins of a church, and near Killashee are the ruins of a castle. Fairs are held here 2 Mond. in March, 24 May, 29 Sept. and 1 Wednesday in Dec.

KILLASNET, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLASPUGBRONE, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLASPUGMULLEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildeshera, sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster; otherwise called *Killaspugmullane*.

KILLASSER, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLATHY, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLAYS, a parish in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, the church of which is distant 9½ miles from Dublin.

KILLBALLIDUFF, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLBALLYHONE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLBALLYMORE, sit. in bar. Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

KILLBARMEDAN, a parish in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is for the most part arable and pasture, but intermixed with some bog, rocks and sandy-banks. The lands belong to the see of Waterford. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, and otherwise written *Killbarvymeadon*.

KILLBARRACK or *Kilbarrick*, a village in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within 5½ miles of the metropolis. Here are the ruinous remains of a church; and a ¼ mile beyond there is the hill of *Houth*. This is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

KILLBARRAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLBARRYMEADON, see *Kilbarmedan*.

KILLBEACON, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLBEAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLBEGG, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLBEGGAN, see *Kilbeggan*.

KILLBEGNET, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Half-ballinacoe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLBEHENNY, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLBELFAD, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLBENNAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLBONANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. — Also a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLBRACKAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLBREE, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, between *Lismore* and *Cappoquin*. A castle here, long since ruined, is said to have been built by king *John*; and a house has been erected on its foundation. This place appears to have belonged to the Knts. Templars.

KILLBREEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLBREEDY-MAJOR, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLBREEDY-MINOR, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLBREW, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLBRICKLAN-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLBRIDETANGAN, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Killcoursey, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLBRIDEVASTY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLBRENE, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLBRODERAN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLBROGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLBROW, see *Killbrew*.

KILLBURNE, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is of but small extent.

KILLCADDON, sit. near *Killygordon*, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; near it are the ruins of a castle, seated on a very lofty hill.

KILL

KILLCALERIN, sit. in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCARAGH, sit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; this parish joined to Bishop's-court, is but of small extent; there are some ruins at *Bishops-court*, probably they were built as a country retreat for the bishops of Waterford. It is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLCARN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLCARN-BRIDGE, sit. over the river *Boyne*, near *Navan*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinst.

KILLCARR, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

KILLCARRICK, a village sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

KILLCASH, a rectory in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; the church of which is in ruins.

KILLCASKIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCATERAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCASY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLCAVAN, a village sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. (*Scale*) A rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. *Bargie*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. (*Dr. Beaufort*)

KILLCHRIST, a village sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmaedagh.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLCLEAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Clonlonan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLCLONE, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLCLONEY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cathel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLCLONFERT, a vicarage in dioc. of Killdare, sit. in bar. Phillipstown, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLCLUNEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Clonmacow, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLCOAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munst.

KILLCOCK, see *Kilcock*.

KILLCOCKAN, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; the *Black-water* being here of

a considerable breadth, makes a beautiful appearance; its banks on both sides are scarce any other than lofty hills, shaded with woods, which in summer afford very entertaining landscapes.

KILLCOLA, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLCOLEMAN, see *Kilcoleman*.

KILLOOLEMANBANE, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLCOLM, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLCOMACK, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

KILLCOMB, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLCOMEN, sit. in bar. Kilmane, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLCOMENA, a vicarage in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCOMENTY, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLCOMIN, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLCOMMON, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLCONDUFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLCONENAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCONEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Courceys, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCONICKNY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLCONIRAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLCONLA, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLCONLY. There are 2 parishes of this name, the one sit. in bar. *Traghticonnor*, the other in bar. *Iveragh*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster: each is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.

KILLCONNEL, see *Kilconnel*.

KILLCONRY,

KILLCONRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLCOP, a rectory in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; united to that of *Crook*.

KILLCORMUCK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLCORNAN, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLCORNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Muskerry, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Kilsenora, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLCOURSEY, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinster; otherwise written *Kilcoursey*, or *Kilcourseie*; it gives title of visc. to the family of *Lambart*, now earl of *Cavan*.

KILLCROGHAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Colhbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILLCRONAGHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

KILLCRUMPER, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCULLEN, see *Kilcullen*.

KILLCULLIHEAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLCULLY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in the liberties of Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCUMNER, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCUMNEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLCUMRIRACH, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLCURFINN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLCURTY, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

KILLDACOMOGH, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Conn.

KILLDALLEN, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Tullaghanohy, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KILLDALLOCK, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in the liberties of Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

KILLDALLY, sit. near *Killishandra*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KILLDANGAN, see *Kildangan*.

KILLDEEMO, a village sit. in bar. Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. Munster: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

KILLDELIG, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLDEMOKK, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

KILLDERRY, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLDOWNEN, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

KILLDRESS, a rectory, in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

KILLDRUM, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLEA, a parish in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; towards the extremity of which is *Leper's-town*, formerly bequeathed to the poor of Waterford, and by the Down-survey, contained 419 acres. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLEAD, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

KILLEAGH, a small village in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 112 miles from Dublin, and 4 from Youghal, in which is a decent church; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. At this place was an ancient nunnery of Canonesses, founded by St. *Abban* in the 6th century, where he placed St. *Conchere* as prioress. The rivulet that runs by it is remarkable for its serpentine course, and is accounted good for whitening cloth; it discharges itself into *Youghal bay*. Fairs are held here on 13 June and 12 Nov.

KILLEAK, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

KILLEAN, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLEANY, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLEAR, a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 Feb.

KILLEARY, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLEAVY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

KILLEBAN or *Killebane*, a rectory in dioc. of Loughlin, sit. in bar. *Slewargy*, Queen's co.

co. prov. Leinster. (*Dr. Beaufort*) sit. in bar. *Ballyadams*. (*Scalé*)

KILLEDAN, sit. on the river Moy, in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry. Here was a friary for conventual Franciscans.

KILL-EDMUND, a small town in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; within a few miles of *Tullow*, in which is a neat church, built by the late Mr. *Bagnall of Dunlakey*. This place is traversed by a small but rapid river, which descending from *Mount Leinster*, empties itself into the *Barrow* near *Borris*, after a course of about 6 miles.

KILLEEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. *Poblebrien*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. *Conillo*, in same co.

KILLEEN, sit. in bar. *Skryno*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Here is a castle, the property of lord *Fingal*, adjoining the old church of Killeen: not far from it is *Dunsany castle*, the seat of lord *Dunsany*: the castle was built by Hugh de Lacie in 1180; the church was dedicated to St. Mary, and built in the gothic style, beautifully carved: the E. window was of considerable height; and W. of the church were 2 towers. The ruins of many ancient tombs, and several figures in the episcopal habit and mitred, may be seen here. This place is 2 miles S. of *Tarah*. *Christopher Plunket* (a person of great valour and wisdom, as *Camden* tells us, and who was deputy to Richard duke of York, viceroy in Hen. VIth's time) was raised to the dignity of *baron Killeen*, which came to him by his wife, whom he married in 1403, and who was daughter and sole heiress to sir *Lucas Cusack*, lord of Killeen, *Dunsany* and *Gerardstown* in co. Meath. Inquisition taken at Trim 13 Apr. 1618, finds that *Christopher Plunket*, baron of Killeen, was seized in fee of the manor of Killeen, in the co. Meath, and of the town and lands of Killeen, containing 380 acres of arable land with the appurtenances, and a mill and watercourse; 15 acres, part of the said manor called *Bacon's lands*; the town and lands of *Clowanston*, 113 acres; the town and lands of *Smithstown*, 50 acres; in *Cawlestown* 40 acres; 25s chief rent out of the lands of *Smilefield*; all in the manor of Killeen.

KILLEENY, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. *Half-Rathdown*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

KILLEEVY, sit. in bar. *Orior*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

KILLEGALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. *Garrycastle*, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLEGAN, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. *Talbotstown*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILLEGLAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. *Ratoath*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLEIGH, a fair town in bar. *Geshill*, King's co. prov. Leinster, above 46 miles from Dublin; near the church of which, at the foot of a hill, are the ruins of an abbey. This place is only remarkable for the religious houses founded there at former distant periods, viz. in 540, a priory for Augustine canons of the holy cross of St. *Sincheal*, who was himself the first abbot: a few years after the arrival of the English, a nunnery founded by the family of *Warren* for nuns of the order of St. *Augustin*; and in the reign of Edw. I st a house for grey friars erected by *O'Connor*. *Donald O'Brien* guardian of this monastery was made bishop of *Clonmacnoise* in 1303; at the general suppression, this monastery was granted to *John Alton*. Fairs held 1 June and 16 Oct.—Also a small village sit. 4 miles from *Youghal*, in bar. *Imokilly*, co. Cork, prov. Munster. An abbey was built there by St. *Alban*, who died A. D. 650.

KILLEILAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildennora, sit. in bar. *Corcomroe*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLEINY, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. *Corkaguinny*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLELAGH, a village in bar. *Armagh*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.—Also in bar. *Clanlunan*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLELIVY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. *Bunratty*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. *Ballagheen*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILLEMLAGH, see *Kilemly*.

KILLEN, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fairs held 4 Dec.—Also a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 29 May.—Also a place in bar. *Tinchinch*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLENA, sit. in bar. *Garey*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. (*Scalé*)

KILLELAGH, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. *Ballagheen*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. (*Dr. Beaufort*)

KILLENAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. *Longford*, co. Galway, prov. Conn.

KILLENANE, sit. to the N. of *Cahir*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; this parish has many mountains towards the sea, which are profitable only during the summer months; one of them called the *Hag's tooth*, is of a remarkable height, on the N. side of which are some romantic.

mantic lakes; the N. sides of these mountains are washed by the sea, which forms one or two creeks; that called *Kells* is capable of securing a small vessel, as is another more to the W. called *L. Key*.

KILLENAULE, a fair town in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; 'tis a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, and sit. mid-way between *Callen* and *Cashel*. Nothing can be more charming than the country around; but it bears upon the face of it an evident and sufficient cause for the insurgency of the *White-boys*, if insurgency it may be called, where every house-keeper disclaims all connections with the poor wretches who were concerned in it. Fairs are held on 1 Thursd. O. S. May and Oct. Within 2 miles of Killenaule are the ruins of *Grey's town* castle, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile further the ruins of another castle.

KILLENEER, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

KILLENEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacdugagh, sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLENORE, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLENTERNA, a rectory in dioc. of Ardferit, sit. in bar. Truaghinacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLENUMERY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLENVOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLENY, a village sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within 8 miles of the metropolis. The parish of *Killey* is united to that of *Monks-town* and *Dalkey*; the church being at Monks-town. At this place there are some remarkable remains of Druidic antiquities.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLERAGHT, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLERVAHAM, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

KILLERICK, sit. in bar. Carlow, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

KILLERIN, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLERIES harbour, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLERIG, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

KILLERMUGH, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, 2 miles S. of *Durrow*. St. *Columb* founded an abbey here A. D. 558, which is now in ruins.

KILLEROAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. *Half-Ballinoo*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLERORAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Killihan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLERSHERDINY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Tullaharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KILLERY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLESHELL, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

KILLESHER, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

KILLESHANDRA, a post town sit. in bar. Tullaghanohy, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 60 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held here on 28 March, 22 June, 2 Wednesd. O. S. in Aug. and 8 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore.

KILLESHELL, sit. in bar. Slewamary, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLESK, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinst.

KILLESKIN, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Slewamary, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLESOLAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLESTER, an agreeable village sit. 1 mile beyond Donnycarney, and three miles from Dublin, in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Here is a handsome seat of Sir *Wm. Gladow Newcomen*, bart. This place is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

KILLETTER, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 12 July, 26 Oct. and 19 Nov.

KILLEVAN, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

KILLEVY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

KILLEYMER, a vicarage in dioc. of Killybeg, sit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLFADA, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLFARBOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killybeg, sit. in bar. Ibrickin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLFA-

KILLFAUGHNAGHBEG, a vicarage in dioc. of Ros, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLFEACLE, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLFEDANE, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLFEIGHNEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLFENORA, see *Kilfenora*.

KILLFERA, a curacy in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Shellilagher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLFIAN, a rectory in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLFIERNAGH, (sometimes written *Kilfermagh*) a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLFINAGHTY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLFINTINAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLFITHMONE, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLFLIN, a village in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert.

KILLFRUSH, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLGALLY, sit. in bar. Donaghmoynne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

KILLGARVEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Conn.

KILLGARUFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Ros, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLGARYLANDER, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLGEFFIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLGERRIE, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Clonmacow, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLGIVOUR, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Moriik, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

KILLGLASS, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinst.

KILLGOBANE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLGOBBAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLGRANT, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLGULLANE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLIAN, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Killihan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLIBEGS, see *Killybegs*.

KILLIBOY, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held 10 July.

KILLICONIGAN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLIGARVAN, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

KILLIGNY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLIGORDON, see *Killygordon*.

KILLIHAN, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLIKINEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLILEAGH, a borough and fair town in bar. Duffrin, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 77 miles from Dublin; otherwise written *Killyleagh*. It is the principal town in the bar. of *Duffrin*, and seated on an arm of the lake of *Strangford*, from which it is supplied with a great variety of fish. The family of the *Hamiltons*, created first lords *Clanebois*, and afterwards earls of *Clanbrassil*, had their seat and residence here, in a castle standing at the upper end of the great street; at the lower end of the street is a little safe *bay*, where ships lie sheltered from all winds; in the town are some good houses, a decent market-house, a horse-barrack, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. On an eminence a small distance from the town is a handsome church built in the form of a cross. This place suffered much in the calamitous year 1641. It is now thriving, and the linen manufacture carried on in it, and fine thread made, for which it has a great demand. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Blackwood* family. Fairs held 10 April, Mond. after Trin. 11 Oct. and 11 Dec. lat. 54 : 27, lon. 6 : 13. The celebrated naturalist and eminent physician sir *Hans Sloan* was born here 16 April 1660; his father *Alex. Sloan*, was at the head of that colony of Scots, which king James Ist settled in this town, This town was incorporated by that king at the instance of the first earl of *Clanebois*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Down.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co.

co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.—Also a place in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

KILLILIE, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLILY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLIMERBULLOGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLIMERDALY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Killconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLIMORE, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 22 Nov.

KILLINACARRICK, a small village sit. 3½ miles beyond *Bray*, and 13 from the castle of Dublin: in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILLINAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Killmore, sit. in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KILLINAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLINANE, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLINCHY, sit. in bar. Duffrin, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 84 miles from Dublin; having a parish church; it is a rectory in dioc. of Down. Fairs held 1 Wednesd. Feb. May, and August.

KILLINCOOL, see *Killingcool*.

KILLINCUR, a chapelry in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Gethill, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLINE-BONAINA, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A friary for Franciscans of the third order was built here, A. D. 1428, which afterwards became one of the most considerable houses of that order.

KILLINEEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLINGCOOL, or *Killincool*, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; here is a small but fine old castle upon an eminence, half way between *Dundalk* and *Atherdee*, full in view of all the country round about it. Underneath this castle are many vaults and caves of 9 or 10 and 12 feet square, running into each other, and said to communicate by a long subterraneous passage, with *Castledervver*, distant about 6 furlongs, from whence 'tis imagined in case of surprize, one castle assisted the other. This parish is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

KILLINICK, a fair town in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held Whitsun Tuesd. Easter Mond. 21 Sept. and 30 Nov. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

KILLINKERE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killmore, sit. in bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KILLINSERE, a village sit. in the liberties of Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

KILLINURE, sit. near Ballymore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLINVARNA, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLISHEE, see *Killisheey*.

KILLISHELL, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; otherwise called *Killyshiel*; it is about three miles distant from *Castlecarnfield*.

KILLISHY, or *Killishee*, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

KILLKELLANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLKIRE, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLMACABEA, a parish in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster, where is a lake called *Loughdrine*, which the country people believe to be miraculous, and say, that on a certain day of the year, all the islands in it change places, and shift from one side to the other; in same parish is another called *Ballinlough*, stored with fine large red trout; on a hill to the E. of which is an antient Danish intrenchment, said to have a subterraneous passage down to the lake. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Ross.

KILLMACAHILL, see *Kilmacahill*.

KILLMACALLEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMACALOGUE, a village sit. in bar. Glaneought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLMACDUAGH, see *Kilmacduagh*.

KILLMACDUANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLMACDONOUGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMACKENVOGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILLMACCLASSAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMACLEAGUE, see *Killmaclege*.

KILLMACLEGE, a parish in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, bounded on the N. by the parish of *Ballygunne*; on the W. with *Middle third barony*; one the E. with *Killmacombe*,

Kilmacombe, and on the S. with the sea. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford.

KILLMACLENY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMACNEVIN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLMACOE, see *Killmacow*.

KILLMACOMBE, a parish in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, bounded on the N. by *Crook* and *Kill St. Nicholas*, on the W. by *Ballygunner* and *Killmealeague*, on the E. with Waterford harbour, and on the S. with Killar. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford.

KILLMACOMMOGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMACOW, or *Killmacoe*, a village sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILLMACOWEN, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMACREDA, a village sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

KILLMACREE, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLMACRENAN, see *Killmacrenan*.

KILLMACSHALGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMACTEIGHE, a rectory in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. It is otherwise called *Kilmacteague*, and is distant 112 miles from Dublin: within a few miles of it are the ruins of several churches.

KILLMACTHOMAS, a post town in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, 86 miles from Dublin, where there is an antient castle, built formerly by the *Powers* of that country; there is also a small barrack for 20 men: the castle was taken in 1643, by sir Charles Vane, who at that time reduced other castles in the Eastern parts of this co. Fairs held 12 May and Aug. and 6 Dec.

KILLMACTRANY, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Tyragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMACTULLY *bridge*, sit. in bar. Owen and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLMACUMPSY, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLMADEMOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLMAGANNY, see *Kilmaganny*.

KILLMAHON, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMAIN, see *Kilmain*.

KILLMAINBEG, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMAINHAM, see *Kilmainham*.

KILLMAINHAM-WOOD, see *Kilmainham-wood*.

KILLMAINMORE, a village sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

KILLMAKEA, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLMALFEERE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLMALLOCK, see *Kilmallock*.

KILLMALODA, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMALOG, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLMALY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLMANA or *Killmanagh*, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. An abbey was founded here by St. *Natalis*, who died A. D. 563.

KILLMANAGHAN, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Kilcoursey, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLMANAGHT, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMANAHEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killfenora, sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLMANAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILMANBRANE, sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLMANIVOGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLMANYAN, sit. in bar. Tinchinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLMAOGE, see *Kilmeague*.

KILLMASTULLA, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLMEON, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMEADONE, see *Kilmeaden*.

KILLMEEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILL

KILLMEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferf, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munst.

KILLMEGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

KILLMELCHADOR, see *Kilmelechador*.

KILLMENAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLMESSAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLMICHAEL, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMICHAEL-POINT, a *cape*, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLMIHILL, see *Kilmighill*.

KILLMILCON, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Owey, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

KILLMINA, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMINE, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMINEY, sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLMO, sit. in bar. Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOC, sit. near *Mizen-head*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMOCAR, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLMOCRISH, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLMODEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLMORE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMOILAN, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOTLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferf, sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLMORARA, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOLASH, a parish in bar. Decies without, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, the soil of which is partly mountain, but towards the W. tolerably fertile; at a place called *Bewley* (a corruption of *Bea-lick*) in this parish, are the remains of a monastic building, but to what order it belonged is uncertain; tradition will have it to be one of the *Templar's* houses. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore.

KILLMOLERAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Uppertird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILLMOLINOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLMONEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMONOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLMOON, see *Kilmoon*.

KILLMORE, see *Kilmore*.

KILLMORE-ERRIS, a vicarage in dioc. of Killalla, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOREMOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killalla, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOREY, see *Kilmurry*.

KILLMORGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOSAMOG, formerly a parish and church which lay S. W. of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; at which place the Norman invaders *Ivor* and *Sithric* were attacked by *Niall*, then monarch of Ireland, but he unfortunately failed in the attempt.

KILLMOVEE, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOYLAN, see *Kilmoylan*.

KILLMUCRIDGE, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLMUD, a vicarage in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

KILLMURRY, see *Kilmurry*.

KILLMURRY-ELY, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLMURRYNEGAUL, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLNADEEMA, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLNAGARUFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLNAGHTIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferf, sit. in bar. Iraghticonner, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLNAGLORY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLNAGROSS, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLNAHUE, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLNALONGURTY, otherwise *Kilnagurty*, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLNAMAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Tinehinck, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLNAMANA, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

Connaught.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLNAMANNA, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLNAMARTORY, see *Kilnamartery*.

KILLNAMONA, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLNANEAVE, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLNATALOOK, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLNEADY, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

KILLNEBOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLNEHAIRE, sit. in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLNELAGH, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLNEMANA, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also an antient abbey, founded by St. Fechin, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLNERATH, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Owney, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLNESOLLOCH, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLNOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLNUNINE, sit. in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLODIERNAN, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLOEN, or *Killone*, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster. *Donald O'Brien*, king of Limerick, founded an abbey here, about A. D. 1190, for nuns following the rule of St. Augustin.

KILLOFIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLOGENEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLOGES, a fair town, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 6 Sept.

KILLOGILLIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLONE, sit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLONE-HILL, sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster. This is a conical hill, near the ver-

tex of which has lately been discovered the mouth of a cavern, sloping towards the centre of the hill. This cavern at the entrance is narrow, but after a descent of some fathoms, opens near the base into a large saloon, 20 or 30 feet high, and somewhat more in diameter; on one side is a dark and dreadful precipice, not less from the sound of stones thrown down into it than between 50 and 60 fathom deep, having at the bottom a subterraneous lake which most probably communicates with those under the great Heath of *Maryborough*. The cavern when lighted only by a few candles or torches appears dark and dismal, studded with projecting and pendant rocks, which threaten the spectator with instant destruction; but on being fully illuminated, these horrors vanish, and give place to the most brilliant scene ever exhibited by nature, or described in fairy tale; the sides, roof and every pointed rock, are instantly covered with festoons and bouquets of pearls, diamonds, rubies, and every other precious stone, in full oriental splendour; caused by the drops of water issuing from calcareous rocks, tho' there are no incrustations to be seen. In the neighbourhood of this hill, towards *Stradbally*, is a quarry and extensive bed of an excellent calcareous stone, of a fine light-grey colour and delicate texture, surpassing in beauty, and equal, if not superior, in every other quality, to the best *Portland* stone.

KILLONGARON, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLONGHAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmara, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLOOMONE, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLORA, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLORAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

— Also a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLORGIAN, see *Kilorglin*.

KILLOSCOBIE, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Conna.

KILLOSCULLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLOTKEHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cathel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLOSSORY, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinst.

KILLOSSY, now a parish church in dioc. of Kildare; co. Kildare; prov. Leinster. St. Patrick's.

trick founded an abbey here for his nephew St. *Auil*, who died 27th Aug. 454. At this place there are some subterraneous passages.

KILLOTERAN, sit. in co. of the city of Waterford, prov. Munster; in this parish there is a charter school, which is endowed by the corporation of Waterford, with 26 acres of land, for 999 years, at a pepper-corn per ann. it was opened in 1744. This is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford.

KILLOUGH, a village sit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 76 miles from Dublin. It lies N. of St. John's point, and has a good quay, where ships lie very safe; the town is agreeably sit. the sea flowing all along the backs of the houses, where ships ride in full view of the inhabitants. There is here a decent church and a horse barrack. They have good fishing in the bay; but the principal trade of the place consists in the exportation of barley, and the importation of such commodities as are consumed in the adjacent country.—A manufacture of salt is also carried on here with great advantage. At a small distance from the town is a charter working school, for the reception of 20 children. It was set on foot by the late Mr. Justice *Ward*. There is a remarkable well here called St. *Scordin's well*: it is highly esteemed for the extraordinary lightness of its water. It gushes out of a high rocky bank, close upon the shore, and is observed never to diminish its quantity in the driest season. There is also a mineral spring near the school, the waters of which the inhabitants affirm to be both purgative and emetic. At a small distance from the town near the sea is a rock in which there is an oblong hole, from whence at the ebbing and flowing of the tide, a strange noise is heard, somewhat resembling the sound of a huntsman's horn; at the coming in of the tide whilst the waters are beating up under the rock, a cold air bursts from it with a mixture of spray; but as the waters retire during the ebb, there is a strong suction like that of an air-pump. In an open field about a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the town, towards St. *John's point* there is a very curious cave, which has a winding passage two feet and an half broad, with three doors in it besides the entrance, and leading to a circular chamber, 3 yards in diameter, where there is a fine cool limpid well. The cave is about 27 yards long. Fairs held here on 1 Frid. O. S. Feb. 9 June, 17 Aug. and 12 Nov.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinst.

KILLOUGH harbour, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is tolerably safe and commodious, a small degree of caution however is necessary in sailing into it, for a rock stands in the middle of the entrance, covered at half

flood, commonly called the *water rock*. Either to the E. or W. of this rock is a secure passage, the inlet lying S. by E. and N. by W. On the W. side of the rock open to *Coney-island*, is a strong quay, and a basin for ships, where they are defended from all winds, within which the harbour on both sides affords good anchorage for vessels of 150 tons. At the end of the quay the channel is 400 yards wide. The bay of *Killough* is formed by *Rin-fad* at the *Long-point* to the E. and St. *John's-point* to the W. as the inner harbour is by a peninsula called *Coney-isle*, from the number of rabbits thereon, and not *Cane-isle* as Sir *Wm. Petty* has it. An impetuous sea runs on all this coast in storms and spring tides.

KILLOUGHTER, a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILLOWEN, a fair town in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; fairs held 12 May and 5 July. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILL-OWEN-POINT, an excellent natural harbour, about 2 miles S. of *Restrevor* in co. Down, prov. Ulster. It lies about a mile W. N. W. of *Point-Barry*, in the bay of *Carlingford*.

KILLOWER, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLPATRICK, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. *Shelmaliere*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. (*Dr. Beaufort*) In bar. *Gorcey*. (*Scala*).—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLPEACON, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLRHELAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLRIFE, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinst.

KILLPOOLE, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinst.

KILLQUANE, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Also a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLRAGHTIS, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit.

KILL in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

KILLRANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLREA, see *Kilrea*.

KILLREENY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

KILLRICKILL, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLRIEDOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Tyragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLROAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Courceys, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLRONAN, a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Glanchiry, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a name given to one of the S. islands of Arran, otherwise called St. Gregory's island, sit. near co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLROOT, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

KILLROSS, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Tyragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Conna.

KILLROSSANTY, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Decies without, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILLRUSH, see *Kilrush*.

KILLRUTH, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILL-SAINT-LAWRENCE, a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILL-SAINT-NICHOLAS, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, in which the little town of *Passage* is situated, being the only spot between it and the city of Waterford, where a town could be situated, both sides being hemmed in, by a continued chain of rocky hills.

KILLSARAN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. A commandery was founded here in the 12th century by *Maud de Lacie*, for Knts. Templars. This place is otherwise called *Killsorran*.

KILLSCANLAN, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinst.

KILLSCANNEL, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Conello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILLSCOMAN, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLSCORAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLSEELY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLSHALVEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Conna.

KILLSHANICK, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLSHANNY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilsenora, sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLSHARVAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLSHILAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLSHINANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLSHINNEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinst.

KILLSILAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Barriroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILLSKERY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

KILLSLADE, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLSOLOGHAN, a village in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

KILLSORRAN, see *Killsaran*.

KILLTALE, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLTALLA, see *Kiltallagh*.

KILLTARTAN, see *Kiltartan*.

KILLTEAL, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

KILLTEEL, see *Kilteel*.

KILLTEEN, sit. near Tarboy harbour, in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Here is a salmon fishery.

KILLTEEVAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

KILLTEEVAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLTENANLEA, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Connaught.

KILLTENNELL, see *Kiltennell*.

KILLTERAGHT, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilsenora, sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILLTERNAN, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. (*Scale*)

KILLTESKAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Con.

KILL-

KILLTHOMAS, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLTIGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Also a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILLTINAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLTOGHARD, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLTORA, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLTORMER, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLTOOM, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLTOOMY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLTRISK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLTRUSTAN, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLTUBRID, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILTULLAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Ballintobar, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLTURK, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KILLUAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLUCAN, or *Killuken*, a fair town $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Mullingar, sit. in bar. Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 27 March and 28 Nov. Here St. *Laican* built an abbey, his festival is observed here on 7th July: this is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLUCQUIN, a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 27 March and 28 November.

KILLUKEN, see *Killucan*.

KILLUMOD, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLUNKART, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; here are the remains of an old build-

ing said to have been a house of the *Knts. Templars*; tho' it seems to have been only one of their manor houses, many of which they had dispersed throughout the kingdom.

KILLURAN, see *Kilurane*.

KILLURE, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; in which was a preceptory of the *Knts. Templars*, founded in the 12th century. The lands were after the dissolution granted to *Francis Felton*, in *fee farm*, at a rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. and assigned to Lawrence lord *Esmond*.

KILLURFN, see *Kilurane*.

KILLURSA, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLURY, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILLVARNET, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLVECONTY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Killtartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLVELLANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLVEMNON, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILLVILLIN, sit. in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLVINE, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLVOLAGH, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLWAGHTER, see *Kilwater*.

KILLWATERMOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Colshbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILLWEILAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KILLWORTH, see *Kilworth*.

KILLYAN, see *Killihan*.

KILLYBEGS, a borough, fair and post town in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; 123 miles from Dublin. 'Tis sit. on the N. side of Donegal bay, a place of no great trade, but it has a harbour spacious enough to contain a large fleet: it has a bold and ample opening to the sea on the S. and is secured within by the shelter of high lands surrounding it; so that vessels may enter in at any time of the tide, there being from 5 to 8 fathom water. The herring fishery is the most considerable of any carried on here; but the town is likely to encrease in trade and consequence. A small house was built here for friars of the 3d order of St. Francis, by *Mac Sweeney Banig*. It returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Conyngnam* family. Fair days Easter-Monday and 12 Nov. This is a rectory in dioc.

dioc. of Raphoe; lat. 54:33, lon. 8:58.— Also a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; otherwise written *Killibegs*.

KILLYCLOIN, a pleasant seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster; near the small village of *Carrigtohill*.

KILLYFADDY, sit. within 1 mile of Magherafelt, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

KILLYGLASS, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Lat. 54:8, lon. 2:33.

KILLYGORDON, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin. About 1½ mile from which, at the foot of a very lofty hill are the ruins of a castle. This is sometimes written *Killiardin*.

KILLYLAстра, sit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

KILLYLEAGH, see *Killileagh*.

KILLYMAN, a parish in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 71 miles from Dublin. It was antiently spelt *Kil-Eamain*, and is supposed to have been the old *Eamania*, once the seat of the kings of Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

KILLYMARD, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

KILLYMOON, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

KILLYMURE-BRIDGE, sit. over the river *Killymure*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; near which are the ruins of a church: 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a castle.

KILLYNAULE, see *Killenaule*.

KILLYOCK, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 129 miles from Dublin, having a church belonging to it.

KILLYON, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinster; fairs held Whit. Monday and 10 Oct. Also a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Moyferath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILLYSHIEL, see *Killishell*.

KILMACAHILL, (or *Kilmac Cahal*) sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, on the N. side of the river *Inny*; here are the ruins of a dissolved monastery or friary of *Franciscans*; it was founded by the family of *Petty*. 3 or 4 miles farther Northwards on the lands of *Clonmore*, stood the nunnery of *Kenard*.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; otherwise written *Killmacahill*.

KILMACALOGH harbour, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, on the N. side of *Kenmare river*. When you are in the mouth of this harbour you may run boldly up, keeping a S. E. by E. course, which carries you clear of a sunk rock, which is known by the sea breaking over it, facing a point about ½ a mile distant, and opposite the church of *Kilmacalogue*, otherwise called *Kilmakeloge*.

KILMACDUAGH, sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; 2 miles W. of *Gort*. Here is the antient monastery, church and chapels of *Kilmacduagh*, now mostly in ruins. This is a rectory in dioc. of same name. Its antient name is *Cill-Mac-Duagh*, or the church of *Mc. Duagh*, and was a bishoprick founded in the middle of the 6th century by St. *Colman* son of *Duagh*, descended from the antient chiefs of *Fir-malgaid*. The bishoprick of *Kilmacduagh* was united to that of *Clonfert* in 1602. It is rated in the king's book's at 10*l.* but the two fees are worth 2,400*l.* per ann. The church, tho' small, was a very neat building: the pillars and arches from the entrance to the altar part; and those of the E. window were finished in an elegant style; and the angles at the E. end worked in pillars. To the S. of the church is a sacristy, and adjoining it a room where were probably deposited the valuable effects belonging to the church; and which being arched is called the jail. On the S. of these is a chapel and refectory. From the whole of these we may infer that the canons and monks dwelt in separate houses. To the N. about 2 feet from the church, is an old wall, which according to tradition, was a place of penance: there is also a holy well here, with a circular inclosure. Here is a round tower which leans 17½ feet from its perpendicular: the celebrated tower at *Pisa* in Italy leans but 13 feet. At the general suppression, this monastery was granted to *Richard* earl of *Clanricard*.

KILMACLENON, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 6 April, 21 June and 2 Oct.

KILMACOW, a castle about 1 mile W. of *Fallow* in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it was built by *John Fitzgerald*, descended from the house of *Maccollop*; this castle with one plowland adjoining to it, being demised to *Richard Joke*, 1 July, 1586, was by him assigned to *Richard Crisfall*, 30 Jan. 1593, and by him to Sir *Richard Boyle*, 7 Jan. 1604; the castle is not very long fallen down. At this place the first earl of *Cork* had very large iron-works; by the accounts in the castle of *Lismore*, there were made here for his lordship in 7 years, 21,000 tons of bar-iron, which at 18*l.* the ton, as it was then sold, was worth 378,000*l.* the most of the mine was dug at *Ballyrogan* in that co. the bar-iron did not stand his lordship in more than 3*l.* per ton, wood being very plenty.

KILMACRENAN, sit. in the bar. of same name, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 128 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church; and between this and *Glen-inn*, is *Lough-Salt*, sit. on the top of a lofty mountain, encompassed.

passed with cliffs of rock; this, tho' a small village, gives name to the bar. St. *Columb* founded an abbey here, which was richly endowed; and *O'Donnel* founded a small house, on the scite of the antient abbey, for friars of the order of St. Francis; the present church is supposed to have been a part of this friary; over the door is a mitred head in-relievo; and near the church are the ruins of a castle. Near *Kilmacrenan* is a rock on which the *O'Donnels*, princes of *Tyrconnel*, were always inaugurated. This is a rectory in dioc. of *Raphoe*. Lat. 54: 56, lon. 8: 22.

KILMAGTHOMAS, see *Killmacthomas*.

KILMACUDD, a pleasant village sit. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from *Stillorgan*, and 4 miles from *Dublin* castle, in co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*. It stands on a rising ground, and has a pure and wholesome air.

KILMAGANNY, sit. in bar. *Kells*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*, 67 miles from *Dublin*; fairs held Easter Tuesd. and 4 Sept. It is a vicarage in dioc. of *Osfor*.

KILMAIN, sit. in bar. *Roscommon*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*, 104 miles from *Dublin*; here are the ruins of a church: half a mile beyond it are the ruins of a castle. Fairs held 12 July and 28 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of *Elphin*.

KILMAINHAM, sit. in co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the metropolis. Here is a session's-house and handsome goal, which tho' not long built, being however considered as not sufficiently secure, a new one is began at a small distance from it on a rising ground, by the road from this to *Inchicore*. At this place the quarter sessions are held for the co. *Dublin*, and *Knts.* of the shire elected for that co. This place was sometimes the seat of government, before *Dublin* castle was converted to that purpose, and tho' now much decayed, it gives title of baron to the family of *Wenman*; Sir *Richard Wenman* bart. being by letters patent, dated at *Canterbury*, 30 July 1628, created baron *Wenman* of *Kilmainham*, and visc. *Wenman* of *Tuam*; *Hen. Wenman*, esq; grandfather of the said *Rich.* was created a baronet, 5 April 1554. An antient priory was founded here, and a house for *Knts.* *Hospitallers* of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*; upon the site of an antient abbey, by *Strongbow* earl of *Pembroke*, about A.D. 1174. Here is an antient burial ground; and also a reputed holy well, dedicated to St. *John*. Near it stands the *Royal Hospital* founded by king *Charles* 11d for the support of invalid soldiers of the army in Ireland; on a plan similar to that of *Chelsea* in England. The building was completed in 1683, and cost upwards of 23,500*l.* It is sit. on a rising ground near the S. side of the

river *Liffey*, from whence there is an easy ascent to it through several rows of tall elms. This edifice is of a quadrangular form, enclosing a spacious area, handsomely laid out in grass plots and gravelled walks: an arcade is carried along the lower story in each square, to the entrance of the hall and chapel, which are both curiously decorated; in the former are several whole-length portraits of royal personages and other distinguished characters.

KILMAINHAM-WOOD, sit. in bar. *Kells*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*; it is a rectory in dioc. of *Meath*. A commandery for *Knts.* *Hospitallers* was founded here in the 13th century, by the family of *Preston*; the ruins of a small old church are still to be seen here.

KILMALLOCK, a borough and fair town in bar. *Coshma*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*, 16 miles from the city of *Limerick*, and 107 from *Dublin*; it is a rectory in dioc. of *Limerick*. This town makes a conspicuous figure in the military history of Ireland. In the 16th century it was a populous place; the remains of the wall which entirely surrounded the town, and of several large houses, are still to be seen. *Edward* VIth granted a charter to it, with many privileges, as did queen *Elizabeth* another, dated 24 April 1584. In 1598, it was invested by the Irish forces, when the earl of *Ormond* hastened to its relief, and arrived in time to raise the siege; here was also some contest during the grand rebellion in 1641, and 1642. By an inquisition 11 Aug. 29th *Elizabeth*, it appears that there had been an abbey or religious house in *Kilmallock*, called *Flacispaghe*, on which a stone house was erected. In the cathedral church here, are the remains of a monument erected over the *Verdon* family, one of whom represented this town in parliament, in 1613; here is one of the antient round towers. *Kilmallock* returns 2 members to parliament; patron, *Silver Oliver*, esq. This place once gave title of visc. to one of the *Sarsfield* family. Sir *James Ware* informs us, that an abbey of *Dominicans* or *Black friars*, was built here in the 13th century by the sovereign, brethren and commonalty; from the many ruins here of castles and antient buildings it has acquired the name of the *Irish Balbeck*; the parish church was formerly an abbey for regular canons founded by St. *Mochoallog*, who died between the years 639 and 656; and some writers say that the *Dominican* abbey just mentioned was founded in 1291 by *Gilbert*, the second son of *John* of *Calceen*. Within 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of *Kilmallock* are the ruins of a castle. Fairs are held at this town on Whit. Tuesd. A charter school for 20 children was opened here in 1783. The house was built at the sole expence

pentecost of *Robert O'flannery*, esq.

KILMASHOGUE, a small village sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Rathfarnham*, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ from Dublin castle. Mr. *Latouche's* beautiful seat, *Marlay*, is between this place and *Rathfarnham*.

KILMATAGUE, see *Killmactighe*.

KILMAYMOGE, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILMAYNHAM, see *Kilmainham*.

KILMEADEN, or *Killmeadone*, a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it gives title of baron to the family of *St. Ledger* (now visc. *Doneraile*) by patent dated 28 Jan. 1703. *Killmeaden-house* is built on the foundation of an ancient castle, which was boldly erected on the bank of the river *Shuir*, which is here of a considerable breadth, and deep enough for vessels of a large burden. At this place is a famous spa, which breaks out in the highway between 2 rising grounds, with such force, that in crossing the road it becomes a little brook; it is a light chalybeate water, very diuretick, and has been drank some years ago with great success; but in order to experience its virtues, it must be taken on the spot.

KILMEAGUE, sit. in bar. Great Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 22 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond *Kilmeague* church is the village called *Allen*, which gives name to the famous bog, which in many parts may be seen from the tops of *Allen* and *Kildare hills*, and which extends thro' several co.'s. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, and otherwise written *Kilmaoge*; here are some ancient ruins. Fairs held here 25 May, and 29 June.

KILMEASHILL, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 13 April, 18 July, and 8 Sept. for cattle.

KILMEDY, a small castle now in ruins, near which was a redoubt for half a foot company. 'Tis sit. 1 mile from *Millstreet*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILMELCHADOR, i. e. *Milchedor's church*, a parish in bar. Corcaquinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. The church here is said to have been built by the *Spaniards*, who formerly erected many other churches hereabouts. Several Spanish merchants resided at *Dingle*, before Q. Eliz.'s time, who traded with the natives for fish and other kinds of provision; as appears by a tract written by *John Dee*, called the *British Monarchy*, in 1576; who complains much of the intrusion of foreigners upon our sea coasts, for the benefit of fishing, which he says they frequented with as much security, as if they were within their own king's peculiar limits. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfer.

KILMIDDY, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 7 Nov. and 31 Dec.

KILMIGHILL or *Killmihill*, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILMITCHEL, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 19 May, and 9 Oct.

KILMOON, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, the church of which is 15 miles distant from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. About a mile from it are the ruins of *Macetown* castle, formerly of great importance; and about a mile further, the ruins of *Crossmacale church*.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILMORE, a village sit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, called in former ages *Clunes* or *Cluain*, i. e. the sequestered place; (*Collect.* No. 11.) It lies near *Lough Erne*, and is a rectory in dioc. of same name. In the 6th century an abbey was built here by St. *Columb*; it was created a bishoprick by St. *Fedlimid*, and afterwards removed to an obscure village called *Triburna*, where it continued until the year 1454, when *Andrew Mac Brady*, bishop of *Triburna*, erected a church on the site of that founded by St. *Fedlimid*, to whose memory it was dedicated, and denominated *Kilmore* or the great church. 'Tis said to have been also called *Brefny*, and changed its name to that of *Kilmore* in the 15th century. (*Beauf. mem.*) At present there are neither cathedral, chapter nor canons belonging to this see. The small parish church contiguous to the episcopal house, serving for the purpose of a cathedral.—Also a fair town sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster: it is a rectory in dioc. of Down: fairs held 14 Mar. 1 May, 3 June, 5 Aug. 29 Sept. and 5 Nov.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, where a church was founded by St. *Mochtee*.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. 4 miles S. of *Nenagh*, in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, where an abbey was founded in 540.—Also a chapelry in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; it is a village on the banks of *Lough Ree*, 6 miles N. W. of *Athlone*, where are the remains of a priory and an abbey; the latter was built by St. *Patrick*.—Also a place in bar. Granard,

Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster,—and another in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

KILMOYLAN, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

KILMURE-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 78 miles from Dublin.

KILMUCKRIDGE, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 Jan. Easter Mond. 24 June and 29 Sept.

KILMURRAGHAN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 10 July.

KILMURRY or *Kilmorey*, sit. in bar. Muskeriv, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 142 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a castle. Also fairs held 1 May, 8 Sept. 1 Nov. and 21 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.—There is also a ruined church of that name in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, sit. between *Blackwater bridge* and *Killarney*. Near this place are also 3 ruined castles of the *Fitzgeralds*, said to have been possessed by three brothers of that name, who bore so great an enmity to each other, that no one of them would suffer the other to pass peaceably through his land.—There is also a village and church of same name in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster, 129 miles from Dublin; sit. on the sea coast, which village gives title of visc. to the family of *Needham*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe. Lat. 52:40 N. lon. 9:30 W. Within 2 miles of it at the foot of a hill, are the ruins of a castle.—Also a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 Jan. 5 Apr. 9 May, 26 July, 6 Aug. 10 Sept. 2 Oct. and 10 Dec.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Ibrickin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munster.—Also a place in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILMURRYIBRICKAN, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster, 128 miles from Dublin. Near which are some handsome waterfalls; fairs held 17 May and 25 Aug.

KILMURRYMACMAHON, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster, having fairs on 24 May.

KILNAGRAIGY, sit. by the river *Bride*, in bar. Coshbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILNAGURTY, see *Killnalogurty*.

KILNALECK, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; fairs held 2 Feb. 13 May, 10 Aug. and 1 Nov.

KILNAMARTERY, a ruined church, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. The country about it, to the N. and W. as far as the eye can see, is intermixed with large white rocks and green spots; at first sight, a stranger

at a distance might take them for the ruins of a vast city, the white crags resembling so many ruined castles, palaces, towers and churches. 1 mile W. stands the high castle of *Carickafouky*. This is a rectory in dioc. of Clonyne.

KILNEFREHAN, sit. near *Dungarvan*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILNELAGHER, sit. in bar. *Decies Drum*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILNELOGURTY, see *Killnalogurty*.

KILNEMANA, see *Killnamanna*.

KILNEMANAGH, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; where a monastery was founded by St. Fechin, early in the 7th century.

KILNEMULLAGH, a name given by *Spencer* to the town of *Buttevant*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILNENA, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 11 June.

KILNENER, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 8 September.

KILNOCKIN, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 24 April, 22 June, and 24 Oct.

KILONAGHAN, sit. in bar. *Burrin*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILORGLIN, sit. in bar. *Truaghnamy*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; this place is otherwise called *Castle-Conway*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert. It consists of several houses and by its neighbourhood to the sea, is well sit. for trade, if the harbour of *Castlemain* was better known and frequented. The lands hereabouts were granted by Q. Eliz. to the family of *Conway*, and afterwards descended by heirs female to that of *Blemerhaffer*. Some time ago an odd accident happened, to the S. W. of this place occasioned by the sudden shifting of a large quantity of sand, in a violent storm, that spread it all over an adjacent bog, which became soon after a good meadow; and not far from the bog, a small lough was filled up by the sand, which also became good ground; something similar to this is said to have happened at *Suffolk* in *England*, and mentioned in *Philosoph. Transact.* No. 37. Fairs are held here on 19 and 20 May, 30 June and 1 July, 12 Aug. 18 and 19 Nov.

KILPENKAN or *Kilpencon*, sit. in bar. *Small-county*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KILRANELAGH, a parish in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. An urn was found here some few years ago of great antiquity, 6 feet below the surface of the earth, in an inclosure of 8 flat stones, 6 of which formed the sides, and 2 the top and bottom: the urn was of a conical form, about 14 inches high, and 12 in diameter at the top, and 3½ at the bottom: it contained a considerable quantity of ashes, and calcined

calcined human bones. Fairs are held here annually on 1 Feb.

KILREA, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 102 miles from Dublin; fairs are held here 10 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Here is one of the ancient round towers.

KILREE, see *Kilrea*.

KILRENELA, see *Kilranelagh*.

KILRICKILL, sit. near *Loughrea*, prov. Conn.

KILRUDDERY, the ancient seat of the earls of *Meath*, sit. 1 mile beyond *Bray*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KILRUE, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KILRUSH, a fair and post town in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munster, 142 miles from Dublin; fairs held 10 May and 12 Oct. Here is the seat of *Crofton Vandeleur*, esq. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Seavewallsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster: the church of which was lately restored, and is now in repair.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Also a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. *Decies without*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—Also a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Here are the remains of a once very handsome castle, about 9 miles from the metropolis.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, about 3½ miles W. of old Kilcullen; an abbey was founded here about the beginning of the 13th century, for canons regular of St. Augustine, by *William Marshal* or *Maréchal* earl of *Pembroke*. It was granted with its appurtenances to the earl of *Ormond*.

KILSAGHLAN, see *Kilsallaghan*.

KILSALLAGHAN, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 8½ miles from the metropolis, and about 5 miles beyond Finglas; here is a castle which once was of importance, but now is in ruins, and a mile farther is the castle of Greenoge; fairs held Ascension day, and 8 Sept. for horses and pedlar's wares. An ancient monastery was founded here.

KILSELLKED, sit. near *Kentry*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILSHALLAGH, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILSHANE, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; here was a Franciscan friary erected by *Fitzgerald* lord of *Clenlis*. Also a Cistercian abbey founded in 1198.

KILSHANICK, a parish in co. Cork, prov.

Munster, sit. on the S. side of the river *Blackwater*. In this parish there are several good seats.

KILSHOGAN, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 7 miles from the metropolis.

KILSIACLE, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KILSKIRE or *Kilskyre*, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster: an abbey was founded here and dedicated to St. *Schiria* the virgin: she lived towards the end of the 6th century. It was pillaged by the Danes in 949. This is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

KILSLIEVE, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; where was the ancient chapel of *Moncpna*. Concubran about A. D. 630, tells us it was built according to the Irish fashion, of wattles or smoothed wood.

KILTALLAGH, a parish in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, having a decent church, frequented by the inhabitants of *Ballycrispin* village, and also a good parsonage house.—Also a village sit. in bar. Ballintobbar, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KILTALLAN, a seat in co. Clare, prov. Munster, near which is a subterraneous river that is esteemed a great natural curiosity.

KILTARTON or *Kiltartan*, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. There is a fair town in it of same name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmacduagh. Fairs held 11 May, 3 Sept. and 21 Nov.

KILTEEL, a fair town in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 May, 24 June, 29 Sept. and 1 Nov. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; a church was erected here on an eminence that formerly belonged to the Knts. Templars.—Also a village sit. near *Dunamace*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinster, where there is an ancient burial place, and a church in ruins.

KILTEELY, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 1 Feb. June, and 25 Oct.

KILTEEN castle, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 3 miles beyond *Rathcoole*: it is in tolerable repair, pretty large, and partly inhabited.

KILTENNELL, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. The church here was erected principally at the expence of lord *Courtoun*, who also built the tower here, and has the patronage of this living.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

KILTERNAN, sit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, near 7 miles from the metropolis; a mile beyond this is a very remarkable.

remarkable chasm in the ridge of a mountain, called the Scalp. This is otherwise written *Kiltarnon*, and is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. It lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Miltown*, and within 4 miles of *Powercourt*.

KILTOLLA, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; about 5 miles from *New-inn*, on the Loughrea road. Near it is another seat called *Carrow-roe*. The many ruins of churches and castles hereabouts, arrest the attention of the traveller; and impress the beholder with a high idea of the population and piety of early ages.

KILTUHAN, sit. near 28 miles from Dublin, by the banks of the grand Canal, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: near it are the ruins of a church.

KILTURLY, sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KILUA, see *Killuagh*.

KILUNKART, sit. near *Dungarvan*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

KILUPER, sit. in bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

KILURANE, a fair town in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 21 Aug. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, and sometimes written *Killurin*. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

KILWARLIN, an antient territory in the bar. of lower Iveagh, in co. Down, prov. Ulster, which gives title of *lord* by courtesy to the eldest son of the earls of *Hillborough*. The chieftain of this territory, in the reign of queen Eliz. was by fir-name *Mc. Swine Mc. Rory*, who submitted to the queen, but before yielded part of his territories to the *O'Neals* of *Claneboy*. He was able to bring into the field 12 horse and 80 foot soldiers.

KILWATER, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 95 miles from Dublin; and not far from it, on the road side from *Ballynure*, is *Tubbermore well*, a remarkable spring of fine water, the stream of which turns 2 mills at a small distance from the well. This is a rectory in dioc. of Connor, and otherwise written *Killwaghter* or *Kilwoaghter*.

KILWOAGHTER, see *Kilwater*.

KILWORTH, a post town sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 104 miles from Dublin, and 3 miles S. of *Mitchellstown*; it is a thriving place with a decent church, at the foot of a large ridge of mountains, called *Kilworth mountains*, through which a good turnpike road is carried from Dublin to Cork; below the town runs the river *Funcheon*, being well stored with salmon and trout; and discharges itself a mile S. of this into the *Blackwater*; near *Kilworth* is a good glebe and vicarage house: at this place is *Moorpark*, the superb

seat of lord *Mounccassell*; adjoining his lordship's improvements stands the castle of *Clough-leagh*, boldly sit. on the river *Funcheon*, which has stood several sieges. Fairs are held here on 25 Jan. Easter Tuesd. Thursd. after Trinity Sund. 11 Sept. 21 Nov. and 10 Dec. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

KIMMAGE, a pleasant village sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 2 miles from Dublin castle, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from *Templeoge*. Lord chief baron *Telverton* has lately built a very elegant house here, and is making considerable improvements. Near it are the seats of Mr. *Wilkinson* and Mr. *Waller*.

KINALARTY, see *Kinelearty*.

KINALEA, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; 'tis joined to *Kerricurrihy*, and called the bar. of *Kinalea* and *Kerricurrihy*.

KINALEKIN, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A commandery for Knts. Hospitalers was founded here in the 13th century, by *O'Flaherty*.

KINALMEAKY, see *Kinelmeaky*.

KINARD, sit. near *Dingle*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. — Also a place in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; otherwise called *Calledon*.

KINAWLEY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KINBANE, sit. near Fairhead, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

KINDSTOWN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

KINEAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

KINEIGH, sit. near *Inniskean*, in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; here is a remarkable round tower, above 70 feet high, and 124 feet from the W. end of the church; it is said to have been built about the year 1015, contrary to all others of the kind, the first story is in the form of a hexagon, but the other 5 stories above it are round. This place is otherwise written *Kinch*; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Cork.

KINELCONEL, an antient district in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, formerly belonging to the *O'Donnells*.

KINELEARTY, or *Kinalarty*, a bar. sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

KINEL-ENDA, an antient district of the *O'Brennans*, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinst.

KINELMEAKY, or *Kinalmeaky*, a bar. sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster. On 28 Feb. 1627, in the reign of James I. the Hon. *Lewis Boyle*, 4th son of Richard the 1st earl of *Cork*, was created baron of *Bandon bridge*, and visc. *Kinelmeaky*; he being then only eight years of age; he was killed in his 15th year, at the battle of *Liscarrol*, on 3 Sept. 1642, this is the only instance

stance of any child being created a peer of this realm.

KINETH, see *Kineigh*.

KINFUAD, sit. near *Timolin*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. A battle was fought here, in which *Sitric* the Norman commander obtained a complete victory over the Irish provincialists.

KING'S-COUNTY, sit. in prov. Leinster. It was antiently called *Offaly* or *Ophaly*; and is bounded by Westmeath on the N. by Kildare and the Queen's co. on the E. Tipperary co. on the S. and by the river *Shannon*, which separates it from the prov. of Connaught, on the W. It is a fine fruitful country, and, except the mountains of *Sliebloom*, tolerably level; it contains 282,200 acres, 52 parishes, 11 bar.'s, 2 boroughs, and returns 6 members to parliament. Its length from N. to S. is 34 miles, and the breadth from E. to W. in its broadest part 32, and it is computed to contain above 74,000 inhabitants. The antient families of this district are the O'Connors, O'Dempseys, O'Carrolls, O'Molloys, M'Coghlan and Fitzsimmons's. Its bar.'s are called Warrenstown, Coolestown, Phillipstown, Ballycowen, Kilcoursey, Garrycastle, Geashel, Balliboy, Eglisb or Fircal, Ballybrit, and Clonlisk. The bog of *Allen* covers a great part of this co. Its chief town is *Phillipstown*.

KING'S COURT, a fair town in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 38 miles from Dublin, 3 miles beyond which is a small lake, called *Droughlone*, sit. at the foot of a hill; and a mile further, close to the road, on the same side, is another lake somewhat smaller; fairs held 23 May, 18 June, 19 Sept. 8 Nov. 4 and 24 Dec.

KING'S RIVER, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it is so called from the following circumstance: *Nial*, a king of the race of *Heremon*, came with a great retinue of horse to the border of this river, in order to ford to the other side; the waters being rapid by means of a late flood, the first man who rode in to try the passage, was hurried down the stream with such violence, that he was given over for lost, which the king seeing, ordered some of his attendants that were best horsed, to plunge in to secure him, but all shuddering at the danger of the stream, were afraid to venture; the good natured monarch observing this, went himself to seek for some convenient place to plunge in with his horse, and finding one, as he thought, to his purpose, was preparing to jump in, when the bank being undermined by the violence of the torrent broke down, and the poor prince lost his life in his pious endeavour to save one of his subjects; this fatal accident happened in the year 859.—There is

also a river of this name, in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KINGSTON, a place so called in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin. There is another in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KINGSTON-HALL, sit. 1 mile beyond Ardarna church, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Here is a most magnificent and beautiful edifice, with extensive and delightful parks and demesnes, the seat of the earl of *Kingston*; who has also a country residence at *Boyle*, in the same co.

KINGSTON-LODGE, a residence of lord *Kingston's*, sit. near *Boyle*, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

KINITTY, see *Kinnitty*.

KINLOUGH, a village sit. in bar. *Rosslogher*, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KINMEAGH, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

KINNAFAD, sit. on the borders of the co. Kildare and King's co. prov. Leinster.

KINNARD, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KINNEGAD, a post town sit. in bar. Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, above 29 miles from Dublin, within a mile of which on the summit of a hill, are the ruins of *Ardmullen* castle, and 2 miles beyond Kinnegad, are the ruins of a church; fairs held 9 May. This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

KINNEIGH, see *Kineigh*.

KINNERY, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster; fairs held 2 Oct.

KINNITTY, sit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, 5 miles E. of *Birr*. An abbey was founded here in 557; it was destroyed by the Danes in 839. The abbot *Colga M'Connagan* died here in 871, who was esteemed the best and most elegant poet, then in the kingdom, and was also the principal historian.

KINSALE, a post and borough town in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 135 miles from Dublin: lat. 51:31, lon. 8:49. It is built under *Compa's-hill*, and extends about an English mile; it is seated on the river *Bandon*, and governed by a sovereign and recorder; it returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Southwell* family. This place is defended by a strong fort, built by king Charles II, called *Charlesfort*: on the opposite shore there are two well built villages called *Cove* and *Scilly*. In this town and liberties are 6 parishes, 30 plough-lands, and therein 6,846 acres. The church here called *Multos* or *Multoria*, is said to have been founded by the saint of that name in the 14th century.

century. In this town was a foundation for White-riars, and also a priory of regular canons. The barracks here hold 12 companies of foot, besides a regiment at *Charlesfort*. The Spaniards made themselves masters of the town in 1600, but they were driven out of it the same year by the lord deputy *Mountjoy*, who obliged *Don John de Aquilla*, the Spanish commander, with 5000 Spaniards, to surrender the place. *Charlesfort*, tho' a place of great strength, was taken by the earl of *Marlborough*, from king James II's forces in 1690. When *Cromwell* was preparing to invest *Kinsale* in 1649, the mayor of the town delivered up the keys to him, which instead of returning (as customary) to the magistrate, he handed to colonel *Stubber*, the governor: it was whispered to *Cromwell*, that *Stubber* was not strict in any religion; "may be not" replied *Cromwell*, "but as he is a soldier he has honour, and therefore we will let his religion alone at this time. In time of war, *Kinsale* is a place of much business, being then frequented by rich homeward bound fleets, and ships of war; for which reason most of the houses are then let at double rents. It gives title of baron to the antient family of *de Courcy*, lineally descended from *John de Courcy*, earl of *Ulster*, who from him have the privilege to be covered in the presence of the king of England. *Kinsale harbour* is very commodious, and perfectly secure, so large that the English and Dutch *Smyrna* fleets have anchored therein at the same time: there is a dock and yard for repairing ships of war, and a crane and gun-wharf for landing and shipping heavy artillery; ships may sail into or out of this harbour, keeping in the middle of the channel with the utmost safety: within the haven on the W. side lies a great shelf, which shoots a great way off from the land, but leaves an ample passage by the side of it, in which, as in all the rest of the harbour, it is many fathoms deep: this haven for some miles goes in N. N. E. but afterwards turns Westward 'till it reaches the key of *Kinsale*, where ships may ride in 8 or 9 fathom water, being perfectly secure from all winds. Lat. 51:35, lon. 8:46. In the centre of the town is a good market house, and near it a strong built prison; here are the ruins of several monasteries and religious houses scattered up and down. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Cork. Fairs are held here on 4 May and Sept. and 21 Nov.

KINSALEBEG, a parish in bar. *Decies within*, co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*, the church of which stands almost opposite the town of *Youghal*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of *Lismore*.

KINTARK, sit. near *Castlebar*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*.

KINURE, sit. in bar. *Balruddery*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*.—Also a rectory in dioc. *Cork*, sit. in bar. *Kinalca*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

KINVARRA, a fair town in bar. *Kiltartan*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*; fairs held 18 May and 17 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of *Kilmacduagh*.

KIPPURE mountains, sit. in the co.'s *Wicklow* and *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*.

KIRCUBBIN, sit. in bar. *Ardes*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, 86 miles from *Ulster*; fairs held here 28 Apr. May, Aug. and Nov.

KIRKEEL, a village sit. in co. *Down*, 4 miles E. of *Green castle*, between the foot of the mountains of *Mourne* and the sea; the soil about which is generally good, and the country well inhabited; here is a church and a dissenting meeting house.

KIRK-HILL, sit. in bar. *Ardes*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

KIRKISTOWN or *Kirk's town*, sit. in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, the castle of which lies near 4 miles N. E. of *Portaferry*; this castle and that of *Ballygalgot* in this co. were built since the accession of *James I* by *Rowland Savage* of *Archin*.

KIRKSTOWN, see *Kirkistown*.

KISH, a sand-bank sit. in *Dublin harbour*, off the bar. *Half-Rathdown*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*; the S. end of it is the shoalest, and bears E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the high land of *Dalkey*, S. E. from the new Light-house or *Cassoon* at the end of the piles, S. S. E. from the Light-house of *Howth*, E. N. E. from the big *sugar-loaf-hill*, and S. W. from *Lambay*. The height of the shoal is about 2 cables lengths, and its breadth from E. to W. is about 20 fathoms: this bank stretches across the bay N. by E.

KISHCARRIGIN, a village sit. in bar. *Leitrim*, co. *Leitrim*, prov. *Connaught*.

KISHCORRAN or *Kishkarran*, a range of mountains, sit. in bar. *Corran*, co. *Sligo*, prov. *Connaught*. On the summits of most of these mountains there are very large *Cairns*.

KITSHYNALL, sit. in bar. *Idrone*, co. *Carlow*, prov. *Leinster*.

KITTEMAN, sit. in bar. *Boyle*, co. *Roscommon*, prov. *Connaught*.

KLONKEEN, sit. in bar. *Upper Ossory*, *Queen's co.* prov. *Leinster*.

KNAPPAGH, sit. in bar. *Morisk*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*.

KNAPTON, the seat of col. *Pigot*, sit. near *Durrow*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*. It gives title of baron to the family of *Vesey*, now visc. *de Vesey*.

KNAVESTOWN, sit. in bar. *Ophaly*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*: it is a vicarage in dioc. of *Kildare*.

KNAW-

KNOW-MILL, sit. between Cashel and Sulchoid, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster: its antient name was *Cnamhchoill*, or the *eminent wood*; and it was celebrated on account of a victory obtained there over the Danes in 968.

KNIGH, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

KNIGHT'S-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin, near which is the nunnery of *Ballyvourney*.

KNOCK, sit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. (Dr. *Beaufort*) It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. 'Tis placed by others in co. Louth, prov. Leinster. *Donchad Hua Ker-vail*, prince of the country, and *Edan Coillaidhe* bishop of Clogher, founded a priory here for regular canons, under the rule of St. Augustin, in the year 1148, which was dedicated to the saints, *Peter and Paul*.

KNOCKADERRY, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held Ascension day, 9 Sept. 29 Oct. and 19 Dec.

KNOCKANCHERRY, sit. in bar. Clannorris, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KNOCKANE, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munst. Also a place near Toomavara, in King's co. prov. Leinster; where are the ruins of a castle.

KNOCKANURE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KNOCKANY, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 11 Aug. 2 Oct. and 11 Nov. At or near this place, a bloody battle was fought between the princes of Connaught and *Dioma*, king of Munster, in which the former were entirely defeated, and 5 chiefs and 4,000 officers and soldiers left dead on the field.

KNOCKARDING, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 7 Nov.

KNOCKAVILLY, a village sit. in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munster. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Mulkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KNOCKBOY, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; fairs held 1 June and 2 Dec.

KNOCKBRACK mountains, sit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KNOCKBRANDON, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KNOCKBREDÁ, a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

KNOCKBRIDE, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KNOCKBRIDGE, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

KNOCKBROOK-HILL, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

KNOCK-CASTLE, now in ruins, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, 82 miles from Dublin.

KNOCKCLOGHAN mountains, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

KNOCKCOMMON, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KNOCKDRUMCALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKDUAGH mountains, sit. in bar. Moyculin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKEALY, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKENURE, sit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KNOCKEROGHERRY, a fair town in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held 21 Aug. 25 and 26 Oct.

KNOCKEYEN-HILL, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KNOCKFAINE, sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KNOCKFERGUS, an antient name for *Carrikerfergus*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

KNOCKFERRY, sit. at *Lough Corrib*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKGRAFFON, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. near *Cahier*, in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; here are some antient ruins.

KNOCKINA, sit. in bar. Clunlonan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

KNOCKLADE, sit. near *Ballycastle*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. In May, 1788, an irruption took place here, which was announced by a noise resembling a continual crash of thunder, with a column of fire and smoke, which ascended about 60 yards into the air; after a shower of ashes and stones, which extended $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile round the hill; in 46 minutes after the first shock, a stream of lava was poured out, and rushed in a sheet of liquid fire, about 60 yards in breadth down the fields, until it entered adjoining the village of *Ballygowen*, where it involved the houses, and their unfortunate inhabitants, in one conflagrate ruin, none having escaped but one man, his wife and two children; it continued running 39 hours, and then totally ceased.

KNOCKLADE-MOUNTAIN, sit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

KNOCKLOFTY, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, on the banks of the *Suir*, 3 miles from *Clonmel*, here is a seat of the present provost of Trinity College, Dublin; 2 miles from it are the ruins of *Ballindinny-castle*; 2 miles further, are the ruins of 2 other castles, and a mile beyond these is the ruin of *Ladies Abbey*. The Rt. Hon. *Richard Hely Hutchinson*, took his seat

feat as lord baron *Donoughmore of Knocklofty*, 6 Feb. 1789; he succeeded his mother, who was a peeress in her own right.

KNOCKLONG, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 97 miles from Dublin.

KNOCKLAVE hill, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKLAYD, see *Knocklade*.

KNOCKMACE, sit. in bar. Ballybrit, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KNOCKMARK, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KNOCKMAY-HILL, sit. in bar. *Clare*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKMELEDOWN, a mountain in bar. Offa, co. Waterford, being one of that ridge of mountains, which divides the N. W. point of this co. from that of Tipperary, prov. Munster; its perpendicular height is 900 yards. On the top of this mountain *Henry Esles*, an inhabitant of Lismore, was buried, agreeably to his own desire; he was an ingenious man, and published several tracts on the subject of electricity.

KNOCKMILL, a fair town in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; fairs held 4 Sept. and 30 Nov.

KNOCKMOANE, a castle in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, said to have been built by a woman, whose tomb-stone is shewn here, being very large, but without any inscription or sculpture, except a kind of cross, circumscribed in a circle in relievo, of very rude workmanship, which shews its antiquity; near the castle are the ruins of a little chapel, where *St. Rich. Osborne* was buried in the last century.

KNOCKMOILE hill, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKMORE, sit. in bar. Tyrerill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A friary was erected here in the 14th century, by *O'Gara*. Here is a ruined castle of the *O'Connors*.

KNOCKMOURNE, a village sit. in bar. Killnatalloon, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne; near the decayed church of which are the ruins of a large building, and also a chalybeate spring.

KNOCKMOY, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. (*Dr. Beaufort*.) It is placed by others in bar. *Downamore*. Here was a monastery founded in 1189, by *Cathal O'Connor*, monarch of Ireland, in remembrance of a victory obtained there by him, over *Almericus de St. Lawrence*; the place was called in Irish, *Knockmoy*, i. e. the hill of the plain; and the abbey was called *Monasterium de colle victoriae*, from *Cathal's* success. The tomb of *O'Connor* here, is adorned with paintings in fresco; some of them relate to an historical fact. Six kings are represented, three deceased and three living. Of the latter, one in the middle is *Roderick O'Con-*

nor, monarch of Ireland, at the English invasion; he holds in his hand the leaf of some plant, to denote his being lord proprietor of the whole kingdom. The princes on each side are his vassals. One with a hawk on his hand, is his grand falconer; the other with a sword, his grand marshal: these held their lands by grand serjeanty. Below them sits a Brehon with his roll of laws, having pronounced sentence of death on *Dermot M'Morough's* son, for the crime of his father in joining the English. The boy is tied to a tree, and two archers are executing the sentence, his body being transfixured with arrows. The workmanship, it is apprehended, can scarcely be so old as the 12th century.

KNOCKMOYLE, see *Knockmoile*.

KNOCKMUILAN, see *Knockmyland*.

KNOCKMULDOW, see *Knockmêledown*.

KNOCKMYLAND or *Knockmuilan*, a village sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. It holds fairs yearly on 3 Aug.

KNOCKNACRIOTH, sit. contiguous to the nunnery of *Grany*, in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here was a religious house, and some marks of its ruins still remain.

KNOCKNAGAU, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in the liberties of Limerick, prov. Munster.

KNOCKNAGREE, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 28 Apr. 25 July, 20 Oct. and 20 Dec.

KNOCKNAGYLACH, sit. near *Red-hills*, in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; near it are the ruins of a church; also a well dedicated to *St. Brigid*.

KNOCKNAGUA, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

KNOCKNAREA or *Knocknarce*, a promontory sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKNASHEE mountains, sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught: the river *Moy* rises in this place, and after receiving the waters of *Lough Calt* and *Lough Conn*, flows in a broad stream to the bay of Killalla.

KNOCKNEGULLACH, see *Knocknagylagh*.

KNOCKNEMARIFF, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 3 May, Aug. 20 Oct. and Dec.

KNOCKNICLASHY, sit. near *Clonmene*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster: this hill is celebrated for a defeat given to *Donough*, then lord *Muskerry*, who, with 4000 Irish, was marching to raise the siege of *Limerick*, by the lord *Broughill*, with 1000 English, in July 1651.

KNOCKNIMACE, sit. in bar. Ballybrit, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KNOCKNINOS, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; this place is remarkable for the defeat of the

the Irish in Nov. 1647, whereon the fate of this prov. depended.

KNOCKNINY, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, having a village in it of same name.

KNOCKOLIVER, sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KNOCKOWNE, a hill in co. Cork, prov. Munster, near *Lough-Hyne*, remarkable for a very fine echo: a little to the W. of it is the castle of *Ardagh*.

KNOCK-PATRICK, a mountain. sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KNOCKRAMMER, sit. near *Lurgan*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

KNOCKREA, sit. in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

KNOCKROE, sit. near *Strabane*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

KNOCKSEDAN, a village sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Glasnevin*, and 7 miles from Dublin castle. There is a remarkable mount here, in a pleasant field, from which is an extensive prospect of a beautiful and well-improved country.

KNOCKTEMPLE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KNOCKTOPHER, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. It has in it a borough, post and market town of same name, distant 63 miles from Dublin; which returns two members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Lan-grishe* and *Ponsonby*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory. Lat. 52: 24, long. 7: 36. In 1356, James, the 2d earl of Ormond, founded a friary here for Carmelites or Whitefriars, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary. This friary and its possessions were granted 24 Oct. 34th Hen. VIIIth to *Patrick Barnwell* for ever, in capite, at the annual rent of 4s Irish money.

KNOCKTORY, sit. in bar. Scarawallh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

KNOCKVICAR, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. On the summit of this hill a monastery was erected for Franciscans of the 3d order; a lease of it was afterwards granted to *Rich. Kendlemarch*.

KNORDOE, sit. about 8 miles from Galway, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: it is famous for a battle fought there between the Irish and the Danes.

KORMESHTY mountains, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KUNAGURUFF, sit. in bar. Ownybeg, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

KYLE, a village in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

Also a place in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; in the neighbourhood of which stand the ruins of 4 old castles, all within the distance of one mile.

KYLE-HILL, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; here is one of the antient judgment seats of the Brehons; it is very near the top of the hill on its E. side, and formed from the solid rock; the common people call it *the fairy chair*: here the Brehon of the *Fitzpatricks* held his court.

KYNALYAGH, an antient district of the *Mc. Geophans*, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

KYNNETHIN, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster. In Michaelmas term 1300, a writ issued to the sheriff to distrain the abbot of this place, at the suit of *Robert de Bland*, for 13 marks, an arrear of rent. We find no other mention of this abbey.

E A

LABACALLY, (otherwise called *Hag's bed*) an antique sepulchral monument, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; about mid-way between *Glenworth* and *Kilworth*, which places are about 3 miles distant. This monument by its size seems to have been designed for some eminent person of antiquity; but for whom or when erected, the least traces are not to be found, either in history or from tradition. It consists of several broad flag stones, supported by others which are pitched in the ground. One of these stones is of an enormous size, being not less than 17 feet long and 9 feet broad, and in the middle 3 feet thick, from whence it slopes away to the edges, like the roof of a house. But as if this huge stone was not a sufficient cover to the tomb, there are two others, one 11 by 7 feet, and the other 7 feet square. There was a fourth huge flag, which lies at the W. end, and covered that part. On each side are several broad flags, pitched in the ground in two ranges, on which the upper stones rest, as a tomb stone on the side walls. Some of those pillar stones are 6 feet high and 4 broad. The whole of this vast tomb, it being hollow underneath, is 40 feet on the outside, and 14 broad. The whole was inclosed within a circle of flag stones, pitched in the ground, at about 14 feet from the centre of the tomb. The bringing and erecting these stones hither must have been a work of immense labour, as there are none of the kind nearer than the mountains 5 or 6 miles distant. It is placed E. and W. and conjectured to have been erected since the ages of christianity.

LABERUS, an antient city, mentioned by *Ptolemy*: *Richard of Cirencester* makes it the capital of the *Voluntii*. *Laberus* is evidently derived from *Lhavar*, whence *Labhereigh* a speaking place, or figuratively a place of parliament where the states assembled. The *Laberus* of *Ptolemy* was the hill of *Tarah*, celebrated in the Irish annals for being the place where sat the convention of *Tarah* during the pagan times. This celebrated convention is thought by some to have been originally instituted by the Heremonian Belgians, on their first settlement in Ireland, about 350 years before the Christian Era. During the contests between the several Belgian and Caledonian settlers, the states seldom had the opportunity of assembling at stated periods, until about the beginning of the first century, when *Connar-mor*, called by several of the Irish antiquaries, *Concobar Muc Neffan*, by the advice of the Arch-Druid *Cathbad*, (called by some of the antient poems *Ollam Fodla*) revived the institution: from which period the monarchs of Ireland were constantly inaugurated on the stone of destiny, erected on the hill near the *Labhereigh*; until the time of *Dermot McKeruil*, in 560, when the christian clergy anathematized the place. From that time the states assembled in the court of the palace of *Tarah*, until the final destruction of that fortress by *Brian Boromh*, in 995. The *Naasfeighan* and *Labhereigh*, where the states assembled, are still visible on the hill of *Tarah*.

LABIUS, a name given by *Rich. Cirenc.* to the present river *Liffey*, prov. Leinster.

LACFEDERY mountains, sit. in bar. *Truaghmacmy*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

LACKAGH, a rectory in dioc. of *Kildare*, sit. in bar. *Ophaly*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*. Here is an antient burial ground, with the ruins of a church and castle. The latter according to tradition, was built by a woman of the family of *Fitzgerald*; it was much injured by the assaults of *Cromwell*, and afterwards suffered by fire. Near it is a mote or rath, which appears to have been surrounded by a ditch. Here is the burial place of the family of *Rice*, whose antient seat of *Mountrice*, (once an elegant situation) lies at a small distance from these ruins. This place gives title of baron to the family of *Fielding*, now earl of *Desmond*.

LACKAH, a river, sit. in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of *Tuam*, sit. in bar. *Clare*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

LACKAN, a vicarage in dioc. of *Killala*, sit. in bar. *Tirawly*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*.

LACKEEN, a rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*, sit. in bar. *Orrery*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

LACKIN, a curacy in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. *Corkerry*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*.

LADIE'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. *Mullingar*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*.

LADY-ISLAND, sit. in bar. *Forth*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*; where fairs are held on 15 Aug. and 19 Sept. This is a curacy in dioc. of *Ferns*.

LADYTOWN, sit. near *Naas*, in bar. *Great Connel*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*: it is a curacy in dioc. of *Kildare*.

LAGAN river, otherwise called *Locha* river, sit. in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; this, or rather the mouth of it, which is the bay of *Carrickfergus*, is called by *Ptolemy* the *Vinderius*; this river is mentioned under the name *Locha*, in the life of *St. Colman*, the first bishop and founder of the church of *Dromore*, who flourished in the 6th century, and is said to have "founded a noble monastery on the N. side of the river *Locha*." It rises in two small streams out of the mountains called *Slieve Croob*, in the bar. of *upper Iveagh*, which unite into a river about 2 miles S. E. of *Dromore*, which at last empties itself into *Carrickfergus bay*, after meandering a course of about 30 miles through this co.

LAGANSTOWN, sit. in bar. *Middlethird*, co. *Tipperary*, prov. *Munster*.

LAGGAN-BRIDGE, sit. in co. *Monaghan*, prov. *Ulster*, 38 miles from *Dublin*.

LAGHY, sit. in bar. *Tyrhugh*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*, 108 miles from *Dublin*.

LAMBAY, an island on the Eastern coast of this kingdom, in co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and called by *Pliny*, *Limnus*, a corruption from the antient British (as *Mr. Beauford* thinks) *Lan-n'-ui*, or *intirely in the water*; being at some distance from the coast; it lies about 12 miles from *Dublin*; lat. 53:30 N. lon. 6:12 W. It is remarkable for vast quantities of rabbits and sea-fowl, and has a curious well and fine spring of water, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is great plenty of crabs, lobsters, oysters, &c. about this island, and abundance of kelp is made in it. In the reign of queen *Eliz.* a grant of the island of *Lambay* was made to sir *William Usher* and his heirs for ever, on condition of his paying 6l. per ann. to the see of *Dublin*. There is a very curious old building on *Lambay*; it is a polygon, and appears to have been constructed for the purpose of defending the place, as its battlements and spikeholes command the island in every direction round. This island is about 3 miles long and 1½ mile broad, nearly of an oval form. It is about 5 miles distance from *Malahide*, and nearly the same from *Rush*.

LAMBEG,

LAMBEG, a village sit. near *Lisburn*, in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. It is a curacy in dioc. of Connor. Here *M'Donnell* built a monastery in the 15th century, for Franciscans of the 3d order.

LAMBSGROVE, sit. near Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

LAMBSTOWN, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

LANDENSTOWN, sit. not far from *Sallins*, in bar. Clane, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. It is a very pleasant seat, belonging to Mr. *Digby*; and the Grand Canal from Dublin, which passes thro' it, has contributed considerably to its beauty.

LANE-LAKE, see *Killarney Lake*.

LANE river, otherwise called *Laun*, sit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Dr. Smyth observes, that many of the antient Irish names of our rivers and mountains, are the same with others in *Great-Britain*; thus the river *Laune*, is the same name with the *Lune*, which runs by *Lancaster*; he gives other examples, and from thence infers, that the first and most antient inhabitants of *Britain* and *Ireland*, spoke one and the same language.

LANESBOROUGH, a borough and fair town, sit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster, it is a borough and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Conbrock: distance from Dublin 62 miles. Fairs held on 12 Feb. This place is sit. on the river *Shannon*, and has a barrack for a troop of horse. It gave title of visc. to the family of *Lane*, and now gives title of earl to that of *Butler*. 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church. There is a bridge over the *Shannon* at *Lanesborough*, into the co. *Roscommon*. Lat. 53: 40 N. lon. 8: 6 W.

LARABRYAN church, now in ruins, sit. 1½ mile beyond *Maynooth*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

LARAGH, see *Lerha*.

LARAH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Tullagharevey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

LARCHFIELD, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LARGAY, see *Largy*.

LARGY, or *Largay*, sit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 84 miles from Dublin. A mile beyond it are the ruins of a church; and about a quarter of a mile from *Largay* is *Belcoo-bridge*. Fairs are held here 22 May, July, Sept. and 19 Nov.

LARNE, a fair and post town in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 97 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 31 July and Dec. Near it are the ruins of a castle.

LARNE-HARBOUR, sit. near Magee island, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54: 53, lon. 6: 14.

LAROTAGH, a church-yard, or rather a burial place, for there is neither church or inclosure to it; sit. on the side of the public road, about 2 miles from *Kelly'stown* in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. It is noted for the interment of one of the antient kings of Ireland.

LARRACOR, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Moyferath, co. Meath, prov. Leinst.

LARRAGH, or *Larrow*, an antient abbey sit. near *Derryglafs* in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

LARROW, see *Larragh*.

LATTERAGH, a village sit. 6 miles S. E. of *Nenagh*, in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. It is a rectory in dioc. of *Kilaloe*. St. *Odran* presided over an abbey here; he died of the plague 2d Oct. 548, and 'tis said had 3000 scholars, remarkable for piety and learning.

LATTIN, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

LAUDE-DEI, now called *Ballybogan*, sit. on the river Boyne, 3 miles S. of Clonard in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Here a priory was founded by *Jordan Comin* in the 12th century, for regular canons of St. Augustin; and called the priory of *Laude-dei*.

LAUNDESTOWN castle, sit. near *Turvey*, 8 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

LAUGHLINSTOWN, see *Leighlin'stown*.

LAUNE-RIVER, see *Lane river*.

LAVATH, a river which issues from the Western declivity of Mount Crommal, falls into Lough Swilly, prov. Ulster.

LAXNA, sit. in bar. Clanmorris, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

LAYDE, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. *Glenarm*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. (Dr. *Beaufort*) It is placed by Mr. *Scallè* in bar. *Carie*.

LEA, see *Ley*.

LEACARRO, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

LEA-CASTLE, see *Ley-castle*.

LEADSTOWN, sit. near Naas, prov. Leinster.

LEAM mountain, sit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

LEAMCHUILL, sit. near *Lav*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Here St. *Fintan-chorach* was abbot about the close of the 6th century: he is said by some to have been interred here, but others say the place of his sepulture was at *Clonfert-Brendan*.

LEAN-CAPE, sit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

LEAP, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 24 May and 20 Oct. 'Tis sometimes written *Lepp*.—Also a village of same name,

name, sit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinster, 59 miles from Dublin. Here is a beautiful seat, with extensive demesnes and plantations.

LEAP-GLYN, a deep and dangerous glen, sit. at the upper end of *Glandore* harbour, in co. Cork, prov. Munster, on both sides of which is the high-road from *Ross* to the other parts of *W. Carberry*: the road crosses this glen, which at that part is as steep as a flight of stairs, so that few horses, but such as are well used to it, attempt it with courage. To the W. of this precipice is a handsome seat called *Brede*, with large plantations.

LEA-RIVER, a small rivulet in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, which rises a few miles to the E. of *Tralee*, and being supplied by several mountain streams, is pretty considerable in time of great floods. It discharges itself into *Tralee-bay*, and is navigable for boats up to that town, at time of high water. *Camden* will have this river to be the *Dur* of *Ptolemy*, but it is too inconsiderable a stream to be noticed by that geographer, and therefore *Dr. Smith* places the *Dur* of that writer in the bay of *Castlemain*.

LE-BERGERIE, sit. near *Portarlington*, prov. Leinster.

LECAGHE, see *Lackagh*.

LECAHILL, now the bar. of *Lecale*, in co. Down: it is said by some to have been an antient territory of the *Savages*, and was a part of the *English pale*.

LECALE, antiently *Lethcathel*, from *Lea Caël*, i. e. the wood of the plain, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulster: it was heretofore a part of the *English pale*, and contains the towns of *Downpatrick*, *Dundrum* and *Strangford*. The chiefs or dynasts of this district were called *Dal-dichu* or *Cathel*, and subject to the *Magh Geisige*; the *Maginness's* having the principal command over this place, tho' many fortresses hereabouts were built by the *Savages*, and it appears by record, that 31 May, 28 Hen. VIIIth an indenture was made between *Leonard Grey*, lord deputy, and *Raymund Savage*, antient chief of his clan, by which it was covenanted, that "*Raymund* should have the chieftainship of his sept, in the territory of the *Savages*, otherwise called *Lecale*, as principal chieftain thereof, and that *Raymund* should give to the deputy, for acquiring his favour and friendship, 100 fat able cows, and a horse, or 15 marks, *Irish money*, in lieu thereof, at the pleasure of the deputy." But it seems this place belonged originally to the *Magenis's*, and that the *Savages* were rather intruders; for there is a tradition that when the *Savages* had formed a strong body of men, in order to oppress the *Magenis's* and other *Irish families* in *Lecale*, the latter were obliged to call for the assistance of the earl of

Kildare, and promised him one or two townlands, according to the extent of their territories, and that by these means that noble family got *Ardglash* and other lands hereabouts. When the earl had marched as far as *Ballykinler*, the *Savages* submitted, and so the quarrel ended. This country is remarkable from the Irish chief *Dichu* being the first convert *St. Patrick* made to the Christian faith, in the N. of Ireland.

LECK, a rectory in dioc. of *Raphoe*, sit. in bar. *Raphoe*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

LECKCARROW, a fair town in co. *Roscommon*, prov. *Connaught*; fairs held 17 March, 27 June and Sept. and 20 Dec.

LECKIN, now a parish church near *Bunbruney*, on the river *Inny*, in bar. *Corkerry*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*. *St. Crumin* was formerly bishop of this place in the time of *St. Fechin*, who died A. D. 664.

LECKPATRICK, a rectory in dioc. of *Derry*, sit. in bar. *Strabane*, co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*.

LEDWICKSTOWN, sit. in bar. *Mullingar*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*.

LEE, a river in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, the head of which rises in that romantic spot, the lake of *Gougane Barra*; this river is the *Luvius* of *Ptolemy*.—Also a river in bar. *Truaghnamy*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

LEEK, sit. in bar. *Raphoe*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

LEESTON river, sit. in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*. This river, like some others in this co. suddenly rises with a little rain, and as suddenly decreases by the return of fair weather.

LEGACURRY, a fair town in co. *Armagh*, prov. *Ulster*; fairs held *Shrove Tuesd.* 26 July and 15 Oct.

LEGAGOWEN, sit. in bar. *Castlereagh*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

LEGANENEY, a town-land in the parish of *Drumgoolan*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, in which there is an antient *Crom-liagh* or altar stone, on the mountain called *Slieve-nabail-trogh*, being a part of *Sleeve Croob*, near a small lake lying in the valley underneath it; it is a huge gritty stone, in shape of a monstrous coffin, supported by three feet composed of other stones, and forming a cavity underneath, where a man 6½ feet high may stand upright.

LEGH-CON or *Leath Cuinn*, one of the antient grand divisions of Ireland, made towards the close of the second century, between *Eogan More*, surnamed *Mogh Nuagad*, king of *Munster*, and *Con* surnamed *Ceadchathach*, king of *Tarah*, dividing the island into two parts, by a line drawn from *Clarins-bridge* near *Galway*, to the ridge of mountains, denominated *Eisgir Riada*, on which *Clonmacnois* and *Clonard* are sit.

fit. and from thence to *Dublin*. The Northern division was called *Leagh Cuin*, or *Cann's part*; and the Southern, *Leagh Mogh*, or *Mogh's part*. The entire kingdom by this division was separated into two governments, which by the continual contentions of the several chiefs, subsisted only 15 years, tho' the names were retained for several ages after; the Southern part of Ireland being frequently called *Legh Mogh*, and the Northern *Legh Conn*, down to the 14th century.

LEGHINCH, sit. in bar. Kilmayn, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

LEGHINCH-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

LEGH-MOGH, see *Legh Con*.

LEIGH, another name for *Gray abbey*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LEIGHLIN, (or *old Leighlin*) sit. in bar. Kildare, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, about 43 miles from Dublin, near the river *Barrow*. It is a borough, and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the bishop of the dioc. this being a bishoprick united to *Ferns*. The town was incorporated in 1216, and the extent of its liberties were marked by large stones, inscribed, "*Terminus Burgens. Lechlinen. hic lapis est.*" One of these stands near *Leighlin-bridge*, another near *Wells*, and a third in the mountains. At the E. end of the church of *Old-Leighlin*, is a famous well covered with great ash trees, and dedicated to *St. Lashien*: within 2 miles of *Leighlin* are the ruins of a church. This place was formerly a city, tho' now a very mean village: the cathedral has been kept in good repair; fronting the entrance is a tomb, wherein it is said bishop *Cavanagh* was interred in 1587. It was a sole bishoprick, founded in 632, and joined to *Ferns* in 1600. It is also reported, that *Gurmundus*, a Danish prince, was buried in this church. The last bishop of *Leighlin*, before its union with *Ferns*, was the Right Rev. *Robert Grove*, who, coming by sea to be installed, suffered shipwreck in the harbour of Dublin, and perished in the waves. This cathedral was burnt to the ground, it is said, by lightning, A. D. 1060; and afterwards rebuilt in 1232, or according to others, between 1158 and 1185, by bishop *Donat*, and dedicated to *St. Lashien* or *Lazarinus*. Since the sees were joined, it has been used as a parish church, this being a rectory in dio. of *Leighlin*. That part mostly in ruins, is the remains of *Donat's* fabrick. This town was plundered by the people of *Offory* in 916 and 978, and by the *Danes* in 982. *Burchard*, a Norwegian, built the priory of *St. Stephen* here, and was buried in the cathedral under a marble monument, whereon were his effigie and this inscription; "*Hic jacet humatus dux fundator Lenix en Garmondi Burchard*

dux, vir gratus ecclesie." *St. Gobban* founded also a celebrated abbey here, for regular canons, in which a famous assembly of the clergy was held A. D. 630, to debate on the proper time for the celebration of Easter. During the English and Irish wars, the town was laid waste in 1389, but revived so much in 1400, as to have 86 burgh tenements, a bishop's palace, deanery house and monastery, none of which now remain. *Maurice Jakis* in 1320, constructed the bridge of *Leighlin* over the *Barrow*, which gave the great Southern road a new direction, and *Old Leighlin* went rapidly to decay. Lat. 52:38, lon. 7:18.

LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE, sit. about 45 miles from Dublin and 2 miles from *Old Leighlin*, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. About the end of the reign of *Hen. III* a monastery was founded here for Carmelites or Whitefriars, by one of the *Carcus*, near the *Black-castle*, on the E. bank of the river *Barrow*: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The bridge here was built in 1320, by *Maurice Jakis*, a canon of the cathedral of *Kildare*, who also built the bridge of *Kilcullen*. Here are still the remains of a castle built by the *Lacies*, and of an old abbey. This is a post town, and holds fairs on 14 May, 25 Sept. and 6 Oct. It was destroyed by the Irish in 1577.

LEIGHLIN'S TOWN or *Laughlin's town*, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. A small village about 7 miles from the metropolis, on the road to *Bray*, which is only about 3 miles beyond it.

LEIGHMONEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

LEIM-CON, a handsome seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster; sit. near a good harbour, between *Long-island* and the peninsula. It is also a name given to *Miffen-head*, the Southern extremity of Ireland in that co.

LEIM-CUCULLAN, an antient name of *Loof-head*, or *Cape-lean*, at the mouth of the river *Shannon*.

LEINSTER, the Eastern prov. of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N. *St. George's*, or the *Irish Channel* on the E. and S. and by the prov's of *Connaught* and *Munster* on the W. The capital city of this prov. and of the kingdom is *Dublin*. It contains 12 co.'s, viz. *Carlow*, *Dublin*, *Kildare*, *Kilkenny*, *King's-co.* *Longford*, *Louth*, *Meath*, *Queen's-co.* *Westmeath*, *Wexford* and *Wicklow*. It is the most level and best cultivated prov. in the kingdom; containing 2,792,450 acres, 992 parishes, 97 bar.'s, and 53 boroughs; it is about 124 miles long and 74 broad. *Dermot* king of Leinster marrying his daughter *Eva* to *Strongbow*, earl of *Pembroke*, on his decease made him his universal heir; whereby the earl inherited the prov. of Leinster, and was afterwards enfeoffed of

of it by Hen. II. He died in 1176, and left an only daughter Isabel, espoused to *Wm. Marshal*, earl of Pembroke, by her he had 5 sons, who succeeded to his great estates in Leinster. This prov. gives title of duke to the antient and noble family of *Fitzgerald*. In the early ages, this district was almost one continued forest, and was principally the seat of the *Kinsclagh*s. The chief residence of its kings was at *Carman*. Mr O'Connor observes that this prov. was originally called *Galian*, from its Galenian inhabitants of the *Belgic* race; but that about 270 years before Christ, it took the name of *Lagean*, which it still retains, from *Labea Longseach*, after his return from Gaul, who introduced the use of the *Lagean*, a sort of broad-edged lance or javelin. This prov. was antiently divided among the *Brigantes*, inhabiting the co.'s Kilkenny, Carlow, King's co. and Queen's co. the *Menapii*, in and about Wexford; the *Caucii*, in and about Wicklow; and the *Blanii*, or *Eblanii*, in Dublin, Eastmeath, and Westmeath.

LEITRIM county, sit. in prov. Connaught, bounded on the N. by the bay of *Donegal*, and part of *Fermanagh*; on the S. and W. by *Sligo* and *Roscommon*; and on the E. by *Fermanagh* and *Cavan*. It is a fruitful co. and tho' mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle; but has few places of note. It contains 255,950 acres; 17 parishes, 5 bar.'s and 2 boroughs, and sends 6 members to parliament; it is about 41 miles long, and 16 broad. Chief town *Leitrim*. In this co. we find the antient families of *O'Rure*, or *Rourk*, and *M'Ranall*. Its bar.'s are Mohill, Leitrim, Carigallen, Dromahair, and Rosclogher. Number of houses about 10,026, and inhabitants about 50,000.

LEITRIM town, sit. in the bar. and co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. It is the shire town of the co. and distant about 80 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53:46 N. lon. 8:9 W. It is pleasantly sit. on the banks of the river *Shannon*; and appears to have been formerly a place of some note. *St. M'Liegus* son of *Cernac*, was bishop here; and his festival is observed on the 8 of Feb. Fairs are held here on 22 Jan. 5 May, 16 June, 23 July, 3 Sept. and 1 Dec. This place gives title of visc. to the family of *Clements*.

LEITRIM-RIVER, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. The town of Wicklow has a narrow haven at the mouth of this river, fit only for small vessels, which carry provisions to Dublin.

LEIX, see *Ley*.

LEIXLIP, a post and fair town, pleasantly sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, about 8 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of *Confy*. The

castle of *Leixlip*, is beautifully seated on the banks of the river *Liffey*; it is a fine edifice with large and pleasant gardens; at one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the *Salmon-leap*, there being plenty of that species of fish hereabouts. Near *Leixlip* a monastery was erected, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A mile from this is *Castletown*, the magnificent seat of Mr. *Conolly*. Fairs held here 3 May, 11 July and 9 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

LEMANAGHAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster; here was a monastery, the ruins of which may yet be seen at a distance, being now surrounded by an impassible bog.

LEMNA, sit. near *Carrickfergus*, prov. Ulster. In 697 a noted battle was fought here, between *Aodh* chief of the *Dalriadians*, and the British *Picts*, who had invaded his territory; in this battle *Aodh* lost his life, as did also *Conquar Mac Echa Mac Maldwin*, chief of the *Picts*.

LEMON island, one of the *Skellig-islands*, so called; sit. off the coast of the co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it is rather a round rock, always above water, and therefore no way dangerous to ships. An incredible number of *Gannets* and other birds, breed here; and it is remarkable that the *Gannet* nestles no where on the *Southern* coast of Ireland, but on this rock, tho' many of them are seen on all parts of our coasts on the wing. There is another rock on the *Northern* coast of Ireland, remarkable for the same circumstance.

LENE-LOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

LENEY, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; it contains a great many desolate hills, and a large scope of bog.

LENNADERG, sit. near *Gilford*, prov. Ulster.

LENY, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin. Near it on a pretty high hill, is a *Charter-school*. This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

LEOGHMACKIVOGH, a chapelry in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

LEPERS-TOWN, sit. towards the extremity of the parish of *Killea*, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; this place was formerly bequeathed to the poor of Waterford, and by the Down-survey, contained 419 acres.

LERHA, or *Laragh*, sit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, and otherwise called *Abbeyleerha*, or *Abbeylaragh*, from a monastery which was founded here by St. Patrick, and dedicated to the B. V. Mary.

LESECRESIG, a hill sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, about 2 miles from *Macroomp*; on the

the top of which are the remains of a pagan altar, composed of 3 stones pitched close together, and a broad flat stone lying near them; near this is a large circular intrenchment of stone, made in the same manner as those of earth; these kind of stone intrenchments the Irish call *Cairns* or *Caherns*.

LETHMORE, sit. in the district of Ely, in the King's co. prov. Leinster. Here St. *Pulcherinus* founded a monastery, and died A. D. 655. He was buried here.

LETRIM, (sometimes written *Leitrim*) a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; having a village in it of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

LETTICKENNY, a post and fair town in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin. It is sit. on the river *Swilly*, over which it has a bridge. Fairs held 1 Frid. in Jan. 12 May, 10 July, 3 Frid. in Aug. 8 Nov. Lat. 54:45, lon. 8:0.

LETTERMACWARD, a village sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

LETTIKEEN, a village sit. in bar. Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

LEUNE, a river, extending from Castlemain harbour to Ross-castle, E. 8. E. 14 miles; it runs thro' part of co. Kerry, prov. Munster, and is adjacent to Kilorglan, Ross-castle and Killarney.

LEURAN-FIELD, sit. near Galway, prov. Connaught.

LEXARTOWN, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

LEY, or *Lea*, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Portneinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

LEYBEG, sit. in bar. Ballinacoe, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

LEY-CASTLE, or *Lea-castle*, sit. in bar. Portneinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, not far from *Portarlinton*. This was the residence of the famous Irish chief *O'Moreahie*, or *O'More*, and erected on a high, or gently rising ground. Its length externally 60 feet, its breadth 46; the walls 8 feet thick, and in some places 10. The arches are all circular, except 1 pointed, leading from the causeway into the bawn. On the N. ran the river *Barrow*, the other sides were secured by a ditch 25 feet broad, and could occasionally be filled with water from the river. Within the ditch was a wall, the foundation of which only remains. The approach to this castle was by a causeway 100 feet in length: the outer ballium from E. to W. is 410 feet, and from N. to S. including the bawn, 350 in diameter. The inner balli-

um from N. to S. 140, and from E. to W. 130 feet. The bawn was a large area surrounded with ditches and ramparts, within which cattle were driven, and protected from the enemy. About 1176, Hen. II. bestowed on *Maurice Fitzgerald*, the bar. in which *Ley* is sit. The latter was the patrimony of the *O'Dempseys*. In 1284, the *O'Dempseys*, *O'Dunns* and *O'Carrolls* united, and surprized and burnt the castle of *Ley*. *Verdun* attempted to revenge the injury and to recover the fortress, but lost both his men and his horses; however, the Irish were soon dispossessed. In 1292, *John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald*, having fallen into contention with many of the nobility, and amongst others with *Rich. de Burgo*, the red earl; he took the latter prisoner, and detained him in the castle of *Ley*, which was then in his possession. On the eve of the translation of St. *Thomas à Becket* in 1307, the Irish sept before mentioned, burnt the town of *Ley*, and besieged the castle, but they were soon defeated by *John Fitzthomas* and *Edmond Botiller*. In 1390, *O'Dempsey* took this castle, but the next year it was surrendered to sir *John Darcy*. Near this castle is a remarkable large ash tree, once of considerable magnitude.

LEY-RIVER, or *Lee-river*, extends from Cork to Macroom, W. 20 miles; runs thro' part of co. Cork, and is adjacent to Cork, Carrickdrohid, Crookstown and Macroom.

LICANE, sit. in bar. Tireragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

LICARNIE, sit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

LICILASH, a castle seated on the banks of the Blackwater, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; opposite the castle of *Carickabrick*.

LICKBLAH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

LICKFLINN, a village sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cashel.

LICKMOLASKY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

LICKRIO, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

LICKY RIVER, sit. in bar. *Decies within*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

LIFFBY, see *Anna-Liffey*.

LIFFORD, a borough town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 102 miles from Dublin. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Enniskillen*; and gives title of visc. to the family of *Hewitt*. It is sit. on the river *Foyle*, and has a barrack for a troop of horse. Lat. 54:7, lon. 8:5.

LIGHT-

LIGHT-HOUSE. There are several *Light-houses* thro' the different parts of Ireland, for the convenience of shipping: such as, 1st. At *Copland-isle*, bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.—2d. At *Balbriggan*, bar. Balrudeary, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—3d. At *Hoath-hill*, bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—4th. At the *S. wall*, in the liberties of city of Dublin, prov. Leinster.—5th. Two at *Ficklow-head*, bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.—6th. At *Hook-tower*, bar. Shelburn, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—7th. At *Duncannon-fort*, bar. Shelburn, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—8th. At *Charlesfort*, bar. Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—9th. At the *old head* of Kinsale, bar. Courseys, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—10th. At *Loophead*, bar. Moyferia, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

LIGHT-HOUSE-ISLAND, see *Cross-island*.

LIMBRICK, a village sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; it holds fairs on 5 April, Whit-Mond. 21 Aug. and 12 Nov.

LIMERICK county, sit. in prov. Munster. It has the river Shannon on the N. Tipperary on the N. E. Kerry on the W. and Cork on the S. It is a fruitful and populous tract, the soil requiring little or no manure in most places. Besides rich grazing ground, it has a light limestone for sheep and cows, and produces rich crops of all kinds of corn and rape, with some hemp. It gave title of earl to the family of *Dongan*. It stretches from E. to W. 40 miles, and from N. to S. 25, and contains 386,750 acres, 9 bar.'s, 125 parishes, 2 borroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament, including the city of Limerick. The number of houses are estimated at 28,748, and inhabitants at upwards of 170,000. Chief town, *Limerick*. Here are some clays, furze, fern and mountain lands, and it is famous for good *cyder*; it has much benefited by the *Palatines*, who settled there, and increased tillage; they are a laborious independant people, mostly employed in their own farms. This country is well watered by large and small rivers; the *Shannon* runs at the N. side of the co. and fertilizes its banks. The firing of the inhabitants is chiefly turf, and the bogs are conveniently sit. At *Loghill* in the W. of the co. there is a mine of coal or culin, but 'tis more used in kilns, than in houses. There are few lakes except *Lough Gur*, and the principal hills are *Knockgreny*, *Knockany*, *Knockfiring* and *Toryhill*; the mountains lie Westward, the highest being *Knockpatrick*, or *St. Patrick's hill*. The bar's of this co. are *Ownybeg*, *Clanwilliam*, *Coonagh*, *Small-county*, *Coshlea*, *Coshma*, *Poblebryan*, *Kerry* and *Conello*, which last is almost, if not full as large the other 8. Amongst the antient families of this co. are the *O'Briens*.

LIMERICK city, the chief town in the co. of that name, prov. Munster; it is a port town sit. on the river *Shannon*, 94 miles S. W. by W. from Dublin. Lat. 52:35, lon. 8:30. The town is 3 miles in circumference, having weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on Easter Tuesday, 4 July, 4 Aug. and 12 Dec. There is a privilege annexed to the fair held on 4 Aug. that, during 15 days, no person can be arrested in the city or liberties, on any process issuing out of the *Tholsel* court of Limerick. *Hollinghead* tells us that this place was built by *Tuorus*, about the year 155, and that its Irish name is *Loumneagh*, which he says it acquired from the following circumstance, viz. that the town was planted in an island, which before the building of the city, produced abundance of grass; during which time, one of the Irish potentates raising war against another of his peers, incamped in that isle, and had so great a troop of horsemen, that the grass was eaten up in 24 hours, from whence it was called *Loum-ne-agh*, or *Horse bare*, i. e. a place made bare or eaten up by horses. This was the strongest fortress in the kingdom, and was taken by the *English* in 1174. During the first ages it was much frequented by foreign merchants, and after the arrival of the Danes, was a place of considerable commerce, until the 12th century. It was plundered by *Mahon*, brother of *Brien Boran*, after the battle of *Sulchoid*, in 970, and *Brien* in a future period exacted from the Danes of this city, 365 tons of wine as a tribute, which shews the extensive traffic carried on by those people in that article. About the middle of the 6th century, *St. Munchin* erected a church, and founded a bishoprick here, which however was destroyed by the Danes, on their taking possession of this port in 853, and remained in ruins until their conversion to the Christian faith in the 10th century, at which period the church of *St. Munchin* was built, and the bishoprick established. *Donald O'Brien*, about the time of the arrival of the English, founded a house for nuns of the order of *St. Augustin*; he also endowed the cathedral; and *Donat O'Brien*, bishop of Limerick, in the 13th century, contributed much to the opulence of the see. Edw. III. by writ dated at Limerick 25 July, 1374, granted to the prioress of the before mentioned house, his special protection during his royal pleasure. About the close of the 12th century, the bishoprick of *Inis-Cathay* was united to that of Limerick, and in 1663, Limerick was united to *Ardjert* and *Aghadoe*. In the reign of king *John*, a priory of regular canons was founded by *Simon Minor*, a citizen of Limerick. A Dominican friary was founded by *Donogh Carbreach O'Brien*, king of Thomond, who died in

in 1247, and according to *Ware*, was interred here, in a tomb with his statue placed over it. Here was also a grey friary founded by *O'Brien*, a lipeal descendant of the kings of Limerick and Thomond, in the reign of *Hen. III.* Likewise an Augustinian friary founded by the same. Part of the Dominican friary is now converted into a tan yard, and a large barrack has been erected on the other part; some small remains of the church, walls, &c. may yet be seen. The grey friary stood without the town wall, where the co. court house is now erected: the old church has been since converted into the co. hospital. A trace of the Augustinian friary is not now to be found. The Knts. Templars, 'tis said, had a house near the latter, but of which the smallest remains are not now discoverable. This city was besieged in 1642, and a second time in 1690, when it compelled king William III. to raise the siege. The English and Dutch forces under general *Ginkel* invested it on 23 Sept. 1691, and lost a great number of men before it; when the town capitulated on 13 Oct. following; the garrison obtained very honourable terms under the conditions entitled, *the articles of Limerick*, being allowed to retire whenever they pleased; and tolerated in the free exercise of their religion. To perpetuate the memory of its surrender, a medal was struck, whereon were the profiles of king Wm. and queen Mary: around the medal was this inscription, "*Non hæc sine numine Divum.*" on the exergue, "*Limerica capta, Hibernia subacta, Octobris. 1691.*" Within a century this place was reckoned the second city in Ireland; at present it has lost its rank, not because it thrives less, but because *Cork* thrives more. It is composed of the *Irish* and *English* town; the latter stands on the King's-island, formed by the river *Shannon*. A charter was granted to this city by king *John*, and confirmed in succeeding reigns. Dr. *Campbell* observes, that as you approach *Limerick*, the grounds grow rich and exquisitely beautiful; the only disagreeable matter is, that the situation renders the air moist, and consequently rather unwholesome to strangers. The town was formerly entirely walled in, and in 1760, there were 17 of the city gates standing, but to the great improvement of the place they are now all demolished, except the *water-gate* of king *John's* castle. The linen, woollen and paper manufactures are carried on here to great extent, and the export of provisions is very considerable. Here are many charitable hospitals and handsome public buildings, besides the cathedral and other churches. This city returns 2 members to parliament; and gives title of Viscount to the family of *Hamilton*. It is governed by a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, alder-

men and burgesses; there is also a barrack, and a military governor and town-major; it had some time ago the privilege of *cainage*, and different parliaments have been held there. It appears that Limerick obtained the privilege of having mayors, 10 years before that right was allowed to the citizens of *London*. It was before governed by provosts, of which the first was *John Spafford*, in 1195 and 1197; during the provostship of *Henry Troy*, a charter was granted, 9 Rich. III. whereby the citizens were allowed to choose mayors and bailiffs, *Adam Servant*, in 1198, being the first mayor; he was succeeded by others, and in 1210, by *Roger Maij*; 1211, *John Cambitor*; 1212, *Walter Crop*; 1213, *Robert White*; 1214, *Seward Minnow*; 1215, *Seward de Ferendona*; 1216, *John Russell* alias *Creagh*, and 1217, *John Banbury*. The city continued thus governed by mayors and bailiffs, until the office of bailiff was changed into that of sheriff in 1609, when *David White* and *William Neagh* were appointed to that dignity. About 6 miles from this is the famous *Castle-connel spa*. Limerick is 50 miles from *Cork*, 50 from *Galway*, and 73 from *Waterford*. Adjoining to it is *Newtown-Perry*.

LINESTREAM, sit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LINGAN river, sit. in bar. Tipperary, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

LISADILL, a village sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

LISANE, a fair town in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; fairs held 1. Jan. 12 May. Aug. and 26 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, and otherwise written *Lissam*.

LISANOUR-CASTLE, a seat of lord Macartney, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; near it is *Lough-Gule* church.

LISBARNET, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LISBELLAW, a fair town in bar. Tyreestennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, 75 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 11 May, 20 June, 10 Nov. and 23 Dec. It is a parish in dioc. of Clogher.

LISBIGNY, sit. in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

LISBUNNY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

LISBURN, a borough, market, fair and post town, in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 73 miles from Dublin, sit. by the river *Lagan*. This town was burned in 1717, but it is rebuilt in a neat and very handsome manner. It has a large manufactory for linen cloth. It gives title of earl to the family of *Vaughan*. 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of *Drumbas* church.

church. It returns 2 members to parliament; one half of the patronage of this borough is in the earl of *Hertford*. Fairs held 21 July and 5 Oct. This is a rectory in dioc. of *Connor*, and was formerly called *Lisnagarty*. Lat. 54 : 43, lon. 6 : 36.

LISCAHELOCK, sit. in bar. *Kenoght*, co. *Londonderry*, prov. *Ulster*.

LISCANOR, sit. in bar. *Corcomroe*, co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*.

LISCARROL, sit. in bar. *Orrery*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, 127 miles from *Dublin*, and 3 miles W. of *Buttevant*. Near which, on the 3 Sept. 1642, was fought a battle between the English, commanded by the lord *Inchiquin*, and the Irish, under lord *Mountgarret* and other generals; where was slain the valiant *Lewis*, lord visc. *Kinsmeaky*, governor of *Bandon*, and son to the first earl of *Cork*. But victory fell to the English, with the slaughter of 1500 of their enemies. This battle was fought to the W. of the castle, in which sir *Philip Percival* kept a garrison for several years at his own expence, and raised many out-works about it; in the modern stile of fortification. In August, 1642, it was besieged by a regular army, consisting of 7000 Irish, and obliged to surrender. The day following, lord *Inchiquin* coming up with the English army, defeated the Irish; who again besieged it, in 1646, with an army of 5000 foot, and 500 horse, commanded by the earl of *Castlehaven*, who then took most of the strong holds in this country; lord *Inchiquin* for want of supplies, being then obliged to stand upon the defensive. The news of *Castlehaven's* success had such an effect, that this castle which had been before so well defended, surrendered without firing a shot, tho' then in the best posture of defence, and commanded by that same officer, one capt. *Raymond*, who had defended it so gallantly during the former siege, and who for his cowardice and treachery, was condemned to be shot, together with a steward of sir *Philip Percival's*, but by his indulgence, they were pardoned. This castle is a parallelogram of 120 by 140 feet; it was flanked by 6 great towers, (2 square, and 4 round;) the gate-way which faced the S. was defended by a strong castle, from which on either hand were the apartments; the walls were 30 feet high. This castle is said to have been built by king *John*. It was recovered from the Irish in 1650, a breach made at that time is still visible, near the S. E. tower, and it has ever since remained in a ruinous condition. Near it are several subterraneous passages, and to the S. is *Kate's hole*, a prodigious deep hole, said to be unathomable. The lands hereabouts are all pasture, the soil is a yellow clay intermixed with a grey earth; in some places deeper than in

others. Fairs are held here on 1 and 31 May, 31 Aug. and 29 Nov. This is a vicarage in dioc. of *Cloyne*.

LISCARTAN, a rectory in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. near *Ardracran*, in bar. *Navan*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*. The castle here, was the birth place of the first lord *Cadogan*, to which family it belongs.

LISCLEARY, a rectory in dioc. of *Cork*, sit. in bar. *Kinalea*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

LISCOLEMAN, a curacy in dioc. of *Leighlin*, sit. in bar. *Skillegagh*, co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*.

LISCORMUCK, a rectory in dioc. of *Emly*, sit. in bar. *Coonagh*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*.

LISELTEN, a vicarage in dioc. of *Ardfert*, sit. in bar. *Traghticonnor*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

LISFIN-CASTLE, sit. near *Tullagh*, co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*.

LISFINNY, a castle in co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*; sit. W. of *Tallow-bridge*. It formerly belonged to the earl of *Desmond*, whose castles in this co. were very numerous.

LISGENAN, a vicarage in dioc. of *Lismore*, sit. in bar. *Decies within*, co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*.

LISGOLD, a fair town, sit. in bar. *Barrymore*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; fairs held 1 May, 23 June, 1 Nov. and 21 Dec. This is a vicarage in dioc. of *Cloyne*.

LISGOOL, sit. on the W. bank of the river *Earn*, near *Enniskillen*, in co. *Fermanagh*, prov. *Ulster*. A monastery was founded here, in the early ages of Christianity.

LISGRIFEN, sit. in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, 2 miles W. of *Buttevant*, on the estate of the earl of *Egmont*. At this place several chrystals have been found, of the *Kerry-stone* kind.

LISINISKY, a fair town in co. *Tipperary*, prov. *Munster*; fairs held 14 Oct.

LISIZE, a neat and well improved seat in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, a mile N. E. of *Ballyronney*, and near the verge of a lake called *Ballyronney lake*.

LISKEERY, a vicarage in dioc. of *Tuam*, sit. in bar. *Downamore*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*.

LISKINFERE, a rectory in dioc. of *Ferns*, sit. in bar. *Gorey*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*.

LISMAHAN or *Lislaghtin*, a ruined friary in co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*, near *Slattery island*. It was founded by *O'Conchobar* or *O'Gonnar*, prince of *Kerry*, in 1464, (others say by *John O'Connor* in 1478) for minorites, who were observantine Franciscans of the strict order. The parish church was dedicated to *St. Lazhain*, who died in 622. The friary was granted in fee to *James Sells*, at the yearly crown rent of 3l. 16s. 8d.

Ed. who assigned his interest in the same to *Thomas Law*; but they neglecting to pay the rent, the premises were seized by the crown, being 12 acres of land; and the collector of the co. not being able to let the land for the yearly value of the said rent, the premises became greatly in arrear, and were set up to auction, and sold for 40s. per ann. which lease being expired, *Henry Rose*, formerly of *Dublin*, esq; having lands contiguous, proposed to give 4l. per year for it, and had a lease for 99 years of it, at that rent. The steeple, choir, and several other parts of this abbey still remain.

L'ISLE, or *little isle*, an island in the river *Lee*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; it bears this denomination to distinguish it from *Barrymore* or the *great island*. It contains about 1600 Irish acres, and is 3 miles long and 1 broad; there are 3 or 4 good houses built on it, with convenient offices; it is part of the estate of the present lord *L'isle*. This is a vicarage in dioc. of *Ross*.

LISLEA-CASTLE, sit. in bar. *Dartree*, co. *Monaghan*, prov. *Ulster*. Lat. 54:7, lon. 7:39.

LISMALIN, or *Lismaline*, a rectory in dioc. of *Cashel*, sit. in bar. *Sewardagh*, co. *Tipperary*, prov. *Munster*; it lies about 4 miles from *Killenaule*. Here are the ruins of a castle.

LISMORE, a borough, market, fair and post town in bar. *Coshmore*, co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*, 100 miles from *Dublin*. Lat. 52:5 N. lon. 7:50 W. Antiently called *Lessmore* or *Lios-mor*, i.e. the great inclosure, or habitation; it is now a bishoprick and very antient city, formerly an university. *St. Carthagh* or *Alchuda*, in the beginning of the 7th century, founded an abbey and school in this place, which in a short time was much resorted to, not only by the natives, but also by the *Britons* and *Saxons*, during the middle ages. According to an antient writer of the life of *St. Carthagh*, *Lismore* was in general inhabited by monks, half of it being an asylum into which no woman dare enter; consisting intirely of cells and monasteries, the ruins of which, with 7 churches, are yet visible; a castle was built here by king *John*. The site of *Lismore* was in early ages denominated *Mugh Sgiath*, or the *chosen field*; being the situation of a *dun*, or fort of the antient chieftains of the *Deities*; one of whom granted it to *St. Carthagh*, on his expulsion from the abbey of *Ratheny* in *Westmeath*. On becoming a university, *Mugh Sgiath* obtained the name of *Dunsinnue*, or the fort of the *Saxons*, from the number of *Saxons* which resorted thereto; but soon after 'twas called *Lios-mor* or *Lessmore*, and now *Lismore*; the bishoprick of which was united to that of *Waterford* in 1536, being 730 years after its foundation. The dioc. of *Lismore* includes a great

part of *Waterford* co. and a considerable portion of co. *Tipperary*. The public road to *Cork* was formerly thro' this place, and at that time it had a better face of business. *St. Carthagh*, who retired to this place with some of his religious, in 636, to avoid the fury of the then Irish monarch, tied his disciples to a most strict rule of life; they never were allowed the use of flesh, fish or fowl; only the vegetables that the ground produced at the expence of their own labour. Father *Daniel*, in his *Histoire Monastique*, mentions one on the same foundation in *France*. The castle here, which as we mentioned, was built by king *John*, was erected in 1195, on the ruins of the abbey of *St. Carthagh*; it belonged to the duke of *Devonshire*, and gave birth to the great philosopher, *Robert Boyle*. In 1189, it was demolished by the Irish, who took it by surprize. Being afterwards re-edified, it was for many years an episcopal residence, till *Mylor Magrath*, abp. of *Cashel*, and bishop of this see, granted the manor of *Lismore* to that noted scholar and soldier, sir *Walter Raleigh*, in the reign of queen *Eliz.* at the yearly rent of 13l. 6s. 8d., but that estate was lopped off with his head; in the reign of king *James 1st.* after which it fell into the hands of sir *Rich. Boyle*, who purchased all sir *Walter's* lands; he beautified the whole, and added many buildings to it, most of which were burned down in the Irish rebellion; at the breaking out of which it was closely besieged by 5,000 Irish, commanded by sir *Richard Beling*, and was well defended by the young lord *Broghill*, third son of the earl of *Cork*, who obliged them to raise the siege. The castle is boldly seated on the verge of a rocky hill, rising almost perpendicularly to a considerable height over the river *Blackwater*: the entrance is by an antient and venerable avenue of trees; over the gate are the venerable arms of the first earl of *Cork*: opposite to the entrance is a modern portico of bath stone, of the *Doric* order, designed by *Inigo Jones*. Most of the buildings have remained in ruins since the era of the rebellion; but the several offices that make up two sides of the square are kept in repair. At each angle is a tower, the chief remains of its former magnificence. In Oct. 1785, the late duke of *Rutland*, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, whilst on a tour in *Munster*, held a council in, and issued proclamations from this castle. The cathedral is still pretty well kept in repair. Here was an hospital for lepers dedicated to *St. Brigid*; also an anchorite cell, which was endowed with the lands of *Bullyhanfy* or anchoret's town; a burgage in *Lismore*, and 6 stangs of land, a field, and 2 small gardens, all of the annual value of 10l. Here is a fine bridge over the river *Blackwater* erected

erected at a very great expence by the duke of *Devonshire*: this bridge is remarkable for the extent of its principal arch, the span of it being 90 feet. Below the town is a rich fishery for *Salmon*, which is the greatest branch of trade here. 'Tho' this place is at present much reduced, yet *Cambrensis* informs us, not many years after the conquest this was a very rich city, and held out some time against the English, who took it at last by storm, and gained rich plunder here, enough to load 16 sail of ships. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the duke of *Devonshire*, but the electors are called *potwallopers*. Fairs held on 25 May, Sept. and 12 Nov. *Lismore* is a rectory in the dioc. of same name.—Also the name of a town in bar. Clonmoghlan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; lat. 53; 55, lon. 7: 55.

LISMULLANE, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 10 Oct.

LISMULLIN, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Here is a seat of lord Dillon, sit. near Tarah hill. A nunnery was established at this place in 1240, by *Alicia*, sister to *Richard de la Corner* bishop of Meath. *Maria Cusake* the last prioress surrendered it, on 10th June, 31st Hen. VIIIth.

LISMULLAW, sit. in bar. Tyreskennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

LISMYNY, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster, 46 miles from Dublin.

LISNACON, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 15 May, 16 June and 14 November.

LISNADILL, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, within 5 miles of Armagh town. The church here was erected by lord *Rokeby*, the present archbishop of Armagh; near it is an elegant glebe house. The church and house are both finished in a stile truly characteristic of their noble founder.

LISNAGAN, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

LISNAGARRY, see *Lisburn*.

LISNAKILL, see *Lisnekill*.

LISNARICK, a fair town, in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 12 Jan. 5 Apr. 9 May, 22 June and 15 Oct.

LISNAKEA, a post and fair town, sit. in bar. Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, 70 miles from Dublin; lat. 54: 14 N. lon. 7: 40 W. Near it is *Belfour-castle*, a handsome seat. Fairs held Mond. before Easter Sund. Mond. after Ascension and 10 Oct.

LISNEGAR, a fine seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster, with a handsome canal, and other improvements, adjoining the village of *Rathcormuck*, 110 miles from Dublin.

LISNEGROT, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

LISNEKILL, alias *Lifstine*, a parish in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is bounded on the N. by the *Suir*; on the E. with the parishes of *Killoteran*, *Killranan* and *Killbride*; on the S. with the parish of *Reisk*; and on the W. with *Killmeaden*. This is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, and otherwise written *Lisnakill*.

LISNINNY, a village sit. in bar. Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

LISNOVER, a village in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, sit. near *Killeghandra*.

LISNUSKY, sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

LISONUFFY, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

LISPOLE, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 162 miles from Dublin.

LISRA, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

LISRABBIN, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

LISRONAGH, a parish so called, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

LISRONAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

LISSAN, see *Lisane*.

LISSANOUR castle, see *Lisanoure castle*.

LISSDORNAN, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

LISSIN or *Lishin*, a seat of lord *Clanwilliam*, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

LISSIN-HALL, sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

LISTERLING, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

LISTOADER, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LISTOWEL, a parish, also a post and fair town in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 131 miles from Dublin; antiently *Lis Tuathal*, i. e. the fort of *Tuathal*, who was exiled in the 1st century, but returned, and his life forms a brilliant æra in Irish history. Near this are the ruins of a castle, pleasantly sit. on the river *Feale*; it was taken in Nov. 1600, by sir *Charles Wilmot*, being then held out for the lord *Kerry*, against queen Eliz. 5 miles beyond *Listowel* are the ruins of a church. Fairs held on 13 May, 25 July and 28 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, and sometimes written *Listowhill*.

LISTOWHILL, see *Listowel*.

LITTER, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

LITTER-

LITTERGARAVE, sit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

LITTERLASK, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

LITTERMORE-ISLAND, sit. on coast of bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

LITTERTINLIS, a castle sit. near *Skibbereen*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

LITTLE-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

LITTLE-CORK, a village sit. within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of *Bray*, and near 10 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; in its neighbourhood are several handsome seats.

LITTLE-ENGLAND, a name given to *Lurgan*, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

LITTLE-IRELAND, otherwise *Begery*; an island quite to the N. of Wexford harbour, prov. Leinster. St. *Ibar* built a celebrated monastery here, where he founded a school, over which he presided so early as 420. He died 23d April, A. D. 500, and was interred here.

LITTLE-ISLAND, sit. in the river *Suire*, bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—Also in Cork harbour, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster: the latter is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

LITTLE-LIMERICK, sit. near Gorey, prov. Leinster.

LITTUR, a handsome seat in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, which commands a fine view of the river *Shannon*.—Also a place in bar. Iveragh, same co.—Likewise a village in bar. Ballibrity, King's co. prov. Leinster.

LITTURAGH, a name given to the Northern side of the bar. of *Corcaguinny*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, which is very coarse and mountainous.

LITTUR-CASTLE, sit. in the parish of *Cahir*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it was erected by the *O'Sullivan*s, and in later times possessed by a branch of that family, called *Macrehan*. The university of Dublin hath a large estate hereabout, a great part of which is bog, but very reclaimable, and might be converted into fine meadow and pasture land; but the expence is too great for any private individual, nor can it be attempted on the terms of a short college lease, and the same may be observed of other large tracts, belonging to that university in this co.

LIXNAW, a bar, now called *Clanmaurice*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, which gives title of baron to the earls of *Kerry*; the village here of this name being their antient seat; where the castle was erected. This seat stands agreeably on the river *Brick*, which is here cut into several pleasant canals, that adorn its plantations and gardens; the improvements are extensive,

most of the vistas and avenues terminating by different buildings, seats and farm-houses. The tide flows up to the gardens, whereby boats of a considerable burden, may bring up goods to the bridge near the house; here are two stone bridges over the *Brick*, the oldest of which was built by *Nicholas* the 3d baron *Lixnaw*, who was the first person that made causeways to this place, the land being naturally wet and marshy. Lat. 52 : 15, lon. 9 : 15.

LOANIA, the antient name of *Killaloe*, co. Clare, prov. Munster. St. *Molua* founded an abbey here about the beginning of the 6th century. On his death his disciple St. *Flannan* was consecrated bishop of *Kill-da-lua*, or *Killaloe*, at Rome about the year 639. Towards the close of the 12th century, the antient see of *Roscrea* was united to *Killaloe*.

LOCH CUAN, the present lake *Strangford*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LOCH FEBAIL, now lough *Foil*, prov. Ulster.

LOCH-LONE, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster.

LOCHRUSBEG bay, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

LOCHRUSMORE bay, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

LOCH SUIDY, now lough *Swilly*, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

LOCH-UAR, antiently sit. near *Mullingar*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; at which place *Turges*, the Norman leader was defeated and seized by king *Malachy*, who put him to death.

LOCKEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of *Killaloe*, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

LODGE-PARK, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

LOFTUS-HALL, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

LOGACURREEN, sit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; near it is the *Dun of Clapoke*.

LOGHART, a castle sit. within a few miles of *Mallow*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. It was built in King John's reign, but remained for many years a melancholy proof of the devastation of the civil wars. It was not long since repaired by the earl of *Egmont*: it is 80 feet high, the walls are 10 feet thick, and moated round with a deep trench, which is passed by a draw bridge.

LOGHCREW, a vicarage in dioc. of *Meath*, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinst.

LOGHGALL, sit. in bar. Oneiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54 : 25, lon. 7 : 11.

LOGHGILLY, a rectory in dioc. of *Armagh*, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

LOGHILL, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 117 miles from Dublin, within a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of which, are the ruins of a castle. This is a rectory in dioc. of *Limerick*.

LOGH-

LOGHLIN, *see Leighlin.*

LOGHLINSHOLEN, *see Loughlinsholen.*

LOGHMORE, *fit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.*

LONDONDERRY county, otherwise called *Derry*, the latter name being given it, on account of its having become the property of the 12 trades or corporations of *London*; it is a county in the prov. of *Ulster*, which has *Donegal* on the W. the sea on the N. *Antrim* on the E. and *Tyrone* on the S. It is a pleasant and fruitful country, well planted with English families, by the citizens of *London*, in the reign of king *James Ist.* who granted the greater part of it to them on condition of settling it with English; being escheated to the crown by the attainder of *O'Neill*. They were incorporated by the name of "the society of the governors and assistants of *London*, of the new plantations of *Ulster*, in the realm of *Ireland*." This co. contains 318,500 acres, 31 parishes, 4 bar.'s and three boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament. It extends 32 miles from N. to S. and about the same from E. to W. The number of houses are computed at 25,007, and may contain 125,000 inhabitants. Its bar.'s are *Tyckerin*, *Kenoght*, *Colerain*, and *Loughlinsholen*; chief town, *Londonderry*. This co. is not much incumbered with mountains; it was a part of the antient *Dair-calgach*, which district comprehended the present town and co. of *Derry*, and part of the co. *Donegal*; the antient chieftains of it being called *Hy Basher-uaigh*, now by corruption *O'Dogherty*. The linen manufacture is much carried on here, its yearly trade therein, averaged at 116,720*l.* The bleach greens are principally *fit. in the neighbourhood of Newtown-Limavady, Colerain, Moncymore and Cumberbridge*. The linens sold in *Dungiven, Derry, Newtown-Limavady and Colerain*, are of that species, called *Colerains*, when bleached; and the market principally attended by drapers from *Derry* and *Donegal*. The principal families of this co. at the commencement of the 17th century, were the *O'Caahans*, *O'Conors* and *O'Donalds*.

LONDONDERRY town, the principal town in the co. of that name, prov. *Ulster*, 115 miles from *Dublin*, *fit. on the river Foyle*, near its mouth, about 3 miles S. of the lake or bay of *Lough Foyle*, and 50 W. of *Curnickfergus*. It is remarkable for the long siege it sustained under the command of Mr. *Walker*, a clergyman, against the forces of King *James II* in 1689. It is a city and co. of itself, and was built by the citizens of *London*, in the reign of *James Ist.* It is the see of a bishop, having been so constituted in 1158; the see extends into part of four counties, viz. *Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone* and *Antrim*: it is rated in the king's

books at 250*l.* but is worth above 7,000*l.* per ann. This town is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder and sheriffs, and returns 2 members to parliament. It has a military governor, who is commander of *Culmore Fort*. The family of *Pitt* take title of earl from this city; it is a post and fair town; fair days 17 June 4 Sept. and 17 Oct. Lat 55: 0, lon. 7: 55. This town consists chiefly of 2 streets, which cross each other, and an exchange is built in the centre; there is a good market place, and handsome church with a lofty spire; the walls of the town are in good repair, tho' built in 1614, but the quay and great part of the city are not within the walls. These walls are built in the modern style of fortification, consisting of a thick rampart of earth, faced with stone, and flanked with bastions, capable of containing the proper force for defence; the platform on the top of the rampart being covered by parapets. Besides the siege before mentioned, *Londonderry* is remarkable for the noble defence it made at the revolution, during 105 days, under the severest famine, against a numerous army. *George Farquhar*, a celebrated dramatic writer, was born here in 1678. In the year 546, an abbey for regular canons, under the rule of St. *Augustin*, was founded here by St. *Columb*, and in aftertimes, was dedicated to the St. himself. Here was also an abbey for nuns of the *Cistercian* order, founded in 1218, by *Turlough Leinigh O'Neill*, of *Strabane*; and likewise a Dominican friary, in 1274, by *O'Donnell* the younger, prince of *Tyrconnel*, at the request of St. *Dominick*. This latter building was *fit. on the N. side of the city*, but there are now no remains of it; there was also a *Franciscan* friary here. The cathedral is pretty good, and the bishop's palace (which was erected by Dr. *Barnard*, when bishop of this see) is large and handsome. This town contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and carries on a good trade with *America* and the *West-Indies*. *Londonderry* gives title of *baron* to the family of *Stewart*.

LONG, a vicarage in dioc. of *Emly*, *fit. in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.*

LONGFIELD, a fair town in co. *Leitrim*, prov. *Connaught*; fairs held 17 May, 10 Oct. and last Mond. in Dec.—Also a rectory in dioc. of *Derry*, *fit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.*

LONGFIELD mountains, *fit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.*

LONGFORD county, in the prov. of *Leinster*, bounded by the co. of *Leitrim* and *Cavan* on the N. *Westmeath* on the E. and S. and *Roscommon* on the W. It extends in length from N. to S. 20 miles, and in breadth from E. to W. 19 miles. It contains 134,152 acres, 23 parishes,

ishes, 6 bar.'s and 4 boroughs, and returns to members to parliament. It is small and much encumbered with bog, intermixed with a tolerable good soil, and is computed to contain 10,026 houses, and above 50,100 inhabitants; chief town *Longford*. Tho' by far the greatest part of this co. is flat, and in some places subject to be overflowed, yet the farmers are able to send large cargoes of oats to the port of Drogheda. Many hands are employed in spinning and weaving: much linen is made in this co. and great quantities of yarn are sent to more distant markets. The *Shannon* forms the Western boundary of this co. The *Inny* flows at the S. *Lough Gownagh* expands its waters over many miles in the N. and the *Camlin* and *Fallen*, with other smaller rivers, supply the heart of it. In this co. we find the antient proprietors in the families of *O'Ferral*, *Tuite*, and *Delamar*: its bar.'s are Longford, Granard, Ardagh, Moydoo, Rathline, and Shrowle. This co. was part of the antient district of *Angalia* or *Annaly*, which belonged to the *O'Ferrals*, who were in possession of the N. W. and S. parts of the co. Longford, on the commencement of the last century, but were dispossessed of the Eastern parts of it by the English settlers; the *Tuites* and *Delamars*.

LONGFORD town, sit. on the river *Camlin*, in the bar. of Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinster, 58 miles from Dublin; which river falls a few miles below this place into the *Shannon*. It is a borough, post, market and fair town, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Longford; it gave title of earl to the family of *Aungier*; of visc. to the family of *Micklethwaite*; and now gives that of baron to the family of *Packenham*. Lat. 53: 42 N. lon. 8: 0 W. Within 4 miles of *Longford* are the ruins of a church, and a mile nearer those of a castle. Within 1½ mile of the town is a *Charter-school* for 80 children; it was opened in 1753, and the Rt. Hon. lord Longford granted to it 2 acres of land for ever, and let a lease of 33 acres, at the yearly rent of 18l 2s 7d for 31 years; he also endowed the school with a rent charge on his estate of 20l per annum for ever, and gave 172l towards the building. *Payton Fox*, esq; of Portmaon in co. Longford, bequeathed to it 100l the interest of which was appropriated to the support of the school. This place has a barrack for a troop of horse; it is large and well built. In a very early age an abbey was founded here, of which *St. Idus*, one of *St. Patrick's* disciples, was abbot. In the year 1400, a fine monastery was founded to the honour of the Virgin Mary, for Dominican friars, by *O'Ferral*, prince of *Annaly*; this monastery being destroyed by fire, pope *Martin Vth* by a bull, in the year 1429, granted an

indulgence to all who should contribute to the re-building of it: in 1433, pope *Eugene IVth* granted a bull to the like purpose; and in 1438, he granted another to the same effect; the church of this friary, now the parish church, is in the dioc. of *Ardagh*. On 29 Jan. 1615, king *James Ist* granted this monastery to *Francis*, visc. *Valentia*. Fairs held 10 June, 19 and 20 Aug. and 22 Oct. Longford is also the name of a bar. and village in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. In this bar. a house for Franciscan friars was founded by *O'Madden*; about the beginning of the 16th century; it was called *Clonchincantualais*: this bar. was the original country of the *O'Maddens*.—Also a village sit. in bar. Tyreeragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

LONGFORD pass, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 63 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of an old barrack, and 2 miles farther the ruins of the church of *Leigh*; near which is a handsome new built church and spire.

LONG-GRANGE, sit. near Ross, prov. Munst.

LONG-ISLAND, an island sit. in bar. Carbery, near coast of co. Cork, prov. Munster.

LONG-ROCK, sit. in the harbour of *Donaghadee*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster: this is a ridge of rocks which stretch a good way into the sea; and are often fatal to sailors.

LONG-WOOD, a fair town in bar. Moyferath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 Feb. Whitfun Tueid. 12 July and 11 Dec.

LOOP-HEAD, sit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munster, at the mouth of the river *Shannon*; otherwise called *Cape-lean*; antiently called *Leim-cuchulan*, or *Leim-na-eon*, i. e. the harbour of the cape. Lat. 52: 20, lon. 9: 58.

LORRAH, a village sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Here an abbey of regular canons was founded by *St. Ruadan*, who died A. D. 584. It was twice destroyed by accidental fire, viz. in 1154, and 1157. This is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, and is otherwise written *Lorrha*, or *Lorhoe*.

LORUM, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Idrome, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

LOUGH-AGHREE, sit. in the bar. of lower Iveagh, and parish of Dromore, co. Down, prov. Ulster, near 4 miles E. S. E. of Dromore; it is in length near an English mile, and about a quarter broad, stored with excellent trouts and eels.

LOUGH-ALLEN, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; it is encompassed by high mountains, and more than 30 miles in circuit; bringing the land and lake under one view; a more picturesque landscape cannot be found. This district abounds with coal and iron mines. Messrs. *O'Reilly* of Dublin, have lately established in the vicinity of *Lough Allen*, an iron manufac-

manufactory. Were the canals opened from the capital and other parts, communicating with the river here, they would, in a few years, render the cutting of bogs unnecessary, save large sums now annually sent for foreign coals, and establish manufactures on different parts of these lines, of the greatest value and extent. From the great collection of water here, swelled by the accession of numberless rivulets from the mountains, the lake, as if furcharged, vomits forth the *Shannon* at Bellatnava; which increasing as it flows thro' several counties, forms the largest river in the three kingdoms, and considering the shortness of its course to the ocean, the largest in Europe.

LOUGH-ALLUA, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, within 1 mile of *Inchigeela*; 'tis otherwise called *Gougane Barra*, and remarkable for the hermitage of St. *Finbar*, sit. on an island in this lake.

LOUGH-ARROW, see *Arrow Lough*.

LOUGH-ARROW, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 2 miles beyond *Ballinacfad*; it has in it a number of islands, most romantically sit. and well planted.

LOUGH BALLYDOWGAN, sit. in bar. *Lecale*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it covers about 30 acres, and is stored with trouts, eels and roach.

LOUGH BALLYKILBEG, sit. in bar. *Lecale*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LOUGH BALLYKINLER, sit. in bar. *Lecale*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it covers about 60 acres, and contains trout, pike and roach.

LOUGH BALLYNAHINCH, sit. in bar. *Kinclearly*, co. Down, prov. Ulster, it contains pike and eels.

LOUGH-BEG, a small lake which touches upon Lough Neagh, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

LOUGHBRACCAN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. *Slane*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

LOUGHBRICKLAND, a fair and post town, sit. in bar. upper *Iveagh*, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 58 miles from Dublin. The name signifies the lake of the *speckled trout*, and it was so called from a lake near it, which abounds with that particular species of fish. It consists of one broad street, at the end of which is the parish church, said to have been rebuilt by Dr. *Taylor* when bishop of *Dromore*, soon after the restoration. The linen manufactory is carried on here very extensively; and the town is a great thorough fare, the turnpike road from *Dublin* to *Belfast* passing through a red bog near it. Fairs held 1st Tuesd. in Feb. 28 March, 10 July, 3d Tuesd. Sept. and 12 Nov. The body of *English* forces which were quartered in this part of the N. of Ireland, anno 1690, had their first rendezvous at this place under king Wm. III. who encamped within a mile of the town, his majesty and

prince *George of Denmark* lay in the camp, extended in two lines, the horse in one, and the foot in the other, as far as *Scarvagh* and *Pointz's* passes. This town was antiently called *Brechachluan*: the *Ulster annals* inform us that the Danes and Norwegians, having filled the sea between Ireland and Scotland with their piracies from the year 792 to 810, they invaded Ulster, and in 827 ravaged the principalities of the *Dalnarians* in the co. Antrim, but were opposed by *M'Lonich*, and defeated at the battle of *Brechachluan* in co. Down.

LOUGH-CLEAN, sit. in bar. *Drumahaire*, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

LOUGH-CONE, (*Coyne* or *Cuan*) the present lake *Strangford*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LOUGH-CONN, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, on the edge of which is a handsome seat called *Monymore*. St. *Leogar* presided over an abbey which was erected here, at the extreme end of the peninsula called *Ercw*, which stretches from the bar. of *Tirawly* into this lake.

LOUGH-CORRIB, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; this lake is upwards of 20 miles long, having many very fine islands in it. It is remarkable for the *Gillaroo trout*, a very delicate fish, which weighs from 12 to 18 pounds; this trout is remarkable for having an extraordinary gizzard, resembling that of a large fowl; it is there common to dress the gizzards only, which is esteemed a very favourite dish. In the river which runs from Lough Corrib to Galway, there is near that town a considerable salmon fishery.

LOUGH-CREW, sit. in bar. *Half-fowre*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

LOUGH-CURRANE, the present *Lough-Lee* near the bay of *Ballinaskeligs*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

LOUGH-DERG, see *Derg*.

LOUGH-DERRIVARAGH, see *Derveragh-Lough*.

LOUGH DIAN, a small lough, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LOUGH-DORN, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LOUGH-DRINE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; the islands on which, the country people say, change places on a certain day of the year.

LOUGH-ENNELL, sit. in the bar. of *Mullingar* and *Fertullagh*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

LOUGH-ERIN, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, in the parish of *Anahilt*; it is of so prodigious a depth, that a line of 16 fathom has proved insufficient to reach the bottom of it in some places. It is remarkable for breeding pikes, trouts and eels of a very great size.

LOUGH-ERNE, see *Erne-Lough*.

LOUGH-

LOUGH-ESK, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; it produces plenty of that delicate fish called *char*; which are not to be caught by *bait*, but feeding in deep water, are taken only in *nets*. The mountains adjacent to Lough-Esk, abound with red deer.

LOUGH-FALCON, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LOUGH-FOYLE, see *Foyle-lough*.

LOUGH-GALL, a village sit. in bar. O'Neirland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh. Fairs are held here Frid. before old Christmas, Ascension-day, 1 July and 4 Sept.

LOUGH-GARA, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; the river *Boyle* rises from this lake.

LOUGH-GILL, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; close to it is *Hazlewood*, a very handsome seat. This is also the name of a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; fairs held 19 June and Nov.

LOUGH-GLINN, a village sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; here is a seat of lord *Dillon*, sit. near *Castlereagh*.

LOUGH-GUR, see *Gur-lough*.

LOUGH-GULE, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; here is *Lissanour* castle, the handsome seat of lord *Macartney*, 105 miles from Dublin. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor. The Britons of Cumberland having invaded the principality of Dalriada in 710, *Duncha*, the successor of Aodh, chief of that district, opposed and defeated them, at a battle in this place, which was formerly called *Loughcolet*.

LOUGH-HANCH, sit. between the confines of the King's co. and Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

LOUGH-HENNEY, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; the small river called *Garriclogh* rises out of this lake.

LOUGHILL, sit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.—Also in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

LOUGHIN *island*, sit. in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Down.

LOUGH-HINE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is about 2 miles in circumference; and in the midst of it is a small island on which stands an old castle, now in ruins, built by the *O'Driscolls*. This lake abounds with salmon, white-trout, lobsters, crabs, escalops, and small deep oysters.

LOUGH-HOYLE, see *Hoyle-lough*.

LOUGH-INCHQUIN, see *Inchiquin-lake*.

LOUGH-INNY, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it is united to Lough-*Shillen*, by a stream on which the small but pleasant village of *Finae* is sit.

LOUGHINSHOLEN, (or *Loughlinsholen*) a bar. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

LOUGH-KAY, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; this is otherwise called *Kingston-lake*, it is a beautiful piece of water, interspersed with several islands, some of which are adorned with old castles and ruins, others in the state of nature, wooded with lofty timber trees, and some highly improved without a tree to be seen, but the more pleasing prospect of everlasting verdure.

LOUGH-KENT, sit. within a few miles of *Castel*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; here is a ruined church and castle.

LOUGH-KERNAN, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it lies about half a mile S. of *Tullelish* church, on the edge of the bar. of *lower Iveagh*, and about 1½ mile E. of the new canal in this co.

LOUGH-LANE, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; the name signifies the *Lake of Learning*; there is an *island* in this lake which bears the same name, and is reported to have been the retiring place of the learned who taught there.

LOUGH-LEAN, the present Lake of *Killarney*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

LOUGH-LEX, otherwise *Lough Currane*, sit. near the bay of *Ballinaskeligs*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is of an oval form, 3 miles in length, and about half as broad: it abounds with excellent white trout and salmon; it is bounded on the S. by mountains partly covered with woods; there are 3 small islands in it, one of which are the remains of a church and cell, and some other vestigia of ruined buildings.

LOUGH-LHEIGHS, or the *healing lough*, a lake so called in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, the waters of which are said to possess a very healing quality.

LOUGHLIN, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, 93 miles from Dublin; fairs held 25 May, 29 July, 12 Sept. and 14 Oct.

LOUGHLINSHOLEN, see *Loughlinsholen*.

LOUGHLINSTOWN, see *Leighlinstown*.

LOUGH-LYNAM, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

LOUGH-MACNEAN, sit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; in which are 3 well cultivated islands. It is improperly called in some maps, *Lough Cane*.

LOUGH-MAGHAN, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, in the bar. of *Kinelearty*; it covers about 23 acres, and is filled with *pike*, *eels*, *roach* and *bream*.

LOUGH-MASK, sit. in co. Galway and co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs are held here 20 Sept.

LOUGH-MELVE, sit. in bar. Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

LOUGH-

LOUGHMOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

LOUGH-MORE, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 97 miles from Dublin. Not far from this are the ruins of *Mungret-abbey*.

LOUGH-NEAGH, sit. in the co.'s Armagh, Down, Derry and Antrim, in prov. of Ulster; it is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland excepted; being 20 miles long, and 15 broad. The area of this lake is computed to be 100,000 acres, it gives title of baron to the family of *Skeffington*. It is fed by 6 considerable rivers, and 4 of less note; and having but a narrow outlet that affords not a sufficient vent, it frequently overflows the low grounds on its coasts. It abounds with great variety and plenty of fish; and one sort called the *Dolochan*, (a species of large trout) is said to be peculiar to it. 'Tis remarkable for a healing virtue; and likewise for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water but in the adjacent soil at a considerable depth. On its shores several beautiful gems have been discovered. Its antient name was *Loch-eacha* or *Loch Naach*, from *Loch* a lake, and *Neach* wonderful, divine or eminent. Its petrifying powers are not instantaneous, as several of the antients have supposed, but require a long series of ages to bring them to perfection, and appear to be occasioned by a fine mud or sand, which insinuates itself into the pores of the wood, and which in process of time becomes hard like stone. On the borders of this lake is *Shane's castle*, the elegant seat of the Rt. Hon. lord O'Neill. It may perhaps be thought a piece of needless vanity to point out from our antient historians, the time of the fabulous original of this lake: but they tell us, that it first burst out in the reign of *Lugaid Rhiabderg*, who mounted the throne of Ireland, A. D. 65. Dr. *Smyth* seems to doubt whether the healing quality in this lake is not to be confined to one side of it called the *fishing-bank*, and he informs us, that this virtue was discovered in the reign of Charles 1st in the instance of the son of one Mr. Cunningham, who had an *evil* which run on him in 8 or 10 places, and notwithstanding the *Royal touch*, and other applications, seemed incurable; at length he was perfectly healed after bathing in this lough about 8 days. Hence that writer gives us another derivation of the name *Loughneagh*, which he says seems to hint at this quality; *Neafg* or *Neas*, in Irish signifying a sore or ulcer, which might not improbably be corrupted into *Neagh*: Hence he apprehends this lake was remarked at a much earlier period for its healing property.

As to its petrifying power, 'tis mentioned by *Nennius*, a writer of the 9th century, who says, "Est aliud stagnum quod facit ligna durescere in lapides. Homines autem findunt ligna, et postquam formaverunt, projiciunt in stagnum, et manent in eo usq. ad caput anni, et in capite anni lapis invenitur, et vocatur stagnum *Luch Echach*."

LOUGH-OUGHTER, sit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, where an abbey was founded in 1237. *Cathal O'Reilly* made a grant of the ground, and the abbey was dedicated to the holy Trinity. In one very small bare island in this lake, stands the ruin of a castle, in which the good bishop *Bedell* was confined by the insurgents in the last century.

LOUGH-PALLAS or *Pallis*, a lake sit. in bar. Balliboy, King's co. prov. Leinster.

LOUGH-RAMOR, sit. in bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, near *Virginia*, about 40 miles from Dublin; in which are several islands, where there are ruins of some castles.

LOUGHREA, a bar. having in it a post and fair town of same name, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, distant 86 miles from Dublin. It is an agreeable well built place, and has a barrack for one troop of horse. It derives its name from a fine lake near the town, more than a mile in length, and nearly one in breadth. A castle was erected here by the *De Burghs*, and many ruined castles are to be seen in this neighbourhood. There was a chapel or house for lepers here, and about the year 1300, *Rich. de Burgh*, earl of Ulster, founded a monastery here for Carmelites or Whitefriars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary: this was granted to *Rich. earl of Clanrickarde*. In 1741, a Charter-school was opened here for 60 children: the earl of Clanrickard gave an acre of land whereon the school-house is built, and granted 40 acres more for 31 years, at 6l per annum. Fairs are held here 11 Feb. 26 May, 20 Aug. and 5 Dec.

LOUGH-REE, sit. between the co. Longford and Roscommon, and between the prov.'s Leinster and Connaught. It is a handsome spacious lake, on which are several small islands.

LOUGH-SALT, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, between *Kilmacrenan* and *Glenn-inn*, on the top of a lofty mountain.

LOUGH-SCUDY, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, on which the village of *Baltimore* is seated; near it is the old dissolved monastery of *Plary*, where there was antiently both a friary and nunnery of the *Cistercian* order.

LOUGH-SEUR, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

LOUGH-SHARK, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

Ulster, in the bar. of *upper Iveagh*; it covers about 80 acres.

LOUGH-SHEAKLIN, sit. about 1 mile from *Daly's-bridge*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, and otherwise called *Lough-Shellin*.

LOUGH-SHELLIN, otherwise called *Lough Sheaklin*, sit. within a mile. of *Daly's-bridge*. In it are some small islands, where are the ruins of a castle and a church. This lough is of considerable magnitude extending to *Finae*, where it communicates with *Lough Inny*. Between the loughs is a bridge which separates the co.'s of *Westmeath* and *Cavan*. On an island in this lough, and near the co. *Westmeath*, the ruins of a large friary are yet to be seen, which was built at an early but uncertain period: it still continues to be a burial place of note.

LOUGH-SHINNY, a small village sit. 2 miles beyond *Rush*, and 15 from Dublin castle, in bar. *Balruddery*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. There is a fine harbour here with a large pier, which deserves attention, and may be of great utility in affording shelter for shipping from violent storms.

LOUGH-SHY, sit. near *Ballinrobe*, in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. On the banks of which, there is a *charter-school*. At *Ballinrobe* are the ruins of a once celebrated abbey.

LOUGH STRANGFORD, sit. in bar. *Ardes*, co. Down, prov. Ulster. It takes its present name from a small port town called *Strangford*, seated on the W. side of the narrow entrance into the sea. It was formerly known by the name of *Lough-Cone*, or *Lough Coyne*; and our ancient historians relate, that it had its beginning from the sea bursting into, and overwhelming this flat tract, *Anno Mundi* 1995; in the time of *Partholanus*, 339 years after the universal deluge, according to the *Hebrew* calculation. It is a deep bay or inlet of the sea, about 17 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad, it goes W. as far as *Downpatrick*, and N. as far as *Comber* and *Newtown*, and by computation covers 25,775 acres, Irish plantation measure. It abounds with excellent fish, particularly *hmelts*; and off the bar, there is a periodical *herring fishery*, in or about *August*. The bar or entrance into this lough, is about three miles below *Strangford*. There is a long rock at the entrance in the middle of the passage, dangerous to strangers on account of the current; yet there is a broad passage on either side, and deep water. The current here is very strong and rapid, running at the rate of 6 or 7 miles an hour. There are but few vessels that go higher up than *Strangford*. A good many vessels, bound up the channel put in here, if the wind is unfavourable to their passage. The islands in this lake are numerous; Dr. *Boat*

enumerates them at 260. But from an actual survey made at the time Dr. *Smyth* wrote his history of that co. it appears there are 54 islands small and great, known by particular names, and many others nameless; the contents of these 54 islands added together, amount to 954½ acres. The great and profitable manufacture carried on in these islands, and the flat stoney coasts surrounding the lake, is the burning of sea-weed into kelp, which employs a number of hands, and has been computed to produce to the several proprietors, a neat profit of 1000*l.* per ann. and upwards. 4 of the islands here are called *Swan-islands*, from the number of *Swans* that frequent them.

LOUGH-SWILLY, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

LOUGHTEE, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulst. LOUGHTOWN, sit. in bar. *Newcastle*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

LOUGH-UVA, sit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. An abbey was founded here in the year 500.

LOUTH county, sit. in prov. Leinster. This is the smallest co. in Ireland: it is bounded by *Monaghan* and *Armagh* on the N. by the *Irish channel* on the E. by *Meath* on the S. and by *Cavan* on the W. Its chief towns are *Dundalk* and *Carlingford*, unless we include *Drogheda*, a part whereof is in this co. It is 21 miles long from N. to S. and 14 broad from E. to W. containing 110,750 acres, 61 parishes in the dioc. of *Armagh*, and part of 2 parishes in the dioc. of *Clogher*; 4 bar.'s, viz. *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Ardee* and *Ferrard*; 4 boroughs, and returns (if we include *Drogheda*) 12 members to parliament. Its houses are computed at 11,545, and inhabitants at about 57,750 souls. Its principal families at the commencement of the last century, were the *Taffes*, *Flemings*, *Bellews*, *Dowdals* and *Gernons*. This co. tho' small, is very fertile and pleasant, and abounding with many remains of antiquities, of which Mr. *Wright*, in his *Louthiana*, has given a very ample description. It may justly be called the heart of the old *English pale*, which originally extended from the town of *Wicklow* in the S. to the point of *Dunluce*, in the N. of Ireland; this co. is therefore filled with a variety of objects, all bearing evident marks both of grandeur and great antiquity.—*Louth* is also the name of a village sit. in bar. *Louth*, in this co. It is a rectory in dioc. of *Armagh*; and holds fairs on 28 March. Lat. 53:57, lon. 7:5. Here St. *Patrick* founded an abbey for St. *Moeteus*, a Briton, who died 19 Aug. 534. *M'Geoghegan* tells us this saint lived to the amazing age of 300 years and 3 days. 100 bishops, and 300 presbyters were educated in this school, all famous for piety and learning.

Louth

Louth was consumed by fire in 1152, 1160 and 1166. *Edan O'Cellaidhe*, bishop of Clogher, was interred here in 1182. In 1242, a chapter was held here by the archbishop of Armagh, at which were present all the abbots and priors of the regular canons in this kingdom. The prior of Louth sat in parliament. In 1488, the prior of this house (having been concerned in the rebellion of *Lambert Symnel*) this year received the king's pardon for the same. The possessions of this house, were, on the general suppression, granted to sir *Oliver Plunket*.

LOUTHERSTOWN, see *Lowtherstown*.

LOUTH-HALL, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

LOWER-IVEACH or *Iveagh*, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

LOWER-ORMOND, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

LOWEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

LOW-GRANGE, a handsome seat in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, within 1 mile of *Gowran*; the building is of a modern and elegant taste, fronted with marble; the spouts that throw off the water are of the same materials, and so contrived, as to appear an additional beauty to the building. Part of this noble dwelling was formerly the tower of an old castle, but now it wears a modern face.

LOWRAN, sit. near *Leighlin-bridge*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, and within 1 mile of *Ballylaughan* castle; it is but a poor place, with as poor a church; however the 18 of April being a patron day, *St. Lazarianus* is highly celebrated, who was one of the first founders of the cathedral of *old Leighlin*, and was buried here.

LOWTHERLODGE, sit. near *Balbriggan*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

LOWTHERSTOWN or *Lowtherstown*, a fair town sit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 12 May, 10 July, 26 Aug. and 11 Dec.

LUCAN, a pleasant village, sit. in bar. New-castle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within 6½ miles of the metropolis. It is much frequented on account of its medicinal spring, discovered in 1758; the waters of which are of great efficacy in many disorders. Here is the handsome seat of *Mr. Vesey*. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. *Lucan* was the ancient patrimony of the *Sarsfields*. The family of *Bingham* have also a peerage by the title of baron *Lucan* of *Custiebar*, in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

LUDDENBEG, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

LUGGACURRIN, see *Logacurreen*.

LUGNA-CLOGH, sit. near *Sligo*, co. *Sligo*, prov. Connaught, otherwise called the *Giant's-grave*; where several large stones are raised up on the ends of others, which are pitched perpendicularly, not much unlike those of *Stonehenge*, on *Salisbury* plain. They were the monuments of several famous persons that have been buried here; as appears from the remains of their bones, which have been found under those venerable pieces of antiquity.

LUGNAQUILLA mountains, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

LULLIAMORE, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

LUMNEACH, the most ancient name of the present city of *Limerick*, prov. Munster: the word is derived from *Luam* or *Licm*, a strand or port, and *Neach* eminent; whence *Lumneach*, by corruption *Limerick*, the eminent port: *Ptolemy* calls it *Macolicum*, which on the *Cimbrie* dialect of the Celtic tongue, has much the same signification as *Lumneach*. However *Hollingshead* gives it another derivation, and calls it *Loum-ne-augh*, or *Hoxe bare*, i. e. a place made bare or eaten up by horses.

LUMNI, the present island of *Lambay*, sit. on coast of co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

LUNE, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

LUNEA, sit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

LURAGH, sit. in bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

LURGAN, a post and fair town in bar. O'Neil and, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 67 miles from *Dublin*; it is a flourishing town, agreeably sit. in the midst of a much improved country; the inhabitants are extensively engaged in the linen manufacture. It stands on a gentle eminence, about 2 miles from *Lough Neagh*, of which it commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect. Fairs held 5 Aug. 22 and 23 Nov. Lat. 54:35, lon. 6:31. Here is the beautiful seat of the Rt. Hon. *Wm. Brownlow*.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

LURGANBUY, a fair town in bar. Dromahair, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 21 June and Aug. and 23 Oct.

LURGAN-GREEN, a post and fair town in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, 37 miles from *Dublin*, a mile beyond which is a handsome seat of the earl of *Charlemont*. Fairs held 21 May, 25 July and 11 Nov.

LURGE, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulst.

LUSK, a village in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 11 miles from the metropolis, having a parish church, and small common belonging to it. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. The church is very old, part only

only of it being used at present for divine service ; and near it is one of the noted *round-towers*. An abbey was founded here in the first ages of Christianity, and a synod was held there in 695, at which were present all the principal prelates of the kingdom. In 825 the abbey was pillaged, and in 854 the abbey and whole town was consumed by fire. The like happened in 1135, by *Donel M' Murogh O'Melaghlin*, in revenge for the murder of his brother *Conor*. Fairs are held here on 4 May, 13 July and 25 Nov. Near Lusk are the ruins of *White's town church*.

LUSMAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit. in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinst.

LUTHERSTOWN, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

LUTTERELLSTOWN, a small but pleasant village, sit. 2 miles beyond Chapelizod, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin castle, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it holds fairs for horses and pedlary wares on 28 Mar. and 4 Sept. Here is the elegant seat of lord *Carhampton*, which is beautifully diversified with wood and water, valleys and precipices.

LYNALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinster. An abbey was founded here by *St. Colman Elo*, who was born in the prov. of Meath in 516, and died in 610.

LYNN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. *Fartullagh* (Dr. Beaufort) or bar. *Delvin*, (Archd. Monast.) co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. An abbey was built here in a very early age ; it suffered by fire in the years 968, 1002, 1050, and 1148.

LYONS, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

LYRE river, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

LYSARDIGN, sit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

LYSDUFF, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Here we find a priory was established, which was a cell and dependant on the abbey of *Cong*. By inquisition taken in the reign of queen *Eliz.* it was found to be seized of 4 quarters of land of various kinds, with the tythes and appurtenances thereof ; and the vicarage of *Lysduff* : which possessions were granted to the provost and fellows of Trinity college, Dublin.

M A

MAC-CAMON-ROCKS, sit. near the coast of bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MACETOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Here is an antient castle, distant about 16 miles from Dublin.

MAC-GILLY-CUDDY'S-REECKS, a range of high mountains in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, in the parish of *Knockane*. They may be viewed from the *Lake of Killarney*, and are 1180 yards above the level of the sea ; taking their rise from *Ghirmeen*, a lofty mountain, which forms a right angle with the long range, and bounds the lake to the N. W. which terminates the view from the upper lake and fixes the boundary of the river *Kenmare*. These mountains encircle a valley of pretty, large compass to the W. of the lake, and form an extensive amphitheatre. They are the most stupendous of any hereabout, and very numerous, and broken into the most irregular fantastic shapes, but concur to form a bold and rude contrast to the softer parts of the landscape. The family of *Mac-Gilly-Cuddy* has for some centuries resided in these parts, and retained a considerable estate here.

MACHERA, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

MAC IDA'S CHAPEL, a small old chapel, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, near *Ballyheigh* ; it is dedicated to an Irish saint called *Mac Ida*, where an image of the saint is kept, which is held in great veneration by an old *Irish* family, named *Corridon*, who settled here some centuries ago, from the co. *Clare*, and brought their tutelary saint with them.

MACKEEN, a lake sit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, otherwise called *Macnean*.

MACLONEIGH or *Maclony*, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MACLONY, see *Macloneigh*.

MACNEAN, see *Lough-Macnean*.

MACCOLLOP, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Coshmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

MACOSQUY, a chapelry in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

MAC-QUE'S-CASTLE, is sit. in an island in a large lake near *Baron's-court*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, in which a chief of the name of *Mac Que* formerly resided.

MACREDDIN, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster ; fairs held Whitson Mond. and 12 Nov. It is otherwise called *Carey'sfort*, and is a borough, returning 2 members to parliament ; patron, lord Carysfort.

MACROMP (or *Macroomp*, and sometimes *Macroom*) a village sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 142 miles from Dublin ; it is sit. amongst hills, in a dry, gravelly, limestone-soil. This place is said to take its name from an old crooked oak, (so called in Irish) which formerly grew here : the castle of *Macroomp* is very antient, being first built in king John's

John's time, soon after the English conquest, (according to *Rich. Cox*) by the *Carews*; but others attribute it to the *Daltons*: it was repaired and beautified by *Tiegue Macarty*, who died in it anno 1565, and was father to the celebrated *Mac Cormac Mac Tiegue*, mentioned by *Cambden* and other writers, as an active person in queen *Eliz.*'s time. The late earls of *Clancarty* altered this castle into a more modern structure, it being burned down in the wars of 1641. It now consists of 2 strong towers, about 60 feet high, with a large modern building between them: it is sit. on the E. side of the river *Sullane*, over which there is a handsome bridge at the foot of the castle. *Dean Swift*, in his progress through this country, was much pleased with the situation of this building, which is also noted for being the birth place of the famous admiral, *William Penn*. Opposite to the bridge is the parish church, dedicated to *St. Colman of Cloyne*. It is a rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*. Here is a barrack for a foot company, a market-house and handsome Roman Catholic chapel. A considerable number of persons have been employed in this town in combing wool and spinning yarn, and some *salt-works* have been erected here: within 2 miles of it are the ruins of *Mashanglass-castle*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from *Macroom* is a spa, that rises on the very brink of a bog; its waters are a mild chalybeate, and have done great service in hypocondriacal cases, and in cutaneous eruptions. Fairs are held here on 12 May, July, Sept. and Nov. Four miles N. W. of *Macroom*, are the remains of a Danish intrenchment, of an oval form; the greater diameter is 60 yards, and the smaller 40: it is surrounded by a broad deep ditch, whose sides are nearly perpendicular, and it has only one narrow path leading to it from the E. Near the road side are 5 very large stones, pitched end-ways, and forming an equilateral triangle, the area of which may contain a dozen persons.

MACROOM, see *Macroom*.

MAC-SWINE'S-BAY, sit. in bar. *Boylagh*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.

MAC-SWINE'S-GUN. This great curiosity is sit. on the demesne of *Horn-head*, within about 2 or 3 miles of *Dunfanaghy*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*. It consists of a tunnel perforated thro' a rock, by the beating of the sea against it, by which means it has at last forced a passage, and rises in an enormous jet d'eau of 6 or 7 feet in thickness, sometimes to the height of 40 or 50 feet. Its roaring is often heard 10 miles off in calm weather. The stone the rock is formed of, is a granite of greenish colour, spotted with black, like the *ophites* of the antients.

MAC-TEGART'S CROSS, sit. near *Dungannon*, co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*.

MADDAN-CHURCH, sit. 2 miles from *Keady*, co. *Armagh*, prov. *Ulster*.

MADDEN'S-TOWN, sit. in bar. *Ophaly*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*.

MADDENTON, sit. near *Clones*, prov. *Ulster*.

MAGAWNAH, a vicarage in dioc. of *Killala*, sit. in bar. *Tirawly*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*.

MAGEE, commonly called an island, sit. on the N. E. coast of co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*, on the N. side of *Carrickfergus-bay*: it is however properly a peninsula, (tho' otherwise represented in the old maps) about 6 miles long, with an isthmus about a mile in breadth. Lat. 54: 50 lon. 6: 0. It is a rectory in dioc. of *Connor*. At this place, *Moses Hill* (ancestor of the Irish branch of the *Hill* family) saved his life about the year 1598, by hiding in a cave, when pursued by the *Mc. Donnells*, who had slain *John Chichester*. He came to this country under the earl of *Essex* in 1573, who was sent here to subdue what was called *O'Neill's* rebellion.

MAGHADHAIR, a place in co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*, where the kings of N. *Munster* were antiently inaugurated.

MAGHAREE islands, sit. near the coast of bar. *Corcaguinny*, co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*.

MAGHBREG, a plain sit. round *Tarah-hill*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*, in which was contained the raths or palaces of the monarchs of Ireland, and of several of the princes and chiefs; it was also called *Bregia*, and extended as far as *Trim* and *Duleek*.

MAGH CEIRTAGH, sit. in co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*; the proprietors of which were the *Mac-Cartys*.

MAGH COLIECHAN, sit. in the Northern part of the *King's co.* prov. *Leinster*; a district of the *McCaghians*.

MAGH-CRU, a place sit. in the prov. of *Connaught*; the name signifies the field of murder, which it obtained from the following cause: towards the close of the early ages, the antient Irish nobility distinguished under the name of *Milesians*, by the flattery of the bards and other circumstances, carried themselves with great haughtiness towards the plebeians, not considering them of the same race, violating the chastity of their wives and daughters with impunity, and triumphing over their lives and properties according to their wills. The people had long groaned under this tyranny of their chiefs, without the power of redress, as the arms were entirely lodged in the hands of the Milesians, the lower orders not being allowed to bear any other weapons than slings and staves. However about the beginning of the first century, *Caiibre* (called by historians *Cin Coll*, or chief of the Scots,) a herdsman in *Connaught*, having attained some authority among his brethren, from the quantity of his possessions,

possessions, was determined to attempt the deliverance of the people; but as force could not be employed, recourse was had to stratagem. For this purpose, *Caibre* invited the principal chiefs to a grand entertainment at *Magh-cru*, on condition they came unarmed; this term being assented to, the plebeians during the festival, fell upon the defenceless nobles and put them to death, sparing neither age or sex. Such a massacre spread universal consternation throughout the island, and numbers of the *Milesians* fled to Britain and Gaul, whilst others took refuge in unfrequented woods, leaving their raths or castles to the insurgents, who usurped the governments of the several districts, for near 50 years, but at length by the mediation of the Druids, who were in the interest of the *Milesian race*, an accommodation took place on condition of the plebeian order receiving several privileges; and a security being given for their lives and possessions, and those who had obtained any considerable property in herds, were entitled in some measure to the rank of Milesians. So that from this period we may date the commencement of the emancipation of the old Irish plebeian race.

MAGH EAN, or the plain on the water, a plain between the river Erne and bay of Donnegal, prov. Ulster.

MAGH EOGAN, or the district of the *Mac Eigans*, sit. in the Northern part of Munster, adjoining *Laugh Derg*.

MAGHERA, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin, where are fairs on 12 Jan. 13 June, 16 Aug. 12 Oct. and 15 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.—Also a fair town of same name, in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; fairs held 26 Apr. Here are the ruins of an old church, where is a noted burial place. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Down; and near it formerly stood a high tower, which, about the year 1714, was overturned by a violent storm, and lay at length, and entire on the ground, like a huge gun, without breaking to pieces, so wonderfully hard and binding was the cement in this work.

MAGHERABOY or *Maghereboy*, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERACLOGEE, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERACLONY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Donaghmoynce, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERACREEGAN or *Magheracrigan*, a fair town sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; Fairs held 6 May, 1st Thursd. before June, 2d Thursd. Aug. 3d Thursd. Oct. 24 Nov. and 3d Thursd. Dec.

MAGHERACRIGAN, see *Magheracregan*.

MAGHERACROSS, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Tyreskennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERACULMONY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERADERNON, see *Magheradernon*.

MAGHERADROLL, see *Magheredroll*.

MAGHERAFELT, a fair and post town in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; 87 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 25 May, Aug. and 29 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

MAGHERAGALL, a village sit. in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

MAGHERALIN, a village sit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is pleasantly seated on the river *Lagan*, 4½ miles N. W. of Dromore and 67 from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, and has a handsome church. *Tobias Pulein*, bishop of Dromore in 1695, built an episcopal house here, which was afterwards enlarged by one of his successors; but is now abandoned, and the episcopal residence is restored to Dromore. St. *Colman* founded a monastery here, and died in 669. This town carries on the linen manufacture extensively. Part of the lands here, as well as those leading to the co. *Antrim*, abounds with a white flinty lime-stone, mixed with chalk, which renders the springs issuing from the higher grounds extremely soft, well tasted, and particularly noted for washing and whitening linen. This lime-stone might prove an excellent manure for wheat grounds, and the grass and herbage growing on the banks where it appears, is remarkably sweet. Marble pits have been opened in this neighbourhood; and near it are several manufactures and bleach-yards, there being scarce a farmer hereabouts, who does not carry on some branch of the linen business.

MAGHERALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERAMISK or *Magheramus*, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERASTEPHANA, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERAVEELY or *Magherevaly*, a fair town sit. in bar. Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 29 May and 2 Oct.

MAGHEREBOY, see *Maghereboy*.

MAGHEREDERNON or *Magheradernon*, a district joined to Moyashtel, and called the bar. of Moyashtel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MAGHEREDROLL, a name given to the country about *Bullinehinch*, in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down,

Down, prov. Ulster; which being full of rocks and hills, renders all recesses to that place troublesome and unpleasant; and from the terrible condition of the roads, has obtained the name of *Magheredroll*, which imports, "*the field of difficulties*." This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dro-more, and otherwise called *Magheradroll*.

MAGHEREGALL, see *Magheragall*.

MAGHEREHOIL, sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MAGHEREINCH, a seat in co. Down, prov. Ulster, which stands on an eminence, and has a beautiful prospect of wood, and the meanders of the river *Lagan*.

MAGHERELAVE, sit. near Lisburn, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERELIN, see *Magheralin*.

MAGHEREMUSK, see *Magheramusk*.

MAGHERENTERMIN, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERESHERKAN, sit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERESTAPHANA, see *Magherastephana*.

MAGHEREVOLY, see *Magheraveely*.

MAGHERHEALY, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERIBEG, sit. near Donegal, prov. Ulster: the word signifies the little plain. Here a monastery was founded by *O'Donnell*, about the middle of the fifteenth century, for friars of the third order of *St. Francis*.

MAGHERIES-BAY, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; between *Brandon-head* and the islands called the *Magheries*. It is extremely dangerous, being full of sunken rocks besides the frequent squalls from the mountains, prevent any vessel from entering therein. These islands lie at the mouth of this dangerous bay, tho' in general they have not been hitherto noticed in the maps or charts.

MAGHEROSS, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Donoghmoynne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

MAGHERY, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 30 Apr. 24 June and 31 Oct.

MAGHERYBEG, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; where is a spring which rises out of a clean white sand. Dr. *Rutty* calls it a *Salinonitrous spring*: when properly applied, it proves antiscorbutic; and is a purgative of considerable strength.

MAGHINIS, a district in co. Down, prov. Ulster, which antiently belonged to the family of *Savage*.

MAGLEANA, an antient district comprehending the greatest part of the King's co. prov. Leinster.

MAGH NAMARA, sit. in the Eastern part of the co. Clare, prov. Munster; the chieftains of which, were the *Mac-na-maras*.

MAGH-NAY, the present co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; in which stood the royal city of *Croghon*.

MAGH-OLL-LEIGH, a district antiently belonging to the *Mac Culloughs*, sit. between the King's co. and co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MAGHOONAGH, sit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

MAGHRAHOCHAL, sit. near *Ballymena*, prov. Ulster.

MAGHREMORE, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fairs held 2 June.

MAGHREMORE bay, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

MAGHRE-TIBOT, or the field of Theobald; it is a large, even field, in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; sit. on the road to *Athlone*, near the old monastery of *Plarey*, so called from the defeat of *Sir Theobald Verdon*, who here fought a battle in king Henry VIIIth's days, against a party of the Irish and was slain in the field.

MAGHRIADA, the present heath of Maryborough in Queen's co. prov. Leinster: it was the original demesne of the *O'Mores*, chiefs of *Leix*: in which was fought a memorable battle between the people of Munster and those of Leinster, under the command of *Lanighais Ceam Mordba*, about the middle of the 3d century. The bones of the slain are frequently found a few inches below the surface of the ground, on the borders of the heath.

MAGH-SLEUGHT, a place sit. near Fenagh, in the bar. of Mohil, and co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; celebrated in the antient Irish poems for being the place where *Tigernmas* first introduced the worship of *Crom* or *Fate*; the principal deity of the *Cambric-Britons*, which some years before the birth of Christ, was by their Druids introduced into Ireland. This circumstance however so displeased the Hibernian Druids, the worshippers of *Beal*, that *Tigernmas* and his followers are said to have been destroyed by lightning.

MAGH-TUREY. There were 2 places of this name, the Northern and Southern. The Southern Maghturey was in the co. Galway, prov. Connaught, not far from *Lough-Mask*; and is celebrated in the Irish poems for being the scene of action between the Belgian and Danan or Caledonian septes, about 80 or 100 years before the Christian Era, in which the former were entirely defeated. The N. *Maghturey*, was sit. near *Lougharow*, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; and is celebrated for an engagement there, between the *Belgians* and *Fomorian*s on one side, and the *Danans* on the other, some few years before the birth of Christ; in which the *Belgians* were again defeated.

MAGH

MAGH UIRE, the *Maguires* or *Magwires* country, sit. at *Lough Earne*, in prov. Ulster.

MAGHULLIN, an antient district of the *O'Flahertys*, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaug.

MAGILLA, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 21 Aug.

MAGILLIGAN-POINT, a *cape* sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; 118 miles from Dublin. Between this point and *Magilligan-church*, is the greatest Rabbit-warren in the kingdom, it is the property of the bishop of Derry, and said to be worth from 1500*l.* to 1800*l.* annually, having been computed to produce 3 or 4 thousand dozen of skins yearly. St. *Columb* erected a monastery at the village of *Magilligan*. In this parish Mr. Innis discovered a curious variety of medicinal plants; inasmuch that he calls it the physic garden of the kingdom.

MAGILLYCUDDY'S-REEKS, see *Macgillicuddy's-reeks*.

MAGLASS, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MAGOURNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MAGOWREY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MAGUIRE'S-BRIDGE, a village sit. in bar. Tyreskennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, 72 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held here on 17 Jan. Wed. after Whit Sunday, 5 July, 2 Oct. 1 Wednesd. after 12 Nov. Near 3 miles from it is *Bellisle*, an island in *Lough Erne*, the beautiful seat of the earl of *Ross*.

MAGUINHY, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

MAHALLAGH, sit. 5 miles E. of Macroom, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; pleasantly seated on the S. bank of the river Lee.

MAHON-RIVER, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it rises out of *Cummeragh* mountain, and in its descent forms an agreeable cascade. It empties itself after a course of 7 or 8 miles into the ocean, at a place called *Bunmahon-bay*.

MAHOUNAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

MAIDENS, or *Whillans*, rocks so called, which lie between the mouths of *Larne* and *Glenarm* bays, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; lat. 54 : 58, lon. 6 : 12.

MAIG-RIVER, sit. in bar. Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

MAIGEVILLE, called also *Moville*, a monastery of Augustin canons founded by St. *Finian*, about the year 550. It stood near an English mile E. N. E. of Newtown, on the road to Donaghadee in co. Down, prov. Ulster. This

house subsisted 'till the general dissolution of abbeys, in the reign of Henry VIIIth. as appears by an inquisition taken anno 1 Jac. 1. and was then seized of the spiritualties and temporalties of seven town lands, and of the spiritualties of 16 town lands and an half, and other possessions which were granted by the last mentioned monarch, to James, visc. *Clancboys*, in fee-farm, at the rent of 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Irish money; and from him came by assignment to *Hugh* visc. *Ardes*. Part of the ruins of the abbey church yet remain, and the vestiges of large foundations appear within side of the cemetery, which is used as such to the parish of Newtown. There are no inscriptions in this place that are antient, or any way singular.

MAINE, a river sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MAINHAM, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare; sit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

MAIO, see *Mayo*.

MAISTEAN, or the place of the assembly of the elders. It was sit. on a gentle sloping hill, about 5 miles E. of *Athy*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; now distinguished by the *Moat* of *Mullamast*, or the moat of Decapitation; from the murder of a number of Irish gentlemen by several English adventurers in the 16th century. This hill exactly resembled that of *Tara*, in the co. *Meath*, and was also called *Carmen*, or the inclosed place, having been the capital of the antient *Coulán*, and the *Naasfeighan*, where the states of the Southern part of Leinster met: there are yet remaining on it, the rath and *Laios* in which the chiefs encamped; also the Labereigh or Arcopagus, consisting of 16 conical mounds of earth, in a circle of 68 feet in diameter, on which the chiefs sat in council. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of *Carmen*, the people of Munster, and those of Leinster, under the command of *Laoigheis Caen More*, chief of *Leix*, in the Queen's co. about the middle of the 3d century. *Laoigheis*, according to *Keating*, defeated the Munster army from the top of *Maistean* to *Athy*, in the co. Kildare, and pursued them to *Leix*, when the battle was renewed on the plains of *Magh-riada*, now the heath of Maryborough, where *Laoigheis* obtained a second victory, and drove the fugitives into their native country. The field where this battle was fought is about 2 miles from *Athy*; and at this day numbers of bodies of the slain, are frequently dug up, about a foot below the surface, and in the several directions in which they fell.

MAKCOAN, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MALAHIDE, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 6½ miles from the metropolis.

polis. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of a branch of the Irish channel; but being without shelter, and in an open country, is much exposed to the winds: the air is however very pure, tho' keen; the houses are but low and meanly built in general. In the middle of the town is a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary and inclosed by a good stone building: the water of this spring is very clear, and wholesome. Near it is the *castle*, or as it is usually stiled, the *Court of Malahide*, the seat of the *Talbot* family; the building is large, irregular, and unequal in its height; it is nearly square, and has an area or court within. The situation is lofty, and commands a fine view of the town and bay of *Malahide*. The hall is large and has an antient appearance, corresponding with the outside. There are ten rooms on a floor; one of which (a parlour) is wainscotted with carved oak, in a very curious antique manner. The lower story, consisting of servants' offices, &c. is vaulted; and the whole is founded on a lime-stone rock. This place is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin: it is a manor, and its royalties reach a considerable way along the sea shore. A cotton manufacture was established here, by the late col. Talbot, who erected a large mill, where cotton is spun by water.

MALAHIDERT, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 6 miles from the metropolis, and 3 miles beyond *Castleknock*; the church of which, formerly a large and beautiful fabrick, is now in ruins; the church yard is much used as a burial place. Near it is a very handsome well, supplied with a remarkable fine spring of water, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: whose statue in miniature is set up in a niche of the building, which is made in form of a small house round the well.

MALBAY bay, sit. in bar. Ibrickin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

MALBY, or *Mount-malby*, a name given to *Slieb Donard* mountain, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MALBOROUGH, sit. near *Downpatrick*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MALIN, a fair town in bar. *Boylagh*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fairs held Easter Tue. 24 June, 1 Aug. 31 Oct. Here is a very antient ecclesiastical building, said to have been a monastery.—There is also another village of same name; in bar. Inishowen, in same co.

MALIN-HEAD, a *cape*, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Lat. 55:23.

MALKO, a lake in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

MALLARDSTOWN, sit. near Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

MALAHIDERT see *Malahidert*.

MALLONE, or *Malone*, a village sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MALLOW, a manor, and also a borough town in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 121 miles from Dublin; it returns two members to parliament; patronage in the *Jephson* family. Lat. 51:58, lon. 8:54. Dr. *Smith* says this manor lies next adjacent to the bar. of *Duhallow*, and was a distinct seniory which formerly belonged to the earl of *Desmond*; and on his attainder, was granted by queen *Eliz.* to sir *John Norris*, who settled the crown of *Portugal* on the house of *Braganza*, and was lord president of Munster; sir *John Jephson*, knt. marrying the heiress of Norris, became possessed of this estate, and obtained new letters patent for the same. Here were formerly two castles, one on the N. side of the town of *Mallow*, called the *Short Castle*, and the other on the S. end, being a noble pile of building, erected by the earls of *Desmond*, which was ruined in the rebellion of 1641; this town also partook of the contests of the year 1690, after the battle of the *Boyne*. It was once reckoned the best village in Ireland, and was incorporated by charter, in 1688; it is pleasantly sit. on the N. bank of the *Blackwater*, over which there is an excellent stone bridge. Here is also a good church, a market house, and barrack for a troop of horse; not far from the castle is a fine spring, of a moderately tepid water, discovered in 1724, which bursts out of the bottom of a fine limestone rock, and approaches the nearest in all its qualities, to the hot-well waters of *Bristol*, of any that has been yet discovered in this kingdom, which brings a resort of good company there, frequently in the summer months, and has caused it to be called the *Irish Bath*. Fairs are held here on 1 Jan. day before Shrove-tuesday, 11 May, 25 July, and 28 Oct. *Mallow* is a post town, and a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

MALONE, see *Mallone*.

MALTON, sit. in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

MAMARAGHTY mountains, sit. in bar. Burrischoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

MAMTRASNA mountains, sit. in bar. Ros, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MANG, a river, sit. in bar. Truaghmacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it rises near *Castle Island*, and is joined by the *Brown Fleck*, and after passing thro' the bridge of *Castlemain*, glides gently in a meandering course to the sea; it is navigable up to that bridge.

MANGERFORD, sit. near *Baltinglass*, in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

MANGERTON-MOUNTAIN, sit. in bar. Maguihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, near Lough Lean, or the lake of *Killarney*; it is esteemed the

the highest mountain in Ireland, being 2,500 feet above the sea; but it is doubtful if *Magillycuddy's-necks*, in that neighbourhood, do not exceed it in altitude.

MANILLA, a village in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 110 miles from Dublin.

MANNANSTOWN, sit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinster.

MANNINBAY, a harbour in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MAN-OF-WAR, a village, sit. in bar. Balruderary, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, above 12 miles from Dublin.

MANGOTH, see *Maynooth*.

MANOR-CUNNINGHAM, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 126 miles from Dublin; fairs held 7 July and 6 Nov.

MANOR-GORE, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; it gives title of baron to the family of *Gore*, now earl of Ross.

MANOR-HAMILTON, sit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 94 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 8 May, 1 July, 7 Oct. and 1st Thursd. O. S. in Nov.

MANORWATER-HOUSE, sit. near *Lisnakea*, prov. Ulster.

MANSSELLTOWN, sit. near *Thurles*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MANSFIELDTOWN, a village sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

MAPLESTOWN, or *Mapustown*, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh.

MAPUSTOWN, see *Maplestown*.

MAQUASQUIN church, sit. within 2 miles of *Colerain*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

MARAGHAGH mountains, sit. in the Southern part of the Queen's co. prov. Leinster; otherwise called *Marghie* or *Maraghie* mountains. They lie E. of the co. Kilkenny, and comprehend the antient districts of *Dunan*, *Clogh*, *Sean*, *Oghragh*, *Maragheigh* and *Brenan*; they are rather hills than mountains, having no great elevation, but form three distinct ridges, enclosing on the Northern extremities a kind of plain, considerably below the vertex of the hills, but much above the level parts of the adjacent countries. The Northern ridge, antiently called *Shean Oghragh*, seems to be composed of calcareous stone towards the vertex, on which is a moorish soil producing rushes and turf. Somewhat lower towards the S. the soil changes to a vegetable earth, fruitful in grass, meadow and corn, intermixed with watery bog, producing rushes, but no great quantity of good turf. On this part stood an antient forest called *Choille Oghragh*, now no more, and distinguished only by its ruins: between the scite of this forest

and the moory land called *Carragh*, appears a kind of slate stratum, indicating coals at no great depth; the coal stratum being actually found about 6 feet beneath the surface, running in the direction of the declivity of the hill, about 16 inches deep, but not of good quality. Beyond the scite of the wood, the slates disappear, and the stratum of coals dips from six feet to 5 and 8 fathom, and is in thickness from 12 to 20 inches, covered with the following strata, that is, soil, argillaceous earth, a kind of argillaceous rock-stone, black slate, earth, &c. On entering the lands of *Clogh* and *Doonan*, the ground is fertile, and the coal dips from 20 to 28 fathom, being from 20 inches to 3½ feet in thickness, running in a direction nearly parallel to the horizon. Here, at about 12 fathom beneath the surface, is found a rock of win-stone, resting on a stratum of columnar basaltes, perpendicular to the horizon: the columns are from 2 to 6 feet in length, the articulations from 3 to 6 inches, forming both convex and concave joints, of an irregular pentagonal figure, whose sides, in different joints, are plain, convex and concave. These columns in several parts rest on a light grey ferruginous rock, or win-stone on a slaty rock, beneath which is a vein of rich iron ore, parallel to the horizon, from 1 to 3 inches thick. Under the iron is a stratum of slate, and then the bed of coal. Beneath the bed of coal is a soft micaceous slate stratum, 10 or 12 fathom deep, and under that a hard rock, through which no one has yet bored: the miners think that the great and principal bed of coal lies beneath this rock, at about 50 fathom from the surface. In the Eastern ridge called *Brennan*, run a number of rich copious iron mines. From the remains of various shafts, it is evident these mines have been wrought in some, perhaps remote, period, as no tradition is now remaining of their having ever been opened. On the Eastern declivity of this ridge, are a number of coal mines, from 27 feet, to 12 fathom below the surface, and covered by argillaceous and yellow ferruginous rock, on a bed of black micaceous slate. In the Southern ridge from *Doonan*, no coals have yet been discovered; but on the Western, or *Maraghie* ridge, belonging to the lordship of *Castlecomer*, coals are found from 6 feet to 4 fathom. From what has at present been discovered of these hills, they seem to be composed of moory soil, argillaceous earth, argillaceous and ferruginous stone, slate, basaltes, iron ore, and coals in different strata, at various depths, in irregular and broken masses; the whole resting on a hard rocky base, not improbably granite. From the depth of the pits on the lands of *Doonan* and *Clogh*, great quantities of water are collected in them, from whence it is discharged by means.

means of the improved stream engine. This, tho' originally constructed by *Bolton and Watts*, is still more improved by that ingenious engineer, Mr. *Fenlon*, whereby the power has not only been considerably augmented, but the quantity of fire much reduced, saving above $\frac{1}{3}$ of the coals necessary to those engines of the original patentees. The engine at *Doonan* works 19 strokes in a minute, raising a quantity of water equal to 16 hogheads in an hour, or 96 tuns in 24 hours, from a depth of 54 yards. In this neighbourhood lives a Mr. *Farram*, a native of the place, who, tho' perfectly blind, has, by the effort of genius only, obtained a perfect knowledge of the French, Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and natural philosophy; and is an able performer on the Violin, which he plays with great accuracy.

MARALIN, see *Magherelin*.

MARDYKE, sit. near Bandon, prov. Munster. Also near *Rescrea*, in same prov.

MARE BRENDANICUM, a name given by *Camden* to that part of the Western ocean, into which the river *Shannon* discharges itself.

MARGHIE, see *Maraghagh*.

MARHER, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

MARINO, an elegant seat of the earl of *Charlemont*, sit. near *Donnycarney*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. The demesne surrounding the house, consists of about 200 acres, laid out and improved with singular taste and elegance. The house makes an elegant appearance, is built of Portland stone, and the gardens are extensive and beautiful. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mansion-house, pleasantly sit. in the park, stands the *Casino*, a superb temple, after a design of the celebrated sir *William Chambers*.

MARKET-HILL, sit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 58 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May, 22 June and 29 Oct. This place is taken notice of by the celebrated dean *Swift* in his writings; who chose a favourite spot not far from it, to which he gave the name of *Draper's-hill*. Near it is *Gosford castle*, the handsome seat of lord *Gosford*.

MARLAY, the handsome seat of the Rt. Hon. *David Latouche*, sit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond *Rathfarnham*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, and about 4 miles from Dublin castle. The approach to this place is romantically beautiful. A winding stream to the right, and a church-yard with its ivy'd ruins, sit. on a small eminence beyond the demesne, form a scene truly pleasing to the eye of contemplation. The farm and pleasure grounds, which are highly dressed and richly planted, are agreeably broken by several pieces of water, falling in beautiful succession, and have been conveyed from the neighbouring

streams with great art, at a considerable expence.

MARLINSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

MARLY, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

MARMULLANE, a curacy in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalca, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MARSHALSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MARSHBROOK, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin.

MARTRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MARYBOROUGH, a barony in Queen's co. prov. Leinster, having in it a borough, market, fair and post town of same name. They were so called in honour of *Mary*, queen of England, who reduced this part of the country to shire-ground, by act of parliament, 6th and 7th *Phil.* and *Mary*. The town has a barrack for a troop of horse. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Parnell* and *Coot*. 'Tis distant from Dublin 40 miles; lat. 53 : 0, lon. 7 : 20. Fairs held 24 Feb. 12 May, 5 July, 4 Sept. and Dec. This place lies on the river *Barrow*. It has an antient castle, said to have been built by *Bellingham*; and is the assizes town for the Queen's co. Between *Maryborough* and *Mount-rath*, may be seen on the side of a hill, *Ballyfin*, the elegant seat of the Hon. *Wellesley Pole*, adorned with great variety of ground and beautiful woods, surrounding a considerable and very handsome lake. The length of *Maryborough*, was the original demesne of the *O'Mores*, chiefs of *Laoighis* or *Leix*; in it was fought a memorable battle, between the people of Munster and those of Leinster, about the middle of the 6th century.

MARYBROOK, an agreeable seat in co. Down, prov. Ulster, sit. on a rising ground near a lake, two miles S.S.E. of *Ballyneinch*.

MARY-GERANE'S-HOUSE, a name given to *Dunmore-head*, in the parish of *Dunqueen*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it is the most Western point of all Europe; the Irish call it *Ty Forney Geerane*: tis a point, as much celebrated by them, as *John of Groot's-house*, which is the utmost extremity of N. Britain.

MARY-GREY mountain, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster: this mountain, and that called *Bessy Bell*, in the same bar. are remarkably high.

MARYMONT, sit. near *Belfast*, prov. Ulster.

MARYVILLE, sit. near *Sheepbridge*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MASHANAGLASS, a high tower, S. of *Glen-Eaum*, leading to *Macroomp*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MASK-

MASK-LOUGH, see *Lough-mask*.

MASLASCANLANE, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 2 Feb. Saturd. before Whitsunday, 15 Aug. and 8 Dec.

MASSAREEN, or *Maxareen*, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. It has a village of same name, where a small monastery was founded by O'Neil, in the 15th century, for Franciscan friars of the 3d order. This place gives title of earl to the family of *Skeffington*; it is sometimes written *Masserene*.

MASSYTOWN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 14 and 15 June, 12 Aug. and Oct. 14 and 15 Dec.

MASTENSTOWN, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MATTEHY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrets, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MAUDLIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in the liberties of *Wexford* town, prov. Leinst.

MAWHAN, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 56 miles from Dublin.

MAYCOMB, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinst.

MAYFIELD, sit. near *Tuam*, prov. Connaug.

MAYNE, a river in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster;—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Likewise a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Half-fouré, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MAYNOOTH, or *Manooth*, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 11 miles from Dublin; it is a post town, and has fairs on 4 May, and 19 Sept. Within a mile of it, is *Carton-house*, the superb seat of the duke of *Leinster*. Maynooth, tho' not very large, is regularly laid out, and consists of good houses. Here is a charter-school, which was opened 27 July 1750, for 40 boys, towards the building of which the late Rt. Hon. *Robert*, earl of *Kildare*, left 500*l.* and the marquis gave 14 acres of land, rent free, for ever. *Gerald* earl of *Kildare*, founded a college adjoining this town in which he placed a provost, vice-provost, and five priests or fellows, two clerks and three boys, to pray for his soul and the soul of his wife: he died in Oct. 1513, and was interred in *Christ-church*, Dublin. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

MAYO county, sit. in prov. Connaught. It has Sligo and the sea on the N. Galway on the S. Roscommon on the E. and the Atlantic ocean on the W. It extends from N. to S. 49 miles, and from E. to W. 45. It is exceeded in dimensions by Cork and Galway only; it contains 790,600 acres, 9 bar.'s, 68 parishes, about 27,970 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants.

It has but one borough, and returns only 4 members to parliament. It gives title of earl to the family of *Bourke*. This county takes its name from an antient city, built in 664, in which was a monastery and nunnery. *St. Segretia*, who presided for some time over the latter, died of the plague in 664, as did also 100 other virgins: the ruins of the cathedral, and some traces of the stone walls which encompassed the city, yet remain on the plains of Mayo. It was a university, founded for the education of such of the *Saxon* youths as were converted to the Christian faith: it was sit. a little to the S. of *Lough Conn*, lat. 54 : 7, lon. 9 : 40, and is to this day frequently called *Mayo* of the *Saxons*, being celebrated for giving education to *Oswald*, and to *Alfred* the great, king of England. As this town has gone to decay, *Ballinrobe* is reckoned the chief town, tho' *Castlebar* is the assizes town. The co. by the sea, is mountainous, but in-land has good pastures, lakes and rivers; its bar.'s are, *Tyrrawly*, *Gallen*, *Costello*, *Clanmorris*, *Kilmairn*, *Morrisk*, *Carragh*, *Burrischoole* and *Erris*. The antient inhabitants of this co. are the *O'Mailleys*, *Burkes*, *Barretts*, *M^r Williams*, *Browns*, *Lynotts*, *Binghams*, *Fitzmaurices* and *Joyces*.

MAYPOLE, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 47 miles from Dublin, within a mile of which is *Kilpatrick* church.

MAYRE-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. lat. 54 : 5, lon. 6 : 51.

MAZAREEN, see *Massareen*.

MAZE, a village sit. in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MAZE-COURSE, sit. about 1 mile from Hillsborough, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is a place set apart for the public diversions of horseracing, near the banks of the river *Lagan*; a rising hill in the middle of the course, about 2 miles in circumference, gives the spectators a full view of the whole field; and on the top of the hill a wooden tower is erected, open on all sides for spectators to sit in, and view the course.

MEAD'S TOWN, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, above 32 miles from Dublin; near it are the ruins of a church.

MEARS-COURT, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MEATH, commonly so called, or otherwise *East Meath*, to distinguish it from the co. called *Westmeath*; 'tis a co. in the prov. of Leinster, bounded by the co.'s of Cavan and Louth on the N. the Irish channel on the E. Kildare and Dublin on the S. and Westmeath on the W. It is a fine champaign country abounding with corn, and well inhabited. It returns 14 members to parliament; and gives title of earl to the family of *Brabazon*. It has 12 bar.'s,

bar.'s, viz. Slane, Morgallion, Kells, *Half-Fowre*, Lune, Navan, Duleek, Skryne, Ra-toath, Dunboyne, Deece, and Moyfenrath. These contain 147 parishes, about 22,468 houses, and 112,400 souls. The co. extends from N. to S. 29 miles, and from E. to W. 35, including an area of 327,900 acres. *Meath* contains 6 boroughs; its antient families are the *Nugents*, *Burnwells*, *Biotaghs*, or *Betaghs*, *Laceys* and *Crucses*. Much coarse linen is made in this co. but its principal sources of wealth are derived from the flocks and herds that are fattened, and the abundance of corn that is raised on its fruitful plains. *Meath* is also a *bishopric* formed from several smaller ones, which gradually coalesced into one see; it has not however any *cathedral*, and the episcopal residence is at *Ardbracon*; it is a new and elegant mansion erected by the present bishop. *Trim* is the chief and assizes town of this co. This antient district was the settlement of the *Belgians* in Ireland, and in consequence of which, the inhabitants were esteemed the eldest and most honourable tribe: from which seniority their chieftains were elected monarchs of all the *Belgæ*; a dignity that was continued in the *Hy-n-Faillian* line without intermission, until the arrival of the Caledonian colonies, under the name of *Tuath de Danan*, when *Conor Mor* chieftain of these people, obtained or rather usurped the monarchical throne, obliged *Eochy Failloch*, with several of his people to cross the *Shannon*, and establish themselves in the present co. of *Roscommon*, where *Crothar* founded the palace of *Aha* or *Croghan*: a circumstance which brought on a long and bloody war between the *Belgian* and *Caledonian* races, which was not finally terminated until the close of the 4th century, when the *Belgian* line was restored in the person of *O'Nial* the great, and continued until *Brian Boromh* usurped the monarchical dignity by deposing *Malachy O'Malachlin*, about the year 1001. *Tuathal Tetshomar*, by a decree of the *Tarah* assembly, separated certain large tracts of land from each of the 4 prov.'s, where the borders joined together; whence under the notion of adopting this spot for demesne lands to support the royal household, he formed the co. or kingdom of *Meath*, which afterwards became the peculiar inheritance of the monarchs of Ireland. In each of the portions thus separated from the 4 prov.'s, *Tuathal* caused palaces to be erected, which might adorn them, and commemorate the name in which they had been added to the royal domain. In the tract taken out of *Munster*, he built the palace called *Flachtaga*, where the sacred fire, called by that name, was kindled, and where all the priests and druids,—annually met on the last

day of O.8. on the evening of which day, it was enacted, that no other fire should be used throughout the kingdom, in order that all the fires might be derived from this, which being lighted up as a fire of sacrifice, their superstition led them to believe would render all the rest propitious and holy; and for this privilege, every family was to pay three pence, by way of acknowledgement to the king of *Munster*. The second royal palace was erected in the proportion taken out of *Connaught*, and was built for the assembly called the convocation of *Vishnach*, at which all the inhabitants were summoned to appear on the 1 day of May, to offer sacrifice to *Beal* or *Bel*, the god of fire, in whose honour two large fires being kindled, the natives used to drive their cattle between them, which was supposed to be a preservative for them against accidents and distempers, and this was called *Beal-tinne* or *Beal-tine*, or the festival of the God of fire. The king of *Connaught* at this meeting, claimed a horse and arms from every lord of a manor or chieftain, as an acknowledgement for the lands taken from that prov. to add to the territory of *Meath*. The third was, that *Tailtean* erected in the part taken from *Ulster*, where the fair of that name was held, which was remarkable for this particular circumstance, that the inhabitants brought their children thither, males and females, and contracted them in marriage, where the parents having agreed upon articles, the young people were joined accordingly; every couple contracted at this meeting, paid the king of *Ulster* an ounce of silver by way of acknowledgement. The royal mansion of *Tarah*, (formerly destroyed by fire) being rebuilt by *Tuathal*, on the lands originally belonging to the king of *Leinster*, was reckoned as the fourth of these palaces, but as a fabric of that name had stood there before, we do not find that any acknowledgement was made for it to the king of *Leinster*:

MEDIOLANUM, an antient city or district in co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*: and thought to be either *Trim* or *Kells*.

MEDY-HILL, sit. in bar. *Scarewalsh*, co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*.

MEELICK, sit. in bar. *Bunratty*, co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*, 97 miles from *Dublin*. It is a chapelry in dioc. of *Killaloe*. About a mile from it are the ruins of a church. From the heights beyond *Meelick*, may be seen *Bunratty-castle*, the antient seat of the earls of *Thomond*, sit. near the side of the *Shannon*. It was built in 1277, and besieged but not taken, in 1305. The town of *Bunratty*, however, in 1314, was burnt to the ground.—There is also a fair town of this name, in bar. *Longford*, co. *Galway*, prov.

prov. Connaught, where are the remains of an old monastery near the river *Shannon*; fairs held 1 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert. The monastery was founded by *O'Madden*, dynast of *Silanthia*, for conventual Franciscans: the situation was delightful, and the building itself spacious and beautiful. In 1203, *Wm. De Burgh* marched at the head of an army into Connaught, and so to *Melick*, and did there profanely convert the church into a stable; round which he erected a *castle* of a circular form. This monastery was granted to sir *John King*, who assigned it to the earl of *Clanrickarde*.

MELCHESTOWN, sit. in bar. Moygeesh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MELCOMBE REGIS, otherwise *Carraghreagh*, sit. in co. Mayo, bar. *Carragh*, prov. Connaught; fairs held 19 and 20 May, 29 and 30 June, 1 Aug. and 1 Dec.

MELEFONT, formerly a famous monastery, in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, and in queen *Eliz.*'s time, said to have contained 740 monks. It was founded in the year 1142, by *O'Carrol*, prince of *Orgiel*, for the canons regular of St. Augustine. It has been said, that in 1152, cardinal *Paparo* here held the famous synod, in which he distributed palliums to the 4 archbishops of Ireland: it is certain that in 1157, a synod was held here, at which the monarch, the king of *Ulloa*, the prince of *Briffni*, and the prince of *Orgiel* assisted; when the great church was consecrated, and amongst other offerings, 180 oz. of gold, and a gold chalice were presented. This place, sometime since, was one of the seats of the earl of *Drogheda*, but now mostly demolished. It is a curacy in dioc. of *Armagh*; and there still remains in tolerable preservation, a beautiful little chapel, built of a yellowish freestone mixed with red; the entrance is thro' a superb gothic arch; the E. window is truly elegant. Here was a profusion of gilding, and painting in various colours. Near the chapel was a beautiful octagonal bath, or more likely a baptistry, but it has been since destroyed. This place is distant about 5 miles from *Drogheda*, and 1½ mile from the river *Boyne*.

MELICK, a vicarage in dioc. of *Achonry*, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Here is one of the ancient round towers.

MELL, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

MELLIFONT, see *Melfont*.

MELOGH river, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. It is an inconsiderable river, which increases and decreases suddenly by the effects of rain.

MELVIE-LOUGH, see *Melvin-Lough*.

MELVIN-LOUGH, (sometimes written *Melvie-Lough*) a lake sit. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

MENAPII, an ancient district on the Eastern coasts of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; comprehending that part of the present co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, between the mountains and the sea, called by the Irish, *Coulun*, or the narrow inclosed country.

MENLOUGH, sit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, above 83 miles from Dublin; about a mile from it are the ruins of a castle.

MERVILLE, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 1 mile beyond *Donnybrook*, and 3 miles from Dublin castle. It is a handsome seat.

MEVAGH, a rectory in dioc. of *Raphoe*, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulst.

MEW-ISLAND, one of the *Copland-islands*, sit. at the S. entrance of *Carrickfergus-bay*, bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MIADHANAGH, the present co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MIDDLEMOUNT, sit. near *Athy*, prov. Leinst.

MIDDLETOWN, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MIDDEE-DOWN, a sand bank in the Irish channel, which is visible even at high water.

MIDDLETHIRD, a bar. in co. *Tipperary*, and another in co. *Waterford*, prov. Munster.

MIDDLETON, a fair town in bar. Tyranny, co. *Armagh*, prov. Ulster, 63 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 5 Feb. 4 May, 8 Aug. 11 Sept. 3 and 28 Nov.—Also a borough and post town, in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 122 miles from Dublin. It gives title of visc. to the family of *Broderick*, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Middleton*. Lat. 51 : 40 N. lon. 8 : 15 W. It is pleasantly sit. on the N. W. angle of Cork harbour: not far from the water side are the remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a leper house: contiguous to the town there is a subterraneous river, and near it is a large romantic cave. An abbey was founded here in 1180, by the *Fitzgeralds*, and supplied with monks of the Cistercian order, from the abbey of *Nenay* or *Magio*, in the co. *Limerick*; it was called the abbey of St. *Mary of Chore*, or of the chore of St. *Benedict*. In 1476, Gerald, bishop of *Cloyne*, appropriated several vicarages to this abbey. This place is called *Middleton* from its situation, being mid-way between *Cork* and *Loughal*. Fairs held 14 May, 5 July, 10 Oct. and 22 Nov. This is a rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*.

MIDSPACE river, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulst.

MILE-WATER, sit. between *Belfast* and *Carrickfergus*, co. *Antrim*, prov. Ulster.

MILFORD,

MILFORD, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 25 March, 20 May, 24 Aug. and 20 Nov.—Also a place in bar. Ballymoe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MILICK, see *Meelick*.

MILK-COVE, a creek sit. in bar. Ibane, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MILK-HAVEN, a bay sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

MILLAXTOWN, sit. near *Ardee*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, where are the ruins of a church, much resorted to on account of the surprising position of the gable-end, which is confidently reported to have been blown away from its foundation in a violent storm, and placed upright at a few feet distance, where it now remains erect; this strange accident, tho' greatly enquired into, has no way yet been accounted for, in any satisfactory manner.

MILLECENT, a pleasant seat belonging to *H. Griffith*, esq; sit. on the banks of the river *Liffey*, between *Clain* and *Sallins*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Near it is the *Grand canal*, with a handsome aqueduct over the *Liffey*, constructed by *R. Evans*, esq; formerly engineer to the *Grand canal* company.

MILLEFONT, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster. It gives title of baron to the family of *Moore*, now marquess of *Drogheda*.

MILLEXTOWN, see *Millaxtown*.

MILLIMOUNT, sit. near Banbridge, prov. Ulster.

MILL-ISLES, a group of rocks about 2 miles S. of *Donaghadee*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; called by some the *plow*, they are no way dangerous, because well known, and seen above water at half tide; besides they stand near the shore, and are embayed on both sides.—Also a village sit. in bar. *Ardes*, in same co.

MILL-OF-LOUTH, a village sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, about 40 miles from Dublin.

MILLSTREET, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 136 miles from Dublin: it is a small village, and has a barrack for 2 companies of foot: some manufactures of linen cloth have been introduced here. It is a post town, and has fairs on 1 March, June, Sept. and Dec. At a little distance from this place, the river *Blackwater* divides the co.'s *Kerry* and *Cork*.

MILTOWN, a post town, sit. in bar. Truaghmacny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 173 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 and 27 Apr. 24 June and Aug. 15 and 16 Dec.—Also a fair town in bar. Half-fowre, co. *Westmeath*, prov. Leinster; fairs held day after Trinity Sund. and 2 Oct. It gives title of visc. to the family of *Fitzwilliam*, now earl *Fitzwilliam*.—Also a village of same name, in bar. Newcastle, co.

Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 2½ miles from the metropolis. On the left of the bridge here, is one of the forts or raths, commonly ascribed to the *Danes*, but so little of its primitive form remains, that few persons would know by its present appearance, what it originally was. This place gives title of earl to the family of *Leeson*.—There is also a place of same name, in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Also a place in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, in which a monastery was erected for Carmelite friars, by *Nellan O'Molloy*.

MILTOWN castle, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster: it is 45 feet high, and stands in the midst of a fine inclosed country, about 4 miles S. of *Dundalk*; it appears to be one of the oldest fort of habitations now remaining in that county, and the manner of building it is said to be borrowed from the *Spaniards*, who were early visitors of this island; 2 or 3 furlongs from this dwelling, on the top of a rising ground, an arched subterraneous vault has been discovered, running many roods under ground, and supposed to communicate with the castle, as a sally-way for retiring in time of danger.

MILTOWN-DODWELL, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

MILTOWN-MALBAY, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 1 Feb. 20 June, and 18 Oct.

MILTOWN-PASS, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held 1 May, 22 July and Sept, and 20 Dec.—Also a place in bar. Fertullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MINARD, a village sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer.

MINARD castle, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, mid-way between the isthmus called *Inch-island*, and *Dingle*, on the sea coast: it was built by the Knts. of *Kerry*. To this place, *Walter Hussy*, esq; and his party, made their escape in the night, being hard pressed by *Cromwell's* forces, but he was quickly beset by the colonels, *Lekunt* and *Sadleir*; after some time spent, the *English* observing that the besieged made use of pewter bullets, *Hussy* and his men were blown up by powder, laid under the vaults of the castle; there is a good quarry of freestone at no great distance from this castle, of which the coin-stones of several of the old buildings in this co. are composed.

MINEGAHANE, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, on the sea coast; the most remarkable curiosity of this place, is a prodigious noise made at certain seasons, by the sea, somewhat

what like the firing of cannon, which may be heard at a great distance: this generally precedes a change of wind and weather, and frequently happens towards the approach of a storm.

MINE-HEAD, a *cape*, sit. in bar. *Decies within*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

MINISH-ISLAND, sit. on coast of bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MINOLA, sit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 109 miles from Dublin; fairs held 3 June and Nov. This is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam; a charter school was opened here in 1735, for 24 children; it was endowed by the late sir John Brown, bart. with 10 acres of land in perpetuity, and 20 acres more, rented at 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ann.

MIROS, an antient parish in co. Cork, prov. Munster, called in Irish, *Garry*, or the garden, as it is esteemed the best land in that neighbourhood; it lies on the W. of Glandore harbour. At a place called *Garrigiliky* in this parish, the foundation of extensive ruins were discovered, together with a large cemetery, with great quantity of human bones.

MISSEN-HEAD, see *Mizen-head*.

MIS-SLIEBH, see *Slicbh-mish*.

MITCHEL'SFORT, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 28 April and Oct.

MITCHEL'STOWN, a post and fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 102 miles from Dublin. Here is a college for the support of 12 decayed gentlemen, and 12 decayed gentlewomen, who have 40*l.* yearly, and handsome apartments, and a chaplain at 100*l.* per year, with a house; divine service is daily performed in a neat chapel, belonging to the college; the whole was founded by the late earl of *Kingson*; here is also a most magnificent seat of lord *Kingsborough*; and about 1½ mile from this town, are the ruins of *Cahirdriny* castle. Fairs held 30 July and 12 Nov. In some old maps this place is written *Michelfstown*, and sometimes *Michaelstown*.—There is also a place of same name in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MIZEN-HEAD, or *Missen-head*, a *cape* in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; here is a large bay. Lat. 51:14, lon. 9:35. It is the most S. point of Ireland, and the same with the *Notium* of *Ptolemy*.—Also a *cape* in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

MOATE, or *Mote*, a handsome seat of sir Edw. Crofton, bart. sit. near Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a place in bar. Clannorris, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Also a place in co. Sligo, in same prov.

MOATE-ARDSCOL, sit. about 3 miles from Athy, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, antiently called, *Rath-aous Caël*, now corruptly *Rathascul*, or *Moat of Askul*; it was the principal residence of the chiefs of the antient district of Caëlan, called Hy Caëlan, or O'Kelly: this family of the O'Kellys, is now extinct, or at least reduced to a very low condition, being in an early period dispossessed of their property by the *Fitzgeralds*, *Fitzhenrys* and *Keatings*.

MOATE-GRENOGUE, a fair and post town sit. in bar. Clonlunan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster: 52 miles from Dublin; about 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of 2 castles. Fairs held 25 April, 22 June, 2 Oct. and 15 Dec.

MOATE-MULLAMAST, see *Maistean*.

MOCCORRY, see *Mocurry*.

MOCKLERSTOWN-CASTLE, sit. about 6 miles from Clonmel, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MOCOLLOP, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

MOCURRY, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held Thursd. after Trinity Sunday, 26 Oct. and 7 Nov. It is sometimes written *Moccurry*.

MODELIGO, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. *Decies without*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. In this parish are the remains of some antient castles, belonging to the family of the *Magraths*, who had formerly a large estate in this part of the country. *Mountain-castle*, called also *Fernane*, was one of these, of which only the foundation now remains; the castle of *Sledy* or *Curragh-na-Sledy*, is another, which was built in 1628, as appears from a date on a chimney piece, with the words, *Phillipus Mac Grath*. It is said the occasion of building this castle, was on a dispute between *Magrath* and his wife, who would not be reconciled to him, 'till he had built her a castle on her own jointure; to do which, he received such large contributions from his vassals, that when it was finished, he was much richer than when he began his work. A great quantity of fine oak was employed in this building, which is not much more than 130 years erected. Fairs are held at *Modeligo* on 26 Aug.

MODEREENY, a village sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

MODERSHILL, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MONESHILL, a village sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cashel.

MODORN river, the present river *Mourne*, in prov. Ulster, which has its head at *Lough Foil*.

MODRENY, see *Modreeny*.

MOGEALY, see *Mogcealy*.

MOGEELY, a river sit in bar. Kilnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munster, from whence the river *Dour* takes its rise; this river breaks out of a limestone rock, about a mile S. E. of *Castlemartyr*, after taking a subterraneous course of about a mile.—There is also a rectory of this name in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in same bar. and co.

MOGESAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MOGOLY, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MOGORBAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MOHAN, a village sit. in bar. Fewes, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

MOHANAGH, a seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster, it has 2 loughs on the S. and a wood to the N. It is observable, that in these loughs are a large kind of *trout*, that feed on the spawn of *eels*.

MOHILL, a bar. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; it has a village in it of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, and holds fairs on first Thursday in Jan. 25 Feb. 8 May, first Thursd. in June, 31 July, second Thursd. in Sept. 19 Oct. and first Thursd. in Dec. St. *Manchan* built an abbey here for canons regular, in the year 652.—There is also a place of same name sit. near Longford, prov. Leinster.—Also a handsome seat in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, otherwise called *Moyle*.

MOILENA, sit. in the district of Inishowen, near *Lough Foyle*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

MOILOGH, a village sit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MOINAINSEIGH, see *Monaincha*.

MOIN-MOR, (or the *great bog*) all that marshy ground, near the present city of Cork, being part of the antient *Corcaluighe*, prov. Munster: celebrated from being the field of battle between *Murtogh O'Brien* king of Thomond, and *Dermot McCarthy* king of Desmond, in 1151; when the former was slain, with a considerable number of Dalcaissian nobility.

MOINTAGLIS, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, sit. in bar. Oneiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

MOIRA, (sometimes written *Moyra*) sit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 69 miles from Dublin; it is noted for its linen manufacture, is a post town, and has a monthly market for vending the same. It gives title

of earl to the family of *Rawdon*: lord *Moir* has here a very beautiful seat; here is a handsome church, a charity school, and two dissenting meeting-houses. The church and school were erected by the late sir *John Rawdon*: it is a rectory in dioc. of Dromore. In this parish there are many quarries of white lime-stone. The antient name of this place was *Moirath*, and here was fought a famous battle between the exiled *Congal Claon*, and *Donald* king of Ireland, A. D. 637. It continued with various success for six whole days, 'till at length *Congal* was defeated.

MOIRUS, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connau.

MOIVORE, a village sit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

MOLAHIFFE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

MOLANA, a small island, sit. in the river Blackwater, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, 2½ miles N. W. of *Toughal*. St. *Molanfide* founded an abbey here in the 6th century, for canons regular, and was the first abbot. *Raymond le Gros*, who so highly contributed to the reduction of Ireland, is said to have been interred in this abbey, the nave and choir of which remain entire; adjoining are several ruinous walls, and the building (which is in the gothic style) appears to be very antient. On the suppression, queen *Eliz.* granted this abbey and its possessions to sir *Walter Raleigh*, who assigned it to the earl of Cork. This place was antiently called the island of *St Molanfide*, and also *Davinis*.

MOLLAUR, a glen so called, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; otherwise called *Glenmollaur*.

MOLINGAR, see *Mullingar*.

MONACOGHAN, sit. in the parish of *Aghaboe*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Here is a high rath or mote, surrounded by entrenchments, and defended by outworks; it was the seat of a toparch, subordinate to the *MGille Padricks*, or *Fitzpatrick*s.

MONAGHAN county, sit. in prov. Ulster. It has on the E. Armagh, on the W. Fermanagh, on the N. Tyrone, on the S. Cavan, and S. E. Louth and part of Meath. It extends 30 miles from N. to S. and 19 from E. to W. containing 179,600 acres, 5 bar.'s, viz. Trough, Monaghan, Dartree, Cremourne, and Donaghmoyne; 19 parishes, 1 borough, and returns 4 members to parliament. Chief town, *Monaghan*. It is computed to contain 21,523 houses and about 118,000 inhabitants. This co. is rather boggy and mountainous, but in some places well improved; its linen trade has been averaged

averaged at 104,000*l.* yearly. This was the ancient country of the *M'Muhons*.

MONAGHAN town, a post, fair and market town, and the principal in the bar. and co. of that name, prov. Ulster, distant 62 miles from Dublin; it is a borough, and returns 2 members to parliament, patron, lord *Clermont*; it gives title of baron to the family of *Blaney*. Lat. 54:15 N. lon. 7:10 W. Fairs held Easter-tuesday, 28 May, 12 July, 18 Aug. 1 Tuesd. Oct. and 21 Nov. It was antiently called *Muinechan*: an abbey was founded here in a very early age, of which *Moelodius* the son of *Aodh*, was abbot. In 1462, a monastery for conventual Franciscans was erected on the site of this abbey, which was granted on the general suppression of monasteries, to *Edw. Withe*, and a castle has been since erected on the site, by *Edw. lord Blaney*. This monastery was founded by *Phelim M'Brien*, *M'Aragal*, *M'Eda*, *M'Mahoune*. This town is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher.

MONAINCHA, (otherwise written *Moinain-feigh*) called by Cambrensis *Inchinemco*; sit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; almost in the centre of the great bog of *Molena*, and about 3 miles S. E. of *Roscrea*. It is remarkable for its antiquities, and the origin of the Irish *Culdees*, a famous religious order, founded by *St. Columb Cell*, who erected here a Culdean abbey; to the E. of which stands an oratory, and near them a small chapel. This abbey is 33 feet in length and 18 in breadth. The nave is lighted by 2 windows to the S. and the chancel by 1 at its E. end. The former are contrasted arches, the latter is fallen down; the arch of this and that of the choir, are semicircular. Nothing can be more rich than the sculpture and mouldings; the stones are of a soft whitish grit, brought from the neighbouring hills of Ballaghmore, except the columns of the choir, which are of a harder texture, and were quarried at the S. W. side of the bog; they are a species of *lapidum schistarium*, splitting into laminæ 6 feet long, with which most of the abbey is cased without. Adjoining the abbey on the N. side, was the prior's chamber, which communicated with the church by a door with a gothic arch; there was not long since a good garden and orchard here. Many heaps of stones and some crosses are dispersed hereabouts. The antiquity of this monastery is indisputable; for it is mentioned by *Girald. Cambrensis*, who came into Ireland in 1185, as preceptor and secretary to king *John*, the earl of *Morton*. Superstition established an opinion so early as the age of *Giraldus*, that no person could ever die in this isle, and hence it acquired the appellation of *Insula viventium*, or the island of the living; however the supernatural power of the isle was not so great, as

to prevent the emigration of its religious inhabitants to the main land. They found the vapours of the surrounding swamps highly prejudicial to their constitutions, and therefore fixed their residence at *Corbally*; where there is at this day in good preservation, a small neat chapel, of a cruciform shape, with narrow flits for windows, and many other particulars, indicating a respectable antiquity. Queen *Eliz.* granted this abbey to sir *Lucas Dillon*.

MONALLEN, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; at Shanmore, near this place, in cutting a channel for the new canal in that co. some years ago, a subterraneous forest, or multitude of fallen trees, of oak; ash, alder, &c. was discovered, lying for near a mile in length, under a covering of earth, in some places six, in others eight feet deep; many of them of large bulk, tumbled down, one over another, some lying in strait lines, and others in an oblique or transverse position.

MONAMULTINA, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 28 June.

MONANIMY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here is a ruined church with a large chancel, and in it is a modern tomb of the Nagles; adjacent to it, is a castle, that in former times was a preceptory belonging to the Knts. of *St. John of Jerusalem*: round the castle are traces of very large buildings, the whole augustly sit. on a high bank over the *Blackwater*; as there is no other mention of this house, than in the king's quit-rent books, the founder, and time of the foundation is uncertain. On the opposite side of the river, are large rocks of limestone, wherein are several subterraneous caverns.

MONASTERBOYCE, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, 3 miles from *Drogheda*; here is a round tower, and the ruins of an antient abbey, founded by *St. Boetius*, who died 7 Dec. 521; the remains of 2 chapels are still to be seen here; the tower is 110 feet high, its circumference 17 yards, and it diminishes gradually from the base, like a Tuscan pillar: the walls are 3 feet 6 inches thick, the door is 5 feet 6 inches in height, 22 inches in width, and 6 feet from the present level of the ground: it is arched, and built of freestone, as are also the windows of the chapels; the diameter of the tower on the inside, is 9 feet, and above the door it is divided into 5 stories by rings of stone slightly projecting; there are two large stone crosses at the S. side of the church, the principal of which, called *St. Boyne's cross*, is the most antient religious relique now in Ireland; among other rude sculptures, there is an inscription on it in Irish characters, in which

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is still plainly legible, the name of *Muredach*, who was for some time king of Ireland, and died in 534, about 100 years after the arrival of St. Patrick. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

MONASTEREVAN, a post town sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 30 miles from Dublin; here is *Moore-abbey*, the elegant seat of the marquis of *Drogheda*; this town according to the monkish annals, takes its name from a magnificent abbey which was founded here, in which St. *Evan*, in the beginning of the 7th century, placed a number of Monks from S. Munster; it had the privilege of being a sanctuary. St. *Evan's* festival is held on 22d Dec. The consecrated bell, which belonged to this St. was on solemn trials, sworn upon by the whole tribe of the *Eoganachts*, and was always committed to the care of the M'Egans, hereditary chief justices of Munster; the abbot of this house, sat as a baron in parliament; at the general suppression of monasteries, this abbey was granted to *Georgé*, lord *Audley*, who assigned it to *Adam Loftus*, visc. *Ely*; it afterwards came into the families of *Moor*, marquises of *Drogheda*, and has been beautifully repaired by the present lord *Drogheda*, still wearing the venerable appearance of an abbey. There is a nursery at *Monasterevan*, for the charter-schools of the prov. of Leinster; and the *Grand canal* has been carried up to this town from Dublin, since which, it has been much improved and enlarged, with several new buildings, this is a market town, and also holds fairs on 28 March, 29 May, 31 July, and 6 Dec. It is a curacy in dioc. of Kildare. Notwithstanding what has been mentioned of St. *Evan*, it appears that the grant of the land to this abbey by the charter of *O'Dimsey*, was witnessed by *Nehemiah* bishop of *Kildare*, and must have been executed between the years 1177 and 1185. The former derivation of the name of this place, is therefore rejected by others, upon strong grounds; and this place is said to take its name from the river *Abhan* (now called *Barrow*) on which it stands. The abbey appears to have been founded for Cistercians in 1177 or 1185, and dedicated to St. Mary, by *Dermot O'Dimsey*, king of *Offaly*, by and with the consent of *Muredach O'Connor*, at a place called *Ros-mac-trion*, or the wet field on the water, *Ros-glass*, or the wet green, and *De Rosca Balle*, or the habitation in the wet meadow. Being sit. in a woody and wild country, this place became in some measure an asylum for felons, plunderers and robbers, on which account, in 1297 the abbot was accused of receiving such people into his house; but he proved that he never knowingly received either felons or robbers; nor had he

power to resist or detain them: the jury however fined him half a mark, for not endeavouring to raise the hue and cry, when any offences were committed in his neighbourhood. This town might be considerably more improved than it is; mills for the manufacture of flour might be established here, and also a linen and hempen manufacture, the adjacent lands being well calculated for the production of flax and hemp. The road from hence to Kildare lies thro' a bog, which was in former times an extensive forest. This bog rests on a bed of calcareous gravel and limestone rock, and seems to be a branch of that extensive morass, the bog of *Allen*, and is every where surrounded with strong calcareous soils. There is also a place of same name, in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; where a monastery was founded, as appears by an inquisition taken 28th queen *Elizabeth*.

MONASTERNAMONA, see *Mourne-abbey*.

MONASTERNENAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. *Poblebrien*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Here an abbey was founded by *O'Brien*, in 1148 or 1151, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Near this monastery, marshal *Malby* in 1579 at the head of 100 horse and 600 foot soldiers, defeated 2000 of the Irish, tho' they fought valiantly at first, yet were 260 of them slain, amongst whom was Dr. *Allen*, the famous legate from the see of Rome. The abbot of this place sat as a baron in parliament. On the suppression it was granted to sir *Henry Wallop*, knt. This place is sometimes written *Monasterrionagh*.

MONASTERNICALLIAGH, sit. near *Lough-gir*, in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; here was formerly a nunnery for Canonesses of the order of St. Augustin; dedicated to St. Catherine.

MONASTER-NI-ORIEL, i. e. the *Abbey of Oriel*, sit. in parish of *Kilgarvan*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, not far from a seat called *Ardtully*; here are the vestigia of an antient building, which by tradition was a religious house, called *Monaster-ni-Oriel*: sir *James Ware* does not mention it.

MONASTERORAS, sit. near *Edenderry*, in bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster. sir *Jn. de Bermingham*, earl of *Louth*, founded a monastery here in 1325 for conventual Franciscans; this place was formerly called *Totmoy* or *Thetmoy*, but after him was called in the Irish tongue *Monasterfeoris*; or the monastery of *Mac Feoris*. In the year 1511, *Cahir O'Connor*, lord of *Ophaly*, was slain near this place by his own countrymen. It was once a place of strength, and held out a considerable time in the year 1521, against the earl of *Surrey*, then lord

lord lieutenant. who at last took possession of it. On the general suppression it was granted to *Nicholas Herbert*.

MONASTERRIONAGH, see *Monasteranenagh*.

MONEA, a fair town in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held Whit-sun-monday, 26 Aug. and 12 Nov. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Clogher.

MONEDURLACK, sit. in bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MONEGAY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

MONEMINTER, or *Monemoynter*, a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

MONETUAGH, sit. near Elphin, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

MONEY-BOG, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MONEY, sit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

MONEYGAEL, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster, 66 miles from Dublin.—Also a place near *Roscrea*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MONEYGLASS, sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MONEYHORE, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 24 Feb. 26 May, 18 July, 2 Oct. and 6 Dec.

MONKEYMORE, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 83 miles from Dublin; it is a post and fair town; near it is *Spring-hill*, a very handsome seat; fairs held 4 Jan. and 8 May.

MONGARRET, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MONISEED, see *Monysced*.

MONIVEA, sit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin; this place was built, and the linen manufacture established in it, and the neighbourhood about it, by the late *Robert French*, esq; who in consideration of the incorporated society paying him 300*l.* built the charter school here for 40 children, provided furniture for the same, and engaged to maintain and cloath them during his life, and provide them with all necessities, the society only paying the master's salary. He also granted 2 acres of land in fee, whereon the school is erected, and let 15 acres of arable land for 31 years at the yearly rent of 5 shill. and 5 pence per acre. The profit of the land and labour of the children being applied to their maintenance and the support of the school. This is a chapelry in dioc. of Tuam. Fairs held 12 May and Oct.

MONIVERALAGH, sit. near *Granard*, prov. Leinster.

MONKNEWTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MONKSGRANGE, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

MONKSTOWN, a village in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster, in which is an old castle which was built by the family of *Archdeacon*, anno 1638; it is large and in ruins, and was flanked by four square turrets.—Also a place in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 5 miles from Dublin, and 1 mile beyond *Black-Rock*: it is said to have been so called from an ancient convent of Monks. Here is the country residence of lord *Ranelagh*, with other handsome seats.

MONMAKEMOCK, a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

MONOMOLING, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MONROE'S-GROVE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, near *Gilford*, and on the banks of the river *Bann*; it is a gloomy plantation of fir trees, which gives a traveller no unpleasing variety; the prospect however is soon changed into an open, tho' hilly country, mostly under corn.

MONSEA, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MONTAGH, sit. near *Elphin*, prov. Connaught.

MONTALTO, a seat of lord *Moir*, sit. near Ballinahinch, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MONTANAGEE, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 19 July, 22 Sept. and 1 Dec.

MONTERBANY-HILLS, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

MONTPELIERE, sit. near *Mount-venus*, in bar. Upper Cross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, above 5 miles from Dublin castle; here is a very large stone house, the property of the Rt. Hon. *Tho. Conolly*, which however has long remained uninhabited.

MONTRATH, see *Mountrath*.

MONYGLANE, sit. near *Rathfryland*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MONYLANE, sit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MONYSEED, a village sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; otherwise written *Monisced*.

MOON, or *Moun*, a fair town in bar. Kilkea and Moon, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, where is a large church, formerly a Franciscan monastery, and near it one of the large mounts or raths, where a gentleman was by his particular desire, interred not many years ago, on the very summit, which his heirs caused to be railed round and planted with trees; this village is sit. within 3 miles of *Castledermot*; fairs held 12 Aug. and 28 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

MOOR, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Moycarne, co. Roscommon, prov. Conn.

MOOR-ABBEY, the seat of the Rt. Hon. the marquis of *Drogheda*, sit. at Monasterevan, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. It was originally an abbey of Cisterians, dedicated to St. Mary, and founded in 1177, or 1185, by *Dermot O'Donoghue*, king of Offaley, by and with the consent of *Muredach O'Connor*, at a place called *Rosmagh-trion*, or the wet field on the water; *Rosglass*, or the wet green, and *De Rosca Balle*, or the habitation in the wet meadow. Tradition, or rather the monkish annals, relate, that in the 7th century, St. Abban, St. Emin, or St. Evin, founded a sumptuous abbey here; and granted to it the privilege of a sanctuary; from whence it was denominated *Monasterevin*. It has however been asserted by some late writers, that St. Emin, or Abban, is only the river *Barrow*, antiently called *Abhan*, (on whose banks the monastery stood) canonized and converted into a saint, as many such things were; and that *Monasterevan*, or *Monasterabhan*, signifies only the monastery on the river *Abhan*. At the general suppression, this abbey was granted to *George lord Audley*; who by assignment made it over to *Adam Loftus*, visc. *Ely*; who held the court of Chancery, during the rebellion in 1641, in the great hall of the monastery, yet in being, and lined with fine Irish oak. The lord chancellor's daughter *Alice*, marrying *Charles the 2d visc. Drogheda*, Monasterevan and the greater part of the *Ely* estate, came into the *Moor* family. In 1767, the present marquis of *Drogheda*, beautifully repaired the antient abbey, by enlarging the windows, placing a new roof, and recombination the whole; preserving however, the external walls and original form, except somewhat lengthening the Eastern front. The great hall, and the antient door of the Southern front, still retain their pristine state; and the whole has the venerable appearance of the original gothic structure. His lordship also pulled down the old church, which stood near the monastery, on the right of the E. front; and rebuilt it, in a neat gothic stile, at the other end of the town. He also walled in the demesne, with a high wall, except on the side next the river. This

demesne contains near 1000 acres; nearly in the centre of which rises a large conical hill, well planted, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the country. Near the Deer-park, on the N. side of the hill, are some remains of the antient wood, in former times the retreat of felons, plunderers and robbers; and last occupied (towards the close of the last, and commencement of the present century) by one *James O'Dempsey*, commonly called *James a Coppul*, from his dexterity in horse stealing.

MOORE-BAY, sit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

MOORE-CHURCH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MOORFIELD, sit. near *Roscrevor*, prov. Ulster.

MOOR-PARK, a seat of lord *Mountcashel*, sit. near Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a seat near *Roscrevor*, prov. Ulster.

MOORTOWN, antiently called *Glassmore*, sit. about one mile from *Swords*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Here was an antient abbey, at which St. *Cronan*, with all his monks were inhumanly murdered by a party of Danish pirates.

MORA, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. (Dr. *Beaufort*.)—A parish in co. *Waterford*, prov. Munster. (Dr. *Smith*.)

MORAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MOREGAGA, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

MORGALLION or *Morgalyon*, a barony in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MORGANS, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

MORISK, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. There is a village in it of same name, where the *O'Mallies*, lords of this district founded a friary for Eremites, following the rule of St. Augustin: large ruins of this building may still be seen.

MORIT-CASTLE, sit. about 1 mile from *Eno*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinster. It was a large and strong building, whose venerable ruins are now almost entirely clad in ivy. Near this is the elegant seat of lord *Periarlington*.

MORNASTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MORNING, sit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

MORNINGTON, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, it gives title of earl to the family of *Cooley*.

MORRISTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. great Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; here are some antient ruins. This place

place is also called *Morrifstown Billee*, to distinguish it from another place in same co. a few miles distant from it, called *Morrifstown Lattin*.

MORTLESTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MOSGROVE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 17 March, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, 21 Sept. and 8 Dec.

MOSS-SIDE, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 123 miles from Dublin; fairs held 21 May, 21 July and 23 Nov.

MOSSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

MOSTRIM, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinst.

MOTHEL, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, sometimes written *Mothill*. It lies about 2 miles S. of Carrick; here was formerly an abbey of Canons regular of St. *Augustine*, or according to some, of Cistercian monks, founded by St. *Brogan* in the 6th century; and at the dissolution granted to sir *Walter Raleigh* in fee-farm: there are some remains of this abbey near the parish church.

MOUNTAIN-CASTLE, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; fairs held 1 May, 24 June, 29 Sept. and 30 Nov. Here is an ancient castle which belonged to the *Magraths*.

MOUNTAINSTOWN, sit. near *Navan*, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-ALBANI, otherwise called *Maat albani*, is a small fort in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, with a double ditch round it, by the side of a river called *Carrickasticken*, about half a mile distant from *Ballirickan castle*; there appears to have been an outward camp adjoining to it, upon the banks of that river, capable of containing about 500 men. It is said to have been the station of a colony of Scotchmen or *Albanians*, from whence it has its name; and under the *tumulus*, or little mount, within the area, 'tis supposed the chief, or some eminent warrior was buried.

MOUNT ALEXANDER, a seat in co. Down, prov. Ulster, near *Comber* or *Cumber*; which gave title of earl to the family of *Montgomery*.

MOUNT-BAGNAL, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

MOUNTBELLEVUE, a village sit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MOUNT-BELLEW-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 80 miles from Dublin; here are good flour-mills; and about 2 miles from this place are the ruins of a castle.

MOUNT-BOLUS, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster, 53 miles from Dublin; in the vicinity

of this place, are the ruins of a church and some cattle.

MOUNTCASHEL, sit. near *Gowran*, prov. Leinster: it gives title of earl to the family of *Maore*.

MOUNT-CHARLES, sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 114 miles from Dublin; fairs held 17 March, 9 June, 22 Sept. and 18 Nov.—Also a place sit. near *Enniscorthy*, prov. Leinster.

MOUNTDILLON, sit. in bar. Half-rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—Also near *Roscommon*, prov. Connaught.

MOUNTDRUID, a seat near *Killenny hill*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Here is a Druid's temple, or place of worship, a piece of curious antiquity: there is also a banquetting room erected in the gothic stile, which is often mistaken for an old castle; near it are the ruins of *Killenny church*, and also a very beautiful bay.

MOUNTEAGLE, a village sit. in bar. Corcagunny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.—Also a name given to a high mountain in bar. *Morisk*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, otherwise called *Croagh Patrick*. It gives title of baron to the family of *Brown*, now earl of *Altamont*.

MOUNT-EAGLE LOYAL, a manor or fegniory, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, otherwise *Castle-island*.

MOUNTEATON, sit. in bar. *Gowran*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

MOUNTERCONAGHT, see *Munster-conagh*.

MOUNTEVANS, sit. within 2 miles of *Turvey*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

MOUNTFIN, a handsome seat in bar. *Scarawalsh*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-GABRIEL, a high conical hill, near the village called *Skull*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; on the top of it is a remarkable deep lough, which is but a few yards over; it has been sounded from the N. E. with a hundred fathom line; and yet the hole was deeper; the water oozes out of the mountain to the N. W. and this cone is above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea; from it is a prospect of a vast extent, over a rude uncultivated country, from the *mizen-head* to *Ross*, with an infinite number of islands, bays, creeks and harbours.

MOUNTGARRET, a village in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, which gives title of visc. to a branch of the family of *Butler*.

MOUNTGARRET-FERRY, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, 65 miles from Dublin.

MOUNT-HALL, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; where there is a pleasant seat.

MOUNT-HAMILTON, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 106 miles from Dublin, otherwise called *Grange*; fairs held 4 Jan. 3 Mar. 4 June and Oct. not far from it are the ruins of a church.

MOUNT-

MOUNTHEATON, sit. near *Roscrea*, prov. Munster.

MOUNT-HILL, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; where fairs are held 1 July and Oct.

MOUNT-ICY, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

MOUNT-IEVERS, sit. near *Six-mile-bridge*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

MOUNTJESSOP, sit. near *Longford*, prov. Leinst.

MOUNTJOY, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; it gives title of *baron* to the family of *Gardiner*. Lat. 54: 53, lon. 7: 11.

MOUNTJULIET, sit. near *Thomastown*, prov. Leinster.

MOUNTKENNEDY, sit. near *Newtown-mount-kennedy*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-LEADER, a handsome seat at the foot of a hill, called *Clara-hill*, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MOUNT-LEINSTER, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; on the top of it is plenty of grouse, hares, and foxes; and a well, said to be unfathomable, the water of which is used as an antidote against scorbutic and scrophulous humours; and said to be serviceable in healing the *King's evil*.

MOUNT-LOFTUS, sit. near *Gowran*, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-LONG, a handsome castle of the *Longs*, on the E. side of *Oyster-haven*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; not far from which is *Bellgooly*, where the Irish had their camp, for the first years of the wars of 1641.

MOUNT-MALBY, a name given to *Slieu Donard* mountain, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MOUNT-MELICK, a post town, sit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, 41 miles S. W. of Dublin; it is much inhabited by the people called Quakers, and has fairs on 17 Mar. Thursday after Trinity-sunday, 26 Aug. 29 Sept. 1 Nov. and 11 Dec.

MOUNT-MERRION, a seat of lord *Fitzwilliam*; it is distant 4 miles from Dublin castle, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of *Stilorgan*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; 'tis finely sit. on a rising ground, the house is a large and handsome edifice, and the demesne adjoining is well improved.

MOUNT-NEBO, sit. near *Gorey*, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-NORTH, a handsome seat of lord *Lisle*, sit. within 3 miles of *Mallow*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; N. E. of which is *Drumdowne*, a ruined castle of the *Barrys*.

MOUNT-NUGENT, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; where fairs are held on 1 June and 21 October.

MOUNT-ODELL, a handsome seat in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile E. of *Knockmoan castle*; near it a parcel of human bones, half burned, were discovered in heaps

of stones, called *kearns*: here is a vein of black marble, without the least intermixture of white.

MOUNT-PANTHER, a pleasant seat of lord *Glerawly*, sit. a little N. of *Dundrum*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; opposite to which on the sea-shore, is the small village of *Terela*.

MOUNT-PELIER, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 8 May, 10 June, 8 July, 7 Sept. 19 Oct. and 8 Dec.

MOUNT-PLEASANT, sit. in bar. Dandalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also in bar. Uppercrofs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-PROSPECT, sit. near *Roscommon*, prov. Connaught.

MOUNTRATH, sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster, 46 miles from Dublin; it is a post and fair town, and gives title of earl to the family of *Cooté*. It lies a few miles S. W. of *Maryborough*, between which places may be seen *Ballyfin*, the magnificent seat of the Hon. *Wesley Pole*. Fairs held 17 Feb. 2 Thursday in May, 29 Sept. Thursday before 12 Nov.

MOUNT-RIVERS, a handsome seat in co. Cork, parish of *Donaghmore*, prov. Munster, about a mile S. of *Donaghmore castle*; it commands an extensive prospect to the S. near it a large human skull was dug up, which was almost double the common size.

MOUNT-SHANNON, a seat of lord *Fitzgibbon*, sit. near *Limerick*, prov. Munster.—Also a village in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Conn.

MOUNT-SILK, a seat in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MOUNT-SION, sit. near *Limerick*, prov. Munst.

MOUNT-STEWART, the seat of lord *London-derry*, sit. near *Down*, prov. Ulster.

MOUNT-STILLARY, sit. in bar. *Duhallow*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MOUNT-TALBOT, sit. in bar. *Athlone*, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; where are fairs on 8 May, 14 June, 1 Nov. and 21 Dec.

MOUNT-TARRAN, sit. in bar. *Shillelagh*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-TEMPLE, a village sit. in bar. *Clonlonan*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.—Also a seat in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, which gives title of baron to the family of *Temple*, now visc. *Palmerston*.

MOUNT-TISDAL, sit. in bar. *Kells*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-TOWN, sit. in bar. *Skreen*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-UNIACK, a seat in the parish of *Killeigh*, co. Cork, prov. Munster; in the gardens of it are orange, plantane and cyprus trees; about 3 miles S. W. is the castle of *Inchiquin*, near which are some plantations of *witch elms*, which bear seed; this place is distant from Dublin 109 miles.

MOUNT-

MOUNT-USHER, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

MOUNT-VENUS, a small village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Rathfurnham*, and 5 miles from Dublin cattle, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. It is greatly exposed to the air, which tho' sharp, is pure; and the general opinion of its salubrity is such, that this place is much resorted to, for the preservation or recovery of health.

MOUNT-WOGAN, sit. near *Clain*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; here are good flour-mills, and an antient mote or rath.

MOURNE, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, in which *St. Farlath*, the second bishop of *Armagh*, was born; it takes its name from a ridge of high mountains, called the mountains of *Mourne*, from the Irish *Moor Kinn*, i. e. the great ridge; these mountains are remarkable for having been the birth-place of several men of very large stature; inasmuch that the "*men of Mourne*," became a proverbial saying; in this bar. is the lofty mountain called *Slieb-Donard* which is said to be 3150 feet above the level of the sea.—Also the name of a lake and a river sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

MOURNE-ABBEY, sit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. Here was a preceptory of Knts. Hospitalers, or Knts. of St. John of Jerusalem; it was founded in the reign of king John, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, by an English gentleman, called *Alex. de Sancta Helena*; the Irish call it *Monaster-namona*; it had several great possessions, particularly a large domain on the spot, five plowlands in the parish of *Temple Michael* in Muskerry, besides a great number of parish tythes; they were granted to *Tiegue Mac Carty*, whose descendants forfeited them in 1641. The body of the ruined church which still remains, was 180 feet long: in the church are some grave-stones of the Barretts, Quinlans, and other antient Irish families; a short way from this ruin is *Ballynamona* church, rebuilt in 1717; near this church is a charity school.

MOVILLE-upper, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. on Lough Foyle, in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. A monastery was founded here by St. Patrick.

MOVILLE-lower, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.—There is also a place called *Movill*, sit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster, where an abbey was erected; part of the ruins of the church still remain, and the vestiges of some large foundations appear in the cemetery.

MOWNY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MOY, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; where are fairs on 12 March, July, and 22 Nov.—Also a river which rises at the foot of a mountain called *Knockneshee*, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, and after meandering thro' a fertile country, about 45 miles, (accounting for its situations) discharges itself in the Atlantic ocean, under the port of *Killala*: on the banks of this river are 3 of the antient round towers, and several abbeys; it divides the co.'s *Mayo* and *Sligo*; on this river is one of the most considerable salmon fisheries in the kingdom.—Also a river, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MOYAGH, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

MOYAGHER, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinster: it is in some places written *Moyangher*.

MOYALBE, sit. near Leighlin, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. At this place *Cormac* king of Cashel, fell in battle A. D. 908.

MOYALLEN, sit. near *Portadown*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster, 63 miles from Dublin.

MOYALLIFFE, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MOYANGHER, see *Moyagher*.

MOYARD, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MOYASHEL, a bar. joined with *Magheraderon*, in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MOYATTA river, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MOYBOLGUE, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

MOYCARNE, a bar. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

MOYCASHEL, a bar. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, in which is a village and antient castle of same name.

MOYCOOL, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MOYCOSQUIN, sit. near *Colerain*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. In 1172, an abbey was founded here for Cistercian monks.

MOYCULLIN, an antient bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, in which is a village of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.

MOYDOE, a bar. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster: in it is a village of same name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh; here was a very antient abbey.

MOYDRUM, sit. in bar. Clunlonan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

Moy-

MOYFENRATH, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MOYFERTA, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munster, in which is a village of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.

MOYGEESH, see *Moygoish*.

MOYGLARE, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MOYGOISH, or *Moygeesh*, a bar. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MOYHENNY, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Conna.

MOYINNIS, an antient city mentioned by Ptolemy, and sit. near the spot where the present town of Belfast now stands, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MOYKARKY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MOYKETNEY, antiently sit. near the present bar. of Lurge, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

MOYLACH, sit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also in bar. Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, where an antient abbey was founded.

MOYLARY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

MOYLE river, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

MOYLENA, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. In 906, *Cormac*, king of Cashel, was suddenly attacked by *Flan*, king of Meath, and *Carubhal*, king of Leinster, who plundered his country; but in 907, he defeated those enemies on the plains of Moylena. *Cormac* was again invaded in the year following, and fell in battle, on the plains of *Moyalbe*, not far from *Leighlin*.

MOYLISCAR, a parish in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MOYLURG, an antient district of the *M'Dermots*, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

MOYLUSK, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MOYMET, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MOYMURTEMNY, a district formerly adjoining the bay of Carlingford, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MOYNALTY, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 35 miles from Dublin; 3 miles beyond which are the ruins of a castle, and 2 miles farther thote of a church. This village is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

MOYNART, sit. in bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MOYNE, a river, (sometimes called *Moy*) sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a place in bar. Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. Munster.—Also a fair town, sit. in bar. Ty-

rawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 25 July and 14 Oct. Here are the large remains of *Moynabbey*, once a beautiful and extensive building, sit. on the Western side of the river *Moy*, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the great road leading from *Ballina* to *Killala*. Its situation is beautiful, tho' lonely and sequestered; the grounds around it fall gently on every side, 'till they form a flat of four or five acres, partly surrounded by the river, but chiefly by a wall, which is still entire, and surrounds the precincts of the abbey on every side, 'till it meets the water, which is at this place very deep, and its banks rocky and shelving. One side of the abbey is shrouded with some old ash and oak trees; the abbey itself is almost perfect, except the roof and some buildings on the N. side, which were taken down about 40 or 50 years ago, by the proprietor, to furnish materials for a dwelling house. This abbey was founded in 1460, by *M'William Burke*, for the strict order of Franciscan friars, by the advice of *Nehemiah O'Donoghue*, who introduced into Ireland the last reformation of the said order, which previous to the middle of the 15th century, had become much relaxed in their discipline and morals. Some however affirm, that *Thomas Bourk M'William Oughter* was the founder, and that father *Nehemiah* took possession of the house agreeable to the license of pope Nicholas 5th. Provincial chapters of the order were held here in the years, 1464, 1498, 1512, 1541 and 1550. In the month of June 37th queen *Eliz.* a grant was made to *Edmund Barrett* of this triary and its possessions, at the yearly rent of 5 shill's. It has a remarkable square tower in high preservation, which you ascend by a helix of 101 steps, on one side of which there is a confessionalary of hewn stone for two priests to sit in, with a hole on each side for the persons confessing to speak through. The cloisters are still entire and of exquisite workmanship; most of the beautiful ramified stone work of the windows is still preserved; the inside of the abbey has been long used as a burial place, and the chancel, with all the niches round the church, are filled with human bones. The only entrance is thro' a low arched door in the S. side. The river *Moy* is navigable for sloops and other small craft for about 40 yards above the abbey, where it begins to grow very shallow and rocky.

MOYNOE, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

MOYNOY, antiently sit. near *Croghan*, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

MOYOWLA river, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

MOYRA, see *Moir*.

Moy-

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Mayne Castle

MOYSLYCHT, an ancient district, sit. near *Fenagh*, in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; celebrated in the ancient Irish poems, for being the place where *Tigernmus* first introduced the worship of *Crom* or *Fate*; for which he and his followers are said to have been destroyed there by lightning.

MOYSTOWN, sit. by the river *Brusna*, in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster.

MOYTUREY. There were two places under this name. 1st, the *Southern Moyturey*, sit. not far from *Lough Mask*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; celebrated for being the scene of action between the *Belgian* and *Danan*, or Caledonian sept, about 80 or 100 years before the Christian era.—2nd, the *Northern Maghturey*, sit. near *Lough Arrow*, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; celebrated for an engagement there between the *Belgians* and *Fomorians* on one side, and the *Danans* on the other, some few years before the birth of Christ; in which the *Belgians* were again defeated.

MOYVALLY, sit. in bar. *Kilkennywest*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.—Also in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

MOYVIDDY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MOYVORE, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 48 miles from Dublin; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond which, is *Forgney church*; fairs held 4 May, 20 Aug. and 5 Dec.

MOYVORE-CASTLE, now in ruins, sit. 3 miles beyond *Inistimond*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

MUAD RIVER, now the river *Moy*, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

MUCHALLY, sit. in bar. Fassachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

MUCK, an island, sit. on coast of the bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MUCKISH mountains, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

MUCKNO, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

MUCKRIS-POINT, a cape, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

MUCKULLY. There are two vicarages of this name in dioc. of Ossory, one sit. in bar. Knocktopher,—the other in bar. Fassachdining, both in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

MUCKRUSS, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 146 miles from Dublin, it is a handsome seat, near the lake of *Killarney*; here is also a lake called *Muckruss lake*; the natural appearance of this place, before it was adorned by any improvement, was that of a luxuriant garden; where a great variety of trees and shrubs, the produce only of a more favourable climate, flourished spontaneously; as the *Arbutus*, *Juniper*, *Yew*, *Buckthorn*, *Service* and others, found growing among the crevices of marble rocks; the

feeds and original plantation of which, Dr. Smith suspects to have been laid here many centuries ago, by the monks of the adjacent abbey, where meeting with a soil and climate favourable to their propagation, they have wonderfully flourished ever since, without requiring any assistance from art. An abbey was founded here in 1440, for mendicants of the order of St. Francis; it is sit. on an eminence rising over the lake, and is in tolerable preservation; it serves as a burial place to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, where according to tradition, many Irish kings and chiefs lie buried. In the centre of the building is a curious yew tree, the trunk of which is between 7 and 8 feet in circumference, and its boughs form a complete covering to the cloister, which is a square of 12 yards.

MUCULLAGH racks, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

MUDHORN, now the bar. of *Mourne*, in the S. of co. Down, prov. Ulster; in which St. *Jarlath*, the 2d bishop of Armagh, was born.

MUFF, sit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 72 miles from Dublin; close by the road side are the ruins of a castle; fairs are held on 12 Aug.—Also a place of same name in bar. Tyrekerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin; where are fairs on 1st Thursd. in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.—Likewise a fair town in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fair days 4 May, 5 Aug. 25 Oct. and 11 Dec.

MUGGORT'S-BAY, sit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

MUGHERINY, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

MUGLINS rocks, sit. near *Dalkey island*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

MULAGHCREW, sit. near Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; fairs held 2 Feb. 17 Mar. Easter-Monday and Tuesday, 1 May, 17 June, 26 July, 15 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Oct. 16 Nov. and 21 Dec. This place is sometimes called *Mulleghcrew*.

MULAHISH, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 26 May, 17 Aug. and 20 Sept.

MULAHUFF, or *Mullahuff*, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; here is a ruined castle near the banks of the river *Mang*, called *Mulahuff castle*; fairs are held here 26 and 27 May, 21 Aug. and 18 Sept.

MULHUSSY-CASTLE, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MULKAN, sit. in bar. Rosclougher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

MULLABRACK, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. *Fews*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. (Dr. Beaufort.) It is placed by *Scale* in bar. *Orior*.

MULLAGH,

MULLAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.—Also a place sit. near *Longford*, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

MULLAGHAN, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

MULLAGHEARN mountains, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

MULLAHA mountains, sit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

MULLAHUFF, see *Mulahuff*.

MULLAHITHART, a village sit. in bar. Castletknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin; here are the ruins of a church and antient burial place.

MULLAHOO, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

MULLAMORE, sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MULLANSTOWN, sit. near *Ardee*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

MULLAVILLY church, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; it is a chapelry in dioc. of Armagh.

MULLEGHGREW, see *Mulagherew*.

MULLET, a peninsula, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

MULLINABRO, sit. in bar. Ibercon, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

MULLINACUFF, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. *Shilelagh*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. (Dr. *Beaufort*.) It is placed by *Scalé*, in bar. *Ballinacour*.

MULLINAHONE, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 70 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 May, 1 Thursd. July, 14 Sept. and 1 Thursd. Dec. Two miles beyond it is *Gurteen castle*; 1½ mile farther, is *Cloncen castle*; and a mile beyond that, is *Balbarnard castle*.

MULLINAHOW, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held 25 Sept.

MULLINAKILL, sit. in bar. Oneiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.—Also near *Balruddery*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; the name is sometimes written *Mullynakill*.

MULLINAVAT, sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, 68 miles from Dublin; fairs held Easter-tuesday and 3 Oct. 'Tis sometimes written *Mulnavat*, and *Mullinevat*.

MULLINCROSS, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

MULLINDERRY, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MULLINGAR, a borough and post town, sit. in bar. Moyahel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath; distant 38 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53:30, lon. 7:50. This is the assizes and shire-town for the co. Westmeath, it has a barrack for 2 troops of horse, and returns 2 members to parliament;

patron, the earl of *Granard*. This place was an antient palatinate, and gave title of baron to the family of *Petit*. Within a few miles of it are the ruins of a church, and also those of a castle; this town is sit. on the river *Foyle*; it holds a great wool fair, and is a place of good trade. In 1227, the priory of St. *Mary*, formerly known by the name of "*the house of God of Mullingar*," was founded here by *Ralph de Petyt*, bishop of *Meath*, for regular canons of the order of St. *Augustin*. A Dominican friary was also founded here in 1237, by the family of *Nugent*, some ruins of which still remain. In 1622, the friars of *Multifarnham* began to erect a house here for friars of the order of St. *Francis*, but it was never compleated. Fairs held 6 April, 4 and 5 July, 29 Aug. and 11 Nov. 3 miles from this town is the seat of the Rt. Hon. the earl of *Belvedere*.

MULLITS, or *Mulleits*, a cluster of islands, sit. on the N. W. point of the co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the largest being about 10 miles in length, in which was a barrack for a foot company.

MULLOGH, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 12 Feb.

MULLOGHANEE BRIDGE, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 51 miles from Dublin.

MULLOGHER, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

MULLOGHEROSS, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

MULLONE, a village sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MULLRANKIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

MULLREA mountains, sit. in bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

MULLYGLASS church, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

MULPHEDDER, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 23 May and 13 Nov.

MULROY-BAY, sit. in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

MULTIFERNON, or *Multifarnham*, a village sit. on the river *Gaine*, in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 4 Mar. 13 May and 1 Sept. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. A monastery was founded here for conventual Franciscans, in 1236, by *William Delamar*; and in 1460, we find it reformed by the friars of the strict observance. The rank of this house was so high, that a provincial chapter of the order was held here in 1529. The Franciscans continued in open and peaceable possession of this place 'till 1641, and 'tis said the grand rebellion of that year was preconcerted and contrived in this friary. The building was rather neat than sumptuous; between the body of the church and the chancel,

cel was a narrow but handsome steeple, 60 feet high; the whole was set on fire by the *Rochfort* family; some ruins which remain shew its extent and workmanship: the building was of a blackish stone, and the E. window, totally devoid of ornament, is still entire.

MUMHAN, the most antient name of the prov. of Munster, derived from the old Celtic *Mamman*, or the country of the great mother. All the Celtic tribes in general, denominated themselves, not from their chieftain as commonly supposed, but either from their situation or object of religion. The principal objects of adoration among them, were first, Fate or Providence, under the names of *Crom*, *Crim* or *Crum*; secondly, the sun or elementary fire, considered as the active principle of nature, under the names *Baal*, *Beal* and *Bol*, or *Heul*, *Ull* and *Oll*; thirdly, the earth or universal nature, considered as the passive principle or great mother; under the several names of *Mamman*, *Ama*, *Anum*, *Anagh*, *Aonagh*, *Ops* and *Sibhol*. Those who considered fate as their object of adoration, denominated themselves *Crombrii* or *Grimbrii*, as those who inhabited the Western coast of Belgium; and those, as the aboriginal Britons, who considered the sun as the principle, denominated themselves *Bolgæ*, *Bealadh* and *Ulladh*, whilst those who thought the earth the most worthy of esteem, denominated themselves *Mamanagh*, or *Mamonii*, i. e. the children of the earth or great mother. The most antient inhabitants of the S. of Ireland, derived their origin from the antient *Silures*, who inhabited the Southern coasts of Britain, and tho' of the *Belgian* faith, principally adored *Maman* or the great mother, when they in particular distinguished themselves by the name of *Momonii*, and on their arrival in Ireland, gave their division the name of *Momâ* or *Mumhan*, a name which is still retained in the present name of Munster, comprehending the co.'s of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry and Clare. We have given this account from Mr. *Beauford's* tract on the antient topography of Ireland, contained in *Col. reb. Hiber.* No. 11. Mr. O'Connor in his *Dissect.* and other writers, derive the name Munster from *Eochy Mumha*, who was king of Ireland, several ages before the christian æra; they tell us that in this early period, *Degad*, of the race of *Oliel Aron*, transplanted also a considerable colony of the *Ernai* into Munster, where he was elected king, and his followers became a very considerable people for several ages, under the name of the *Degades*, or *Munster Ernai*.

MUNDREHD, sit. between *Borris* and *Ana-erim*, in bar. Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Lein-

ster. An abbey was founded here, over which *St. Lafarien* was abbot about the year 600.

MUNGRET, a village near Limerick, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick. Here are the remains of *Mungret abbey*, sit. near *Loughmore*; it is said to have been erected in the 4th century, before the arrival of *St. Patrick* in Munster; it is however indubitable that *St. Patrick* placed *St. Nessun* here, who died in 551; the *Psalter* of *Cashel* gives an account of this abbey, that it had within its walls six churches, which contained (exclusive of scholars) 1500 religious; 500 of whom were learned preachers, 500 psalmists, and the remaining 500 wholly applied themselves to spiritual exercises; the ruins of this abbey may still be seen, consisting of the walls of a church; which do not indeed bespeak either its antiquity, or former splendor: the E. end is 47 feet long by 16 broad, with a plain narrow window; the centre or nave, is 33 feet by 28½, and the communication from this with the E. end, is by a small arch; on the N. side of the nave, is a small porch or entrance; the W. end is 12 feet by 22; on the N. side whereof, is a small square tower, with ruined battlements; there are no tombs to be found here, but at a small distance N. E. are some old walls, which probably made a part of the abbey. In the year 908, *Cormac Mac Cuinennan*, archbishop of *Cashel*, and king of Munster, by his last will, bequeathed to this abbey 3 ounces of gold, an embroidered vest, and his blessing.

MUNLEAGH, sit. near *Dundrum*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MUNRY river, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

MUNSHEER-HILL, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

MUNSTER, a large, and the most Southern prov. of Ireland; a rich and pleasant country, bounded on the N. by Leinster and Connaught, and on the E. W. and S. by the ocean, it contains the co.'s Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford, in which are 59 bar.s, 816 parishes, and 3,377,150 acres, its principal town is Cork; its antient name was *Mumhan*, and in latter ages it was divided into *Desmond*, or S. Munster, *Ormond*, or E. Munster, and *Thomond*, or N. Munster; it lies between lat. 51:15 and 53:00, and lon. 7:10 and 10:40.

MUNSTER-CONOGH, sit. in bar. Castleraghen, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster: there was an endowed hospital here; king *James* granted a lease of it for the term of 21 years, to sir *Edw. Moore*, at the yearly rent of 15. 4d. This place is sometimes written *Munterconnaught*, and is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore.

MUNTERLONEY mountains, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

MURDERING-GLEN, a place so called in co. Cork, prov. Munster, within 3 miles of *Bantry*; it is a valley, in which are vast quantities of rocks and stones thrown together in a kind of sportive confusion, as if they were shot out of the mouth of a prodigious large volcano, and the adjacent hill on the top, being hollow, with a stony edge round it, looks not unlike the mouth of one.

MURHIR, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Iraghticonner, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

MURLAGH, sit. near *Dundrum*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MURRAGH, a village sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MURVAGH, sit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

MUSCRIAGE-THIRE, an ancient district of the *O'Kennedys*, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MUSGRY, see *Muskerry*.

MUSKERRY, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, antiently called *Musgruidhe*, or *Musgry*; it gives title of baron to *Rob. Filson Deane*, bart. who was created baron Muskerry in 1780. Here are a chain of mountains to the W. of the *Boggra*, called Muskerry, and sometimes *Muslry*, or *Musslry* mountains, sit. near *Macroom*; on one of which *Mahon*, the brother of *Brien Boromh*, was slain, at the place called *Leaght Mhaghthamhna*, or *Mahon's grave*, about the year 976. These mountains are distinguished into *Muskerrymore* and *Beg*, i. e. the larger and lesser mountains; these range partly N. and S. are high at both extremes, and low in the middle, the upper part is covered with sedge grafs and bog, the rocks, with *Leaght dan-pride*, the torrents have worn several deep furrows in their sides, which display no other soil but slaty pebbles, of a red, white, and dark colour; but nothing of any metallic substance. *Muskerry* was the antient district of the *Barrys*.

MUTHEL CHURCH, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, 77 miles from Dublin; near 2 miles from it are the ruins of *Clonea castle*.

MOTTOCK-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

MYRA-CASTLE, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, about 44 miles from Dublin; it is now in ruins.

MYROS, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MYRTLE-GROVE, sit. near *Roscrea*, prov. Munster.

MYSHALL, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, 47 miles from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin. Here are the ruins of a church.

NAAS, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, having in it a borough and post town of same name, sit. on a branch of the river *Liffey*, about 15 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53: 10, lon. 6: 50. Fairs held 17 March, Ascension day, Whit-monday, 10 Aug. and 22 Nov. It sends two members to parliament, patron, the earl of *Mayo*. This place gives title of visc. to the family of *Burke*. Naas was a place of some note, as appears by several ruins yet remaining; near the town is a Danish mount or rath. This place was antiently the residence of the kings of Leinster; the name signifies *the place of the elders*, for here the states of that prov. assembled, during the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries, after the *Naasfeighan of Car-men*, had been anathematized by the Christian clergy. On the arrival of the *English* it was fortified; many castles were erected, the ruins of which are partly visible; and parliaments were held there. At the foot of the mount or rath are the ruins of a house founded in 1484, for *Eremites* of the order of St. Augustin. In the 12th century, the baron of Naas founded a priory dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for Augustinian regular canons. In the centre of this town the family of *Enslace*, erected a monastery for Dominican friars, dedicated to St. *Eustachius*, and it appears that their possessions in Naas, were granted them in the year 1355. A public inn is now erected on part of the antient foundation. Within half a mile of Naas, are the ruins of *Jiggins-town* house, begun (but never finished) by lord *Strafford*, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of king *Cha. 1st*. Naas is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare.

NADRID, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 1 Jan. and 10 Oct.

NAFFOY-LOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. Ross, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

NAGLE-MOUNTAINS, sit. in bar. Fermoy, towards the S. of the co. Cork, prov. Munster.

NAGNATÆ, see *Naguate*.

NAGUATÆ, an antient district in the W. of Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy, and in some copies corruptly written *Nagnatæ*; it was called by the old Irish, *Sliocht Gae*, and is the same with the present co. *Sligo*, prov. Connaught.

NAIRN, see *Narne*.

NALLENROE-LOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

NANNY-WATER, a small river sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

NANTENAKE, a fair town in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 10 July,

July, 5 Aug. and 12 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, and otherwise written *Nantinan*.

NARNE, or *Naren*, or *Nairn*, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, about 137 miles from Dublin; it is a post town.

NARRAGH, a bar. joined with *Reban*, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, and called the bar. of *Narragh and Reban*.

NARRAGHMORE, a fair town, sit. in bar. *Narragh*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; fairs held 28 March. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin. Here is a handsome seat of *M. Keatinge*, esq.

NARROW-WATER, a village sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, about 54 miles from Dublin; fairs held 17 Jan. 4 May, and 2 Oct. It takes its name from the river *Newry*, which is also called *Narrow-water*, and from hence all the coals that come down the *Newry* canal, must be shipped off, for Dublin. On this part of the river stands the castle of *Narrow-water*, built on a rock, (which straitens the channel) where two ferry boats maintain a communication between this co. and that of Louth. Near it some salt works have been erected. At this place is three fathom water; and from this point to the town of *Newry*, are two small leagues, but no depth of water except for small craft.

NASH, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 24 June and 20 Nov.

NATENENE, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held Whit.-tuesd. and Wednesd.

NAVAN, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, in which is a borough, post and fair town of same name, sit. on the river *Boyne*, about 23 miles N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53:40; lon. 7:10. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath; and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Preston* family. Fairs held Easter-mond. day after Trinity-fund. 2 Mond. in Sept. and 1 Mond. in Dec. The town consists of 2 chief streets, which intersect each other at right-angles. The tholsel or town house, is a handsome stone building. This place was formerly in great repute; and walled in by *Hugh de Lacey*, it was an ancient palatinate, and gave title of baron to the family of *Nangle*. An abbey for regular canons dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was erected here; but whether antecedent to the end of the 12th century is not certain: about that period however, it was either founded or re-edified by *Joceline de Angula*: or *Nangle*. In the burial ground are the remains of many ancient tombs, with figures in alto. relievio; and the present barrack for one troop of horse, is built on the site of the abbey. Within a mile of Navan are the ruins of *Donaghmore church*. In the church yard stands a round tower,

er, about 70 feet high, and 12 in diameter; the door is 10 feet from the ground. This is an opulent town, and said to contain about 4,000 inhabitants, most of them industriously occupied in different branches of trade.

NAUL, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 14 miles from Dublin, and within 8 miles of *Drogheda*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. At this place is a romantic glen, overhung with rocks, wherein are many caves; the old castle of *Naul*, stands boldly sit. over this romantic glen, thro' which a small stream winds its course, dividing the co.'s of Dublin and Meath; and a small distance lower down, it forms a fine waterfall, called the *Roches*. A little beyond *Naul*, are the ruins of *Snowton castle*.

NEAGH-LOUGH, see *Lough Neagh*.

NEAL, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 5 Feb. 6 May, 4 Aug. and 5 Nov. It is usually called "*the Neal*," here is the seat of lord *Kilmain*; distant from Dublin about 106 miles.

NEDDANS, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

NEDEEN, or *Nedden*, a fair town in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 22 May, 1 July, 26 Sept. and 20 Nov.

NEIR, or *Sleeve Neir*, a mountain so called, sit. in the bar. of upper *Iveagh*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

NENAGH, a post and fair town in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 75 miles from Dublin. It is sit. on a branch of the river *Shannon* that runs into *Lough Derg*. Here stand the ruins of an old castle, called *Nenagh-round*. Also those of an hospital founded in the year 1200, for canons following the rule of St. Augustin. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was usually called *Teachon*, or St. John's house. In the reign of Hen. III. a friary for conventual Franciscans, was also founded here, and esteemed the richest foundation of that order in the kingdom. Here is a barrack for 2 troops of horse. Near this town *Brien*, son of *Mahon Menevy O'Brien*, in 1370, obtained a complete victory over his uncle *Turlough*, assisted by the English forces, under the command of the earl of Desmond. From which battle, he obtained the surname of *Brien Catha an Aonaig*, or "*Brien of the battle of Nenagh*." This town was burnt on St. Stephen's day, 1348, by the Irish. Fairs are held here on 29 May, 4 July and Sept. and 10 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe. Within 2 miles of it are the ruins of *Knock-alton castle*.

NEPHIN mountain, one of the most remarkable mountains in Ireland, sit. about 8 miles beyond.

beyond *Castlebar*, in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

NEPTUNE, a handsome seat of the late lord *Trafalton*, and now belonging to lord *Clonmel*, sit. near the *Black-rock*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin castle.

NETHERCROSS, a bar. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

NETHLASH, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

NEURAGH-BRIDGE, sit. near *Newcastle*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

NEVIL-COURT, sit. near *Gorey*, prov. Leinster.

NEVINSTOWN, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; here is an antient burial place, and the ruin of an old church; near it is the seat of Mr. *Fitzgerald*.

NEW-ABBEY, sit. near *Kilcullen*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. It was founded in 1460, by *Rowland Eustace*, of a great and antient family in this co. the tower is still standing, and some part of the abbey, the ruins of the rest have contributed to build several dwellings near it. In the inside *Rowland Eustace* and his lady lie buried, their monument remained in preservation till the year 1786, when it was destroyed with other parts of the building, in order to erect a Roman catholic chapel with the stones. On the tomb in alto relievo, was the effigies of sir *Rowland*, baron of *Portlester*, and his lady, *Margaret Jenico*. Sir *Rowland* appeared clothed in armour, according to the custom of the times. Lady *Eustace* was in the fashionable English dress of her age. Round the figures on the outer edge of the tomb, was engraven in relief, in that species of gothic characters, called church text, the following inscription. "*Orate pro anima Rolandi Fitz Eustace de Portlester, qui hoc mo. construxit et fundavit, et qui ob. die Decemb. 19 A. D. 1496, etiam pro anima Margaretæ uxoris suæ.*" The steeple fell to the ground about the year 1764. This *Rowland* was son to sir *Edw. Eustace* of *Harristown*, lord baron of *Portlester*; and many years chancellor and treasurer of Ireland; he built a chapel in *St. Audeon's* church, Dublin, to the honour of the Virgin *Mary*, and erected a monument therein, with this inscription, viz. "*Orate pro anima Rolandi Fitz Eustace de Portlester, qui hunc locum sive capellam dedit in honorem Beate Mariæ Virginis; etiam pro anima Margaretæ uxoris suæ, et pro animis omnium fidelium defunctorum. Anno Dom. 1455.*" Lady *Elizabeth Zouch*, first wife to *Gerald*, the 9th earl of *Kildare*, died 11 Oct. 1517, and was interred in this abbey, near to her mother *Alison*, and to the earl her husband. In Aug. 1582, a lease of the abbey was granted to *Edmund Spencer*. Near this place is a handsome seat of the *Carter* family, on the opposite side of the river *Liffey*.

NEWBLISS, a fair town in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; fairs held Sat. before Easter-day, 30 May, 1st Sat. July, and 30 Nov.

NEWBOROUGH, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, about 98 miles from Dublin.—Also a name given to the borough of *Gorey*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

NEWBRIDGE, sit. in bar. Great Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, near 21 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of *Great Connel* abbey, formerly one of the most magnificent buildings of that kind in this kingdom. At old *Connel* is a fine Danish mount. Fairs are held at *Newbridge* 3 May and 15 Aug.—This is also the name of a place in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 126 miles from Dublin.—Also a place in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 109 miles from Dublin.—Likewise a place in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin.—Also a place sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinst.

NEWBRIDGE-INN, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin; between this and *Newbridge*, is the ruin of *Great Connel abbey*.

NEWBROOK, sit. near *Tuam*, prov. Connaught;—also in co. Mayo, same prov. about 109 miles from Dublin.

NEWBUILDINGS, sit. in the liberties of *Derry*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 110 miles from Dublin.

NEWCASTLE, a bar. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, in which is a borough and fair town of same name, sit. 2 miles from *Clondalkin*, and 7 from Dublin; it is a poor and reduced place, which returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Latouche* family; fairs held 9 May and 8 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. Lat. 53: 17, lon. 6: 59.—Also a place in co. Down, prov. Ulster, 75 miles from Dublin. At one side of which is *Slieve Donard*, the highest of the mountains of *Mourne*; the castle here was built by *Felix Magennis*, in the year 1588. There is a handsome seat here; and in this co. is another castle of same name, standing boldly over the sea, on a neck of land 3 miles E. of *Portaferry*.—Also a place in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, on the high road to *Kerry*, 114 miles from Dublin, it is a handsome town, where was a religious house, possessed by the Knights Templars. It is said they used some barbarous customs which greatly disgusted the Irish, who watching a favourable opportunity, attacked a number of knights riding out together, and put them to death; the place is still remembered where their remains were interred. This order was suppressed in the famous council of *Vienna*, 22 March, 1312. *Newcastle* consists of a large square, where markets and fairs are held; on the

the Northern side stands a market-house, with an assembly room; on the S. side the church, which is the neatest in the co. and is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick; it was finished in 1777, at the sole expence of lord Courtenay. It stands close to the walls and fortifications of the Knts. Templars, of which one of the castles is fitted up for lord Courtenay's agent. Fairs are held here on 3 May, 20 Aug. and 1 Oct.—Also a place in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 36 miles from Dublin, about 2 miles from it is *Innisheene church*.—Also a bar. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, in which is a fair town of same name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin. Fairs held 1 April, 10 July, 1 Sept. and 6 Dec.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—Also a place in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, at which one of the antient round towers was erected.—Also a village sit. in bar. Shrowle, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

NEWCESTOWN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 8 Jan. Whit-tuesday, 15 Oct. and 14 Dec. 3 miles from this, is *Straw-hill*, formerly called *Kilbrenin*, where an abbey was founded in the 8th century: part of the ruins thereof are still remaining on a rising ground.

NEWCHAPEL, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

NEWHURCH, a village sit. in bar. Portne-hinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

NEW-FERRY, sit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin. Here is a handsome seat of the *Courtney* family.

NEW-FORGE, sit. near Magherelin-bridge, in co. Down, prov. Ulster. It is so called from an *iron-forge* formerly erected there, on the river *Lagan*. On the 9 Aug. 1707, a storm of thunder and lightning happened here, which produced most extraordinary effects, and is described at large in Dr. *Smith's* history of this co.

NEW-FORREST, sit. near *Roscrea*, prov. Munst.

NEW-GRANGE, see *Grange (new.)*

NEW-GROVE, sit. near *Kells*, prov. Leinster.

NEW-HAVEN, sit. near *Balbriggan*, prov. Leinster.

NEW-INN, sit. in bar. Killconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 82 miles from Dublin. On the *Loughrea road*, about a mile from this, are the ruins of a castle; and a little farther those of a church.—There is also a place of same name in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 81 miles from Dublin. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond which are the ruins of the church of *Oughtra*; and at like distance on the other side of this place,

stands the castle and mount of *Knockgraffon*, on the river *Swir*.—*New-inn* is likewise the name of a place, otherwise called *Nineteen-miles-house*, in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, distant above 19 miles from Dublin.

NEWLAND, sit. near *Kilkenny*, prov. Leinster.

NEWMARKET, a village and post town, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 142 miles from Dublin, and 5 English miles W. of *Kanturk*, in the N. W. part of the co. It consists of one regular street, and is a considerable thorough fare into the co. Kerry. Here is a decent parish church. To the W. of this place, on the side of the road, towards *Blackwater-bridge*, stands *Castle-Mac-Awliff*, formerly the chief seat of that sept. There is also another of their castles at *Carigacushain*, a mile N. E. of Newmarket; fairs are held here 8 June and Sept. 10 Oct. and 21 Nov.—Also a fair town in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster; fair days Easter-monday, 25 Aug. and 31 Dec.—Also a fair town in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held 2 May, 26 June, 5 Oct. and 28 Dec.—Also a village sit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, 65 miles from Dublin. A mile beyond which is *Castle Morres*, the handsome seat of lord visc. *Mountmorres*.

NEW-MILL, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 4 June.

NEW-MILLS, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 75 miles from Dublin.

NEW-PARK, sit. near *Athlone*, prov. Connaught.—Also in co. Longford, prov. Leinster, about 59 miles from Dublin.

NEW-PASS, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 49 miles from Dublin.

NEW-PIER, a village sit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

NEWPORT, a post and fair town in bar. Owny, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 86 miles from Dublin. Which gives title of *baron* to the family of *Jocelyn*. Here is a charter-school for a great number of boys, which was opened in 1751, to the building and support of which, the late lord *Jocelyn* contributed largely. Within 3 miles of this place is *Castle-Connell* spa, in co. Limerick; fairs held 23 Oct. Also a place sit. near *Enniskillen*, prov. Ulster.

NEWPORT-BRATT, a post and fair town, sit. in bar. Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 128 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 8 June and 11 Nov.

NEWRAH-BRIDGE, a village sit. in bar. New-castle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

NEWRAH, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

NEWRE river, see *Nore*.

NEW-ROSS, a borough town in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, 67 miles from Dublin.

Dublin. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Leftus*. This town was formerly walled, and some of the gates still remain. It lies on the river *Barrow*, which is here very deep, and ships of burden can come up to the quay, even when the tide is out. Near this place the rivers *Nore* and *Barrow* unite themselves. The church is large, but the custom-house and quay are both small, and sometimes over flooded many feet. It is one of the staple ports for exporting *wool*, yet its trade is but inconsiderable; *beef* and *butter* are the principal articles exported. Here is a barrack for a troop of horse, and a good ferry into the co. *Kilkenny*. Near this town is a charter school, which was opened in 1741, for 20 boys. This is also a post town, and gives title of *earl* to the family of *Gore*. It was formerly adorned with many religious houses, among which was a crouched friary, built on the summit of a hill in the town; but one of the friars having killed a principal inhabitant, the whole body of the people arose, put the friars to death, and totally destroyed the friary; on the site of which the monastery of *St. Saviour*, for conventual Franciscans, was afterwards erected by sir *John Devereux*; and the E. end of this last building is now the parish church. A friary for *Eremites*, following the rule of *St. Augustin*, was also founded here in the reign of *Edw. III*. This town is a vicarage in dioc. of *Ferns*.

NEWRY, a borough, post and fair town in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, above 50 miles N. of *Dublin*. Lat. 54: 12, lon. 6: 30. It is sit. on the *Newry-water*, which was made navigable by act of parliament; it is the most considerable for trade of any place in this co. tho' not the shire-town to it; and is almost surrounded by mountains and rocky hills, except to the N. and N. W. where a prospect opens into a good country, thro' which a canal is now carried. At the bottom of it runs the *Newry-water*, over which are two stone bridges, one to the *Dublin* road, of 6 arches, and the other in the way to *Armagh* of 10. It has the benefit of a large weekly market on every Thursday, a good market-house, and holds fairs on Mond. after Easter-week, and 29 Oct. As a town of any consequence it owes its rise to sir *Nicholas Bagnal*, knt. who was marshal of *Ireland*, and did many memorable exploits here. He re-edified the town, and erected a church in 1578, about which time he built a strong castle for the defence of the town. Here an abbey of *Cistercian* monks was founded in 1157, by *Maurice Mac Loughlin*, king of *Ireland*, and placed under the invocation of *St. Mary*, *St. Patrick*, and *St. Benedict*; the endowments of which were confirmed by *Hugh de Lacey*, earl of *Ulster*, A. D. 1237. It was called the abbey

of *Newry*, in Latin *Neveracense Monasterium*, and in the foundation charter *Ibar Cyn trafta*, i. e. the flourishing head of a Yew-tree; and that the place took its name from yew trees, is confirmed by a current tradition of the natives, who say that two large yew trees formerly grew within the precincts of this abbey; and from whence it was called in the barbarous Latin of that age, *Monasterium de viridi ligno*, and in Irish *Na Yár*, "of the yew-trees." And in ancient writings the appellation of it for the most part plurally, viz. the *Newrys*. It is recorded that in 1162, the abbey library, all its effects, and a yew tree planted by the hands of *St. Patrick*, were destroyed by fire. In 1688, some *English* soldiers, in burying their dead, discovered in the S. E. quarter of the abbey, the stumps of some trees of fine wood, and without regard to the place, rooted up and converted them to several domestic utensils, the wood being red, and bearing a fine polish. A mitred abbot formerly possessed the lordships of *Newry* and *Mourne*, and exerted therein episcopal jurisdiction, which after the dissolution of the abbey was done by the temporal proprietor; these lordships now claim exemption from episcopal jurisdiction, and the proprietor (Mr. *Needham*) exercises the jurisdiction in his peculiar court, granting marriage licenses, probates to wills, &c. under the old monkish seal. Some remains of the chapel of this abbey were standing about 50 years ago. The abbey was converted into a collegiate church for secular priests, by Hen. VIII. A. D. 1543, but a few years after it was dissolved, and granted by *Edw. VI.* to said marshal *Bagnal*, who made it his dwelling house, and soon after added many castles to the town, some of which still remain. From him is descended Mr. *Needham*, who exercises episcopal jurisdiction as before mentioned, the seal of his court is a mitred abbot in his albe, sitting in a chair supported by two yew trees, with this inscription, "*Sigillum exemptæ jurisdictionis de viridi ligno, aliq Newry et Mourne.*" The church is seated on an eminence at one end of the town. It is a vicarage in dioc. of *Dromore*. It was ruined in the rebellion of 1641, yet not so, but the steeple and walls remained entire; after the restoration it was in part covered in, and about 1720, the remainder was repaired. In 1729, it was raised 6 feet higher, to make room for a gallery, which the former height would not admit. It was originally built by sir *Nich. Bagnal*, who lies here interred. Not far from the church there is a Presbyterian meeting-house; and also a Roman Catholic chapel. In 1689, the duke of *Berwick* burnt this town, to secure his retreat to *Dundalk* from the *English* forces under duke *Schemberg*. *Newry* returns 2 members

bers to parliament, the electors being *potwollers*. A mile E. of Newry, at a place called *Crown-bridge*, is a Danish rath, beautifully sit. near a pleasing river.

NEWRY-MOUNT, sit. near *Dundalk*, prov. Lein.

NEWSTONE, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

NEWTOWN, sit. near *Carlow*, prov. Leinster.

NEWTOWN, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; where are fairs on 13 May and 25 Sept.—Also a fair town in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 25 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.—Likewise a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fair days 13 May and 5 Dec.—Also a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; (at *Silvermines*) fairs held 1 May and 11 Nov.—Likewise a post and fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; fairs held Easter-tuesday and 29 Oct. Also a village sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—Also a place in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; on the N. bank of the river Boyne, at this place, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below *Trim*, a priory for regular canons of the congregation of St. Victor, was founded by *Simon de Rochfort*, bishop of Meath, about the year 1206; he also erected the church into a cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. In 1482 *William Shirwood*, bishop of Meath, was interred here before the high altar. The remains of the large old church are still in being, where is also to be seen an antient tomb, said to have been placed there for a daughter of king John. Here was also a priory or hospital erected in the 13th century, for cross bearers, or crouched friars, and the bishops of Meath were either the founders, or great benefactors to this house. The priory stands on the S. side of the river, a little below the abbey and contiguous to the bridge; the ruins are extensive, though by no means remarkable for regularity of stile, nor have they much appearance of a religious foundation. A square castle adjoins the bridge, from whence a regular range of building along the water's-edge, extends to another castle at the E. end, near which stands the E. window of a small chapel, of a light triple form, and on the road side near the castle is a very neat turret, built in an octagon form. This priory and its possessions were granted to *Robert Dillon*.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, a borough, post and fair town in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 87 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54: 38, lon. 6: 15. It is agreeably sit. on the Northern point of

the lake of *Strangford*, which at low water affords a fine level strand for many miles. It was erected into a borough town, and incorporated under the name of a *provost*, 12 *burgesses* and *commonality*, by patent 11 Jac. 1st and the provost has power to hold plea of any sum not exceeding 5 marks. The lake *Strangford* is navigable, and the tide flows up as far as this town; yet the principal and most beneficial trade of it, is the linen manufacture, and it is in repute for the sale of fine *diaper linen*. The quakers established a factory in it; and the presbyterians have 2 meeting houses, one of the *new* and the other of the *old-light*. A convent of Dominican friars was settled here, as 'tis said by the *Savages*, others say by *Walter de Burgh*, earl of Ulster, in 1244; in which chapters of the order were held in 1298 and 1312. At the suppression of abbeys it was granted by king James 1st with 3 town-lands belonging to it, to *James visc. Claneboys*, at the rent of 13s. 4d. They afterwards came by assignment to *Montgomery*, visc. *Ardes*. The old church is a large building, divided into aisles, by 4 handsome stone arches of the *Dorick* order. It was finished, or at least repaired, in 1632, as appears by an inscription on the pulpit; the steeple was finished in 1636. This church is out of repair, and service performed in a chapel adjoining to it, built by sir *Robert Colville*, since the revolution. The entrance into it is by a large stone door-case, curiously adorned with sculpture. Within side, it is the neatest piece of building to be met with in that prov. This town returns 2 member to parliament; patron, lord *Caledon*: it is a curacy in dioc. of Down; and holds fairs on 23 Jan. 14 May, and 23 Sept.

NEWTOWN-BARRY, see *Buncloody*.

NEWTOWN-BELLEW, sit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 82 miles from Dublin. Here are very good flour-mills, and noted fairs for cattle. Within a mile of it are the ruins of *Castle-Bellew*, and 6 miles beyond this town are the ruins of a castle, on a small lake. Fairs held 28 May, 11 Oct. and Nov.

NEWTOWN-BREDA, a village sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 94 miles from Dublin. The church here is remarkably neat and elegant; it measures 50 feet by 25, exclusive of the chancel, and is 25 feet in height. From the middle of the church, on each side, springs a semicircle of 18 feet diameter, which besides enlarging the room, adds greatly to the beauty of the building. The steeple with the spire, built according to the exact proportions of architecture, attracts the eyes of all travellers. This church was erected under the direction of Mr. *Casbell*, at the sole expence of lady viscountess dowager *Middleton*.

Not

Not far from this place is *Belvoir*, a fine seat of lord *Dunganon*.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, a fair town sit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, 65 miles from Dublin. It gives title of *baron* to the earl of *Laneborough*. Fairs held 12 May, 5 Aug. 7 Nov. and 5 Dec.

NEWTOWN-CORRY, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. A charter school was opened here in 1740, for the reception of 40 children.

NEWTOWN-CUNNINGHAM, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 122 miles from Dublin. Near 2 miles from which are the ruins of a castle. Fairs held 29 Oct. It is otherwise written *Newton-cunningham*.

NEWTOWN-EYRE, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A charter school was opened here in 1740, for the reception of 40 boys.

NEWTOWN-FARTULLAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

NEWTOWN-FORBES, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinster; fairs held Easter-Tuesday, 4 Sept. and 31 Oct. It is distant 61 miles from Dublin.

NEWTOWN-FORTESCUE, a village sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

NEWTOWN-GLENS, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 109 miles from Dublin. 1 mile from which are the ruins of *Red-castle*. 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church.

NEWTOWN-GORE, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 26 June and 15 Oct.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, sit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin; 3 miles from it are the ruins of a barrack, built when the adjacent mountains were infested with robbers. Near this place, the ancient Irish have recorded, that a battle was fought between *O'Neill* of Ulster, called the *Black-beard*, and one of the princes of *Louth*, in which many were slain on both sides, and where *O'Neill* also fell: the quarrel is said to have originated at a feast given on the spot, by the prince of *Louth*'s setting fire to *O'Neill*'s beard. This village is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

NEWTOWN-LENAN, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, a borough and post town in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 106 miles from Dublin; fairs held 28 March, 13 June, 12 July and 29 Oct. It returns 2 members to parliament, patron, Mr. *Conolly*.

NEWTOWN-MOUNTKENNEDY, a village and post town, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 17 miles from Dublin. In its neighbourhood are the beautiful seats and im-

provements of general *Conyngham* and Mr. *Tottenham*.

NEWTOWN-PERY, adjoining to, and may be considered as part of the city of *Limerick*, prov. Munster; the streets of it were marked out by the proprietor, *Edm. Sexton Pery*, now lord *Pery*, in 1769, since which it has advanced rapidly in improvement, and forms an avenue to the city of *Limerick*, not to be excelled any where in the kingdom. This place was called *S. Prior's land*, and belonged to one of the religious houses in *Limerick*; they were suppressed in 1537, and the land was granted to lord *Pery's* ancestor, in 1543: *St. George's church* here, was opened first for divine service on 14 June, 1789, it was so called in honour of his present majesty; the church is light and elegant, of an oblong form; the Eastern window is a beautiful antique of the 13th century, preserved and sent there by lady *Hartstonge*, from the church of the old Franciscan convent, in *St. Francis's* abbey.

NEWTOWN-SAVILLE, sit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fairs held 1 May and Nov.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 94 miles from Dublin. 2 miles W. of which is *Baron's-court*, a noble seat of the earl of *Abercorn*. Fairs held 28 March, 2 June, 10 Oct. and 10 Dec.

NICHOLASTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

NIER river, sit. in bar. Glanchiry, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

NINCH, sit. at the mouth of the river *Nanny*, and opposite to *Ballygart*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

NINE-MILE-HOUSE, sit. in bar. Stewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 71 miles from Dublin.—Also a place of same name in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 78 miles from Dublin; half-way between *Dunganon* and *Omagh*. Within a mile of which are the ruins of a church.—Also a place sit. near *Kilkenny*, prov. Leinster.

NINETEEN-MILE-HOUSE, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, near 20 miles from Dublin.

NIXON-HALL, sit. near *Enniskillen*, prov. Ulst.

NIXON-LODGE, sit. near *Belturbet*, prov. Ulst.

NOBBER, a village in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin. Remarkable for being the birth place of *Turlough O'Carrolan*, the famous *Irish bard*; who was born there, in the year 1670. He died in March, 1738, in the 68th year of his age, at *Alderford*, a seat in the co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; and was interred in the parish church of *Kilronan*, in the dioc. of *Ardagh*. Fairs held here 25 April and May, 20 June, 15 Aug.

15 Aug. 13 Oct. and 14 Nov. This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

NOGHAVAL, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, fit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster; the church of which stands on the verge of this co. near which is the stump of a round tower, which with the church, are dedicated to St. *Finian*, whose festival is here celebrated on the 13 Dec.

NOGHEVAL, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, fit. in bar. Kilkennywest, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

NOGHVALE, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, fit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

NOHOVAL, a rectory in dioc. of Ardferf, fit. in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

NOHOVALDALY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardferf, fit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

NONANE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, fit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

NORE, a large river in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, which joins the river *Barrow* near *New-Ross*, and they both discharge themselves into the bay of *Waterford*.

NORMAN'S-GROVE, fit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, within a few miles of Dublin.

NORRIS, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 12 Feb. 14 May and 10 Oct.

NORTH-CAPE, fit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

NORTH-DOWN, *sands* so called, which lie a little way off the shore of co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

NORTH-ISLAND, otherwise called *Innis-Tuskart*, one of the *Blasquet* islands, so called; fit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. See *Blasquet*.

NORTH-ROCKS, (otherwise called St. *Patrick's* rocks, from a seat of stone amongst them called St. *Patrick's* chair, from whence the rocks have taken this second name) fit. in the harbour of Donaghadee, co. Down, prov. Ulster. From N. to S. they are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league, between which is clean good ground. But care must be taken of the S. rock, on which many ships have perished; for it is overflowed by every tide, and no crew can save their lives if the wind blows high; this rock stands a full mile from the shore.

NOTIUM-PROMONTORIUM, the ancient name of a promontory in the S. of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought by *Camden* to be *Beer-head*; but most probably it was *Missen-head*, at the entrance of Dunmanus-bay, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Lat. 51:14, lon. 9:35.

NUCE'S-TOWN, see *Newcestown*.

NURNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, fit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, fit. in bar. Idrome, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

NYMPH-BANK, fit. about 10 leagues off the coast of the co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is a great fishing place, and 11 leagues S. S. E. from the high head of *Dungarvan*. It abounds with cod, ling, skate, bream, whiting, and other fish; which was discovered by Mr. *Doyle*, who on 15 July, 1736, failed to it, in company with 7 men, on board the *Nymph*, a small vessel of about 12 guns. This place is well adapted for a fishing company, the great public advantages of which must be very evident.

NYMPH-FIELD, fit. near *Boyle*, prov. Conna.

NYMPH-HALL, a handsome seat, fit. in the parish of Killmacombe, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

NYNCH, a seat, fit. near *Julianstown*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

O A

OAK-PARK, fit. near *Carlow*, prov. Leinster.

OAK-PORT, fit. near *Boyle*, prov. Connaught.

OAT-FIELD, fit. near *Ballinasloe*, prov. Connaught.

OAT-LANDS, fit. near *Balbriggan*, prov. Leinster.—Also near *Roscrevor*, prov. Ulster.

OBERY'S-MILL, fit. in bar. Oneiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

OBACA, the ancient name of a river or bay in the E. of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought by *Camden* and *Rich. Cirenc.* to be Arklow river; but was most probably the bay of Dublin, as the foreign merchants, from whom *Ptolemy* received his account of these islands, seldom visited such obscure rivers as that of *Arklow*.

OBRENNAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ardferf, fit. in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE, fit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster, 87 miles from Dublin. Where are fairs on 25 July and 7 Nov. At this place is *Mountpelier*, which has an excellent sulphureous spring, famous for curing several disorders. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *O'Brien's-bridge*, are the ruins of *Coolastigue castle*. 1 mile farther are the ruins of *Rhinrow castle*; and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond them, are the ruins of *Castle Troy*.

ODDER, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, fit. 2 miles S. of *Tarah*, in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. The family of *Barnwall* founded a nunnery here in honour of St. *Brigid*, for regular canoneses of the order of St. *Augustin*; to whom in the year 1195, pope *Celestine* the 3d, granted a confirmation of their possessions. Several cells of nuns in Meath, were annexed to this house, and the prior of the Virgin Mary

of Louth, had the first voice in electing the abbess of it by letters patent, dated in 1418. *Margaret Silk*, the last abbess, surrendered this nunnery, &c. anno 31st Hen. 8th.

ODOGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

ODORNEY, the ruins of an antient abbey, a venerable remain of antiquity; sit. not far from *Ardfert*, and near the river *Brick*, in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It was founded in 1154, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, and otherwise called *Kirie Eleyson*; and supplied with monks from the Cistercian abbey of *Magis*, in co. Limerick. The abbot was a lord of parliament. This being a very rich abbey, *Edmund lord Kerry*, was in 1537, created baron of *Odorney* and visc. *Kilmaule*; in the same year a grant was made him of several religious houses, among which was this abbey, to him and his issue male, but in default thereof, they were reverted to the crown. 28 June, 39 queen *Eliz.* a part of the possessions of this abbey, was granted to the provost and fellows of Trin. coll. Dublin. This building is now a shapeless ruin, nothing but the old walls are to be seen, which resemble those of an antient church without a steeple.

OFFA and IFFA, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

OFFALY, see *Ophaly*.

OFFERILLAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

OGHAVAL, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

OGONILLOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

OGRAM-LOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

OGULLA, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

OIGHMAGH, now *Omagh*, in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, where was one of the antient raths or castles of the old chiefs of that country.

OILEACH, a rath or palace of the *O'Neals*, sit. 3 miles from *Derry*, in prov. Ulster.

OIRTHER, a district in the S. part of the co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; the hereditary chiefs of which were the *O'Hantons*, some of whom were in possession of their antient patrimony, at the commencement of the last century.

OLAVES (St.) a parish in the city of Waterford, prov. Munster; the church of which is sit. near the cathedral. It was rebuilt in 1734, and consecrated that year on 29 July, by *Tho. Milles*, bishop of Waterford and Lismore. The seats are so disposed, that the whole congregation can only face to the E.

OLD-ABBEY, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, where fairs are held on 8 days before Ascension-day, and 3 Nov.

OLD-BAWN, a small village, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile on the left of *Tallagh*, and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Dublin. Here was a handsome seat of the late sir *James Tynte*, bart. This place enjoys a pure air, and is sit. in the midst of fine meadow fields.

OLD-BRIDGE, sit. 2 miles from *Drogheda*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster; at this place an obelisk is erected on the banks of the river *Boyne*, to commemorate the victory gained by king William III. over the forces of James II. It is seated on a rock, and esteemed the handsomest of the kind in Europe. It was erected in 1736, and is an elegant pillar, 150 feet high and 20 wide. At this place the main body of king William's army crossed the *Boyne*, under the command of duke *Schomberg*, who was unfortunately killed in the river, by a pistol shot.

OLD-BURT, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

OLD-CASTLE, a post and fair town in bar. Half fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin. Fairs held last Monday in Jan. 2 Monday in June, July, 20 Aug. last Monday in Sept. 2 Monday in Dec. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.—Also a place in co. Cork, prov. Munster; where are fairs on 1 May and 4 Sept.

OLD-CONNAUGHT, a village sit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin prov. Leinster, within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of *Bray*, and about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin. Near it are some handsome seats. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

OLD-CONNEL, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Great Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: here is a fine antient rath.

OLD-COURT, sit. near *Skibbereen*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also near *Bray*, prov. Leinster.

OLD-DORICK, sit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

OLD-FLEET, a harbour in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

OLD-ORANGE, see *Grange (old.)*

OLD-HEAD, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 4 miles S. of *Kinsale*, in the bar. of *Courcies*; it is a promontory, running far into the sea, on which is a light-house, for the convenience of shipping. A mile from its extremity, is an antient castle of the lords of *Kinsale*, built from one side of the isthmus to the other, which defended all the lands towards the head; this place was formerly called *Dunearma*, and was the old seat of the Irish kings: the isthmus by the working of the sea, was quite penetrated through, so as to form a stupendous arch, under which boats might pass from one bay to the other; among the rocks of this coast, there are

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are aviaries of good *hawks*, also the *sea-eagle* or *osprey*, build their nests and breed in them.

OLD-KILCULLEN, see *Kilcullen*.

OLD-LEIGHLIN, see *Leighlin*.

OLD-MERRION, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 2½ miles from the metropolis; here is *Merrion castle*, and the remains of an old church.

OLD-MILL-STREET, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 12 June, Sept. and Dec.

OLD-ROSS, a village sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, about 15 miles from Wexford-town, and 63 from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns.

OLD-STONE, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, fairs held 13 June and 22 Oct.

OLD-TOWN, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fairs held 4 May, 8 June, 31 July and 8 Oct.—Also a place in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster;—and another near *Naas*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

OLECH NEID, antiently sit. in the bar. of Innis-Owen, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

OLER'STOWN, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

OLNEMACT, the antient name of Connaught; this prov. probably obtained this denomination on the retreat of the *Bolgæ* from the *Tuath de Danans*, or Caledonian tribes, on their arrival in Ulster, about the commencement of the 1st century, prior to the Christian æra; it was also called *Conmacne*: the government of the *Olne-machts* was founded by *Eochy Fealagh* or *Crothar*, on his settlement at *Croghan*, about the time of *Augustus Cæsar*.

OMAGH, a bar. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, in which is a post and fair town of same name, distant about 87 miles from Dublin. This is the assizes town of that co. Lat. 54:30, lon. 7:40. Its antient name is *Oigh-magh*, i. e. the residence of the chief, it being formerly one of the antient raths or castles of the old chief of that country. It was burnt down in 1743, but has since been rebuilt. There are two dissenting meeting-houses, and one church; at the N. end of the town, are the ruins of a castle; and 4 miles from it are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 12 Jan. 2 Thursd. O. S. Feb. 5 April, 2 Thursd. O. S. May, last Thursd. June, 5 Aug. 2 Thursd. O. S. Aug. 2 Oct. 3 Nov. and 3 Thursd. Nov. An abbey was founded here so early as the year 792, and in the 15th century, a monastery for Franciscan friars of the third order was erected here. In some old books we find this place called *Drum-maragh*.

OMERG, sit. to the E. of *Macroom*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

OMRY-ISLAND, sit. off the coast of bar. Balinabinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

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ONEILLAND, a bar. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; it is sometimes improperly written *Oneland*.

ONREAGH river, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

OON-A-GLOUR, a considerable cavern, near the river *Phynisk*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is formed in a lime-stone rock, and is tolerably dry; being about 100 feet square, but has its roof composed of a great number of loose stones, which seem ready to tumble on one's head; there are several inward closets, and small chambers on the left hand, and in most places there distils a limpid, insipid matter, the quantity of which increases, the farther you enter into these subterraneous passages.

OON-A-MORT, a small cave, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; not far from, and similar to that called *Oon-a-glour*.

OONBURY river, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munst.

OPHALY, or *Offaly*, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

ORAN, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Half-Ballimoe, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. St. *Patrick* founded a church here, of which St. *Cethecus* was bishop, who lies here interred. This place continues remarkable for the many pilgrimages made thereto. Near the church, is one of the antient round towers.

ORANAGH, sit. in bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

ORANGE-FIELD, an improved seat in the bar. of *Castlereagh*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ORANMORE, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 103 miles from Dublin. Between it and *Galway*, are the ruins of several castles. It is a small village, sit. at the mouth of *Galway bay*, and has a bridge over a small stream; and near it is a seat of the *Blake* family. Fairs held 23 May and 20 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.

ORBSEN-LOUGH, an antient name of Lough *Coribb*, in prov. Connaught.

ORCHARD, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; fairs held Whit-tuesday and 2 Oct.

OREGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Tinchinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

ORGIEL, an antient extensive district, comprehending the present co.'s of Louth, Monaghan and Armagh, which was governed by its proper king, subject however, in some respects, to the supreme monarch of Ireland. The sovereignty of this district, was generally invested in the family of the *O'Carrolls*.

ORIEL ABBEY, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; the ruins of which remain about a mile S. of *Fairy-Rock*.

ORIOR, an antient bar. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; formerly the territorial district of the *O'Hanlons*.

ORISTOWN,

ORISTOWN, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 13 May, and 11 Oct.

ORITOR, a fair town in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fairs held 2 Wednesd. July, 3 Aug. 10 Oct. and 3 Wednesd. Nov.

ORLARE, or *Urlare*, sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. One of the family of *Nangle* founded a monastery here for Dominican friars, and dedicated it to St. *Thomas*. This family afterwards took the name of *Costello*, and became lords of the bar. This was established in 1430, and pope *Eugene* 4th, granted licence to it by a bull, bearing date 18 March, 1434. It lay in a retired situation, and was therefore appointed for the general reception of novices, throughout the prov. of Connaught. We are told that in antient times there was a town here, but at present there is no vestige of one to be seen; and the ruins of the abbey alone, preserves this place from total oblivion. On the dissolution of monasteries, this friary was granted to lord *Dillen*.

ORMOND. There are 2 bar.'s of this name, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, distinguished into *upper Ormond* and *lower Ormond*. The antient title of *duke of Ormond*, belonged to the *Butler* family, to whom it now gives title of *earl*.

ORNAMORE island, sit. near *Dog's-head-point*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ORRERY, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; which gives title of *earl* to a branch of the *Boyle* family. This and *Kilmore* forms but one bar. formerly named *Orriria Barria*, the *Barrys* having had possession of the greatest part of this country. *Orrery* and *Kilmore* contain 11 parishes.

OSBERSTOWN, sit. near *Sallins*, in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; here is an antient burial place and the ruins of a church.

OSRAIGII, the present bar. of *Offory*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinster. The district originally extended through the whole country, between the rivers *Nore* and *Suir*; being bounded on the N. and E. by the *Nore*, and W. and S. by the *Suir*, the hereditary chiefs of which were denominated *Giola Padruic*, or *Mac Gilla Padruic*: these princes make a considerable figure in the antient Irish history; and one in particular distinguished himself in the service of his country against the English, on their first invasion. In an early period they were dispossessed of part of their patrimony, by the kings of *Cashel*; and the Southern parts were occupied by the *Butlers*, and other English adventurers; but the Northern parts remained to the original proprietors, who on their connection with the English, took or changed their name to *Fitzpatrick*; whose descendants to this day, enjoy a large landed property in the do-

minion of their ancestors, with the title of *earl of upper Offory*.

OSSORY, an antient bishoprick, in prov. Leinster, which was originally established at *Saigar*, and afterwards at *Aghavoc*, and was founded very early in the 5th century. It includes almost the whole of co. Kilkenny, a good part of the Queen's co. and part of the King's co. extending 36 miles in length, from N. to S. and 23 in breadth. The cathedral is a large handsome building, dedicated to St. *Canice*, whence the borough of *Irishtown*, in which it stands (adjoining to the city of *Kilkenny*) derives its name. The bishop has a good house close to the cathedral, which is sit. about 30 miles from the farthest part of the dioc. This see is rated in the king's books at 66l. 13s. 4d. but is worth 2,600l. per ann.

OSSORY-UPPER, a bar. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster; its antient name was *Osfraigii*, and it was a part of the district of the *Mac Gill Padruics*, now *Fitzpatricks*, to whom it gives title of *earl of upper Offory*.

OUCHTERARD, see *Oughterard*.

OUCHTERAGH, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

OUCHTERARD, or *Oughterard*, a post town in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 119 miles from Dublin; within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a church, and a castle.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. near *Bishop's-court*, in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here, on the summit of a hill, stand the old church and round tower of *Oughterard*. By inquiry, 23 Feb. 33 queen *Eliz.* it was found that 12 acres of land, to the S. of the antient town of *Cloneaglish*, were granted to this chantry contrary to the statute.

OUCHTER-LOUGH, see *Lough Outer*.

OUGHANNANNA, a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

OURRED-HILL, a mountain, sit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

OUTERAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

OUTLAR, sit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 6 Jan. and Shrove-tuesday.

OUTRAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Offory, sit. in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

OUVANE river, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

OVEENS, a remarkable cave, with other smaller ones, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, about 130 miles from Dublin. The whole form a perfect labyrinth under ground.

OVOCA river, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; on which the town of *Arklow* stands.

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OWEN-NASSA, a river sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

OWENS, a village sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

OWEY, an *Island* sit. near the coast of bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

OWNALLO river, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

OWNDALLOW, a river in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

OWNRY, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

OWNEYBEG, or *Owynbeg*, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

OXMANTOWN, formerly an outlet of the city of Dublin, but now included in it; its antient name was *Ostmantown*, which it took from the *Ostmen*; it is now almost entirely built on, tho' formerly it was an open plain. *Holinshed* tells us that in the further end of this field there was a hole or cave, commonly termed *Scaldbrother's hole*, a labyrinth reaching two large miles under the earth. This hole was in old time (says he) frequented by a notorious thief named *Scaldbrother*, wherein he would hide all the plunder he could make, and who was so swift footed as to escape all his pursuers, but being at last overtaken, he was executed for his offences. The same writer tells us, that in 1189 there were three robbers and outlaws in England, two of whom were named *Robert Hood* and *little John*, the latter fled to Ireland, where the citizens of Dublin finding him to be an excellent archer, requested him to exhibit a specimen of his skill; upon which he stood on Dublin bridge, and shot his arrow into Oxmantown-green, as far as a little hillock, which from thence (says *Holinshed*) received the name of *little John's shot*. This place gives title of *baron* to the family of *Parsons*.

OXMOUNTAIN, mountains sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

OYSTER-HAVEN, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster, (so called from its being famous for *Oysters*.) 'Tis seldom frequented by vessels; the entrance is narrow, but sufficiently deep. Off this haven are high rocks, called the *Sovereigns*, never covered, and therefore not dangerous. About a mile S. W. of Oyster-haven, is *Hangman-point*, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile more N. W. by W. is *Prehan-point*, being the E. point of *Kinsale* harbour, from which a little to the S. E. lie three small rocks called the *Bullman*; they are very foul, but between them and the main, is a safe passage of 4 fathoms water.

OYSTER Island, sit. off the bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

PACKENHAM-HALL, a seat of lord *Longford*, sit. near *Castlepollard*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

PAINESTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

PALACE-ANN, a pleasant seat sit. a little E. of *Inisheen*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

PALATINE-TOWN, sit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; fairs held 26 March, 23 April, 17 June and 6 Nov. This place is so called from a colony of industrious people, who were driven from their native country, by the persecuting arms of Lewis XIVth. of France.

PALICEGREEN, a village sit. in bar. Coo-nagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Emly.

PALLAS-INN, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster; 51 miles from Dublin. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile beyond which are the ruins of a castle; there are the ruins of 4 other castles, between this place and Frankford.

PALLICE, sit. about 11 miles N. W. of *Portumna*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A friary dedicated to the Virgin Mary for Carmelite friars, was founded here in the 14th century by *Birmingham*, baron of *Athenry*.—Also a place in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

PALLIS, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 106 miles from Dublin. Here is a church and a very fine mount.—Also a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs are held on 28 October.

PALLIS-LOUGH, see *Lough Pallas*.

PALLISMORE, sit. in bar. Owey and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

PALMERSTOWN, a pleasant village sit. above 3 miles from Dublin, in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and stands on very high ground, enjoying a serene air; and is much frequented by travellers on account of its being in the great road to *Lucan*, *Leixlip*, *Mullingar* and *Longford*. Here are the ruins of a church. There is a great horse fair held here annually on 21 August. This place gives title of visc. to the family of *Temple*. It appears that a leper house or hospital was antiently erected here; the custody of which was granted in 1427 by *Hen. Vith.* to *John Walc.*—There is also a village of same name sit. in bar. *Balrudeery*,

ruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, which is likewise a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.—Also a seat sit. near Killala, in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, opposite to which are the ruins of an abbey.

PAPS, *mountains* sit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

PARK, sit. near *Roscrea*, prov. Munster.

PARKGALE, a village sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

PARKHILL, sit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

PARK-HOUSE, sit. in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

PARK-PHŒNIX, see *Phœnix-park*.

PARKSTOWN, sit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.—Also in bar. Igrin, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

PARSONSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also a name given to *Birr*, in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinster.

PARTEEN, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster; 93 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly seated by the side of the river *Shannon*.

PARTREE, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 101 miles from Dublin; within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of which, are the ruins of a castle, and near *Partree*, are the ruins of a church.

PASSAGE, a place sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 130 miles from Dublin. It is a small village, separated from the *great Island*, on which the town of *Cove* is seated. Here all ships of burden unload, and their cargoes are carried up to *Cork*, either on small cars drawn by one horse, or in vessels of small size, the channel higher up admitting only those of 150 tons burden, tho' the harbour stretches above a mile from shore to shore. There are but few houses at this place; but fairs are held here on 1 May and 25 July.—There is also a place of same name in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, above 120 miles from Dublin. It is sit. under a hill so steep, that few persons (except the inhabitants) care to ride it up or down. On the top the church is erected, to which it is not a very easy walk, and as the hill overhangs them considerably and lies N. and S. they have but little of the sun after mid-day, especially in winter; here is an excellent road, where 500 sail of ships may ride safely. Where the *Pier* now stands, was formerly a block-house, mounted with several great guns, then under the command of the governor of *Duncannon fort*, which is about a league distance on the co. *Wexford* side. In 1649, *Cromwell* sent 6 troops of Dragoons, and 4 of horse, to take this place, which after some dispute,

was effected. On 20 Feb. 1663, the duke of *Ormond* was made governor of the port and town of *Passage* for life. Fairs are held here on 6 May, 12 June, 8 Sept. and 12 Nov.

PASS-IF-YOU-CAN, a place so called sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within 5 miles of the metropolis, it lies about 2 miles beyond *Finglass*; here is *Plunket's castle*, seated in the midst of a plantation of trees.—There is also a place of this name in bar. Moyashel, co. *Westmeath*, prov. Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin; two miles from which are the ruins of a church.

PASS-OF-KILBRIDE, sit. in co. *Westmeath*, prov. Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond which are the ruins of a church, and about a mile farther, are the ruins of a church and castle.

PATRICK, or *Knockpatrick*, a mountain in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

PATRICK'S-ISLE, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, nearly opposite *Balruddery* town; here are the ruins of a church dedicated to *St. Patrick*. It is said this island was the first spot on which that saint landed, after his arrival in Ireland; and that the church likewise was built under his own immediate direction, at which time the island was parted from the main land, by only a small stream of water at spring tides, at other times accessible on foot, but the interval is now impassable at the lowest ebb of the tide, and on that account the sacred pile has been suffered to fall to ruins; on the shore near this island, stands the fishing town of *Skerries*, to whose inhabitants the said church originally served as a place of worship, to supply which, another church has been erected, which they call *St. Patrick's New church*.

PATRICK'S-PURGATORY, sit. in an island in *Lough Derg*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. It was first fixed in the island called *St. Finians*, but it being near to the shore, and a bridge from the main land giving the people a free and easy access to it, the cave was closed up, and another opened in a lesser island, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the shore. Some people have given the invention of this purgatory to the great *St. Patrick*, but others with more probability ascribe it to *Patrick* who was prior here about the year 850. This purgatory or place of penance and pilgrimage, continued a long time in high repute both at home and abroad; we find in our records several safe conducts granted by the Kings of England, to foreigners desirous to visit it; and particularly in the year 1358, one to *Maletesta Ungarus* knt. Another bearing the same date, to *Nicholas de Beccario*, a nobleman of *Ferraria*; and in 1397, one to *Raymond*, visc. de *Perilleaux*

Perilleaux and knut of *Rhodes*, with a train of 20 men and 30 horses. But this place must have fallen afterwards into disrepute, for by authority of pope *Alexander* 6th. who considered it as an imposition, it was demolished on St. Patrick's day, in the year 1497, by the father guardian of the Franciscans of Donegal, and some other persons of the deanery of *Lough Ern*, who were deputed for this purpose by the bishop. A Canon of the priory of St. *Daboec* or St. *Fintan*, resided on the island for the service of the church and pilgrims. The cave of the purgatory is built of freestone, covered with broad flags and green turf laid over them; in length within the walls it measures 16½ feet, and in breadth about 2 feet; when the door is shut, no light can be discovered, but what enters at a small window in the corner. In 1630 the government of Ireland prudently thought fit to have it finally suppressed, and the place was dug up accordingly.

PATRICK'S-WELL, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 99 miles from Dublin; near which is *Athyslin*, and also *Ballybunage*, two agreeable seats.

PAULVILLE, a handsome seat in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, above 56 miles from Dublin.

PAWNTOWN, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

PEAK, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, near *Aghabologue*. At this place a great number of subterraneous rooms, or caverns, were discovered in 1755, some of which contained considerable quantities of human skeletons. To the S. is the castle of *Carignamuck*, and near it a stone bridge of 8 arches over the river *Dripsey*.

PEARSONBROOK, sit. near *Athlone*, prov. Connaught.

PENMORF, sit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

PENNYCOMEQUICK, a village sit. near Arklow, in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

PEPERSTOWN, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

PEPPARDSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

PERSONSTOWN, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

PETERBOROUGH, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, above 45 miles from Dublin.

PETERSVILLE, sit. near *Kells*, prov. Leinster.

PETERSFIELD, sit. near *Nenagh*, prov. Munster.

PETTIGOE, sit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 94 miles from Dublin; ¼ a mile beyond which, is *Castle Tarmon*. Fairs held 25 July.

PHARAHY, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 3 miles N.W. of *Glanworth*. Where there is a decent church and steeple, an English protestant school, a glebe and parsonage house, belonging to the deans of *Cloyne*, who as such are incumbents of this parish. The country adjacent is open, dry, and healthy, with good sheep-walks, and it is fit for sporting. Excellent quarries of lime-stone shew themselves hereabouts.

PHEAL, an agreeable seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster; near *Iniskeen*.

PHILIPSBURGH, a pleasant village sit. ¼ of a mile beyond *Ballybough-bridge*, and 1½ mile from Dublin castle, prov. Leinster. It is convenient to the sea and much frequented as a summer residence.

PHILLIPSTOWN, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinster, in which is a borough, post and fair town of same name, sit. 38 miles S.W. from Dublin. Lat. 53 : 18, lon. 7 : 20. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, and the shire town of the King's co. It was so named from king *Phillip* of Spain, husband to *Mary*, queen of England, who made this part of the country shire-ground in 1557. It gives title of *baron* to the family of *Molesworth*. It had formerly a garrison, but there is now a barrack there for a company of foot. Here are the ruins of a castle built by the *Bellinghams*, sit. on the very brink of the river. *Phillipstown* returns 2 members to parliament, patron, the earl of *Belvedere*. Fairs held 28 March; 22 June and 3 Dec. - Also a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. *Dundalk*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Likewise a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. *Ardee*, in same co.

PHINISK river, rises near the N.W. bounds of the co. Waterford, prov. Munster, and after a course of 6 or 7 miles, empties itself into the *Blackwater* to the N. of *Drumana*.

PHIPPSBOROUGH, a pleasant village newly built on the road to *Finglass*, and about 1½ mile from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

PHOENIX-PARK, sit. in bar. Castleknock, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, prov. Leinster. This beautiful park is about 7 miles in circumference, and contains several handsome seats or villas, a magazine of powder, and a battery of 22 cannon. It was part of the lands belonging to the monastery of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, on the scite of which the royal hospital of *Kilmainham* now stands. The park is finely diversified with wood-land, champaign and rising grounds; and well stocked with deer. In the middle of the park, and centre of a well grown wood, the late earl of *Chesterfield*, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, erected a large fluted Corinthian pillar 40 feet high, on the top of which is the figure of a

Phoenix.

Phoenix burning in her nest, from whence this park obtained the name of the Phoenix-park. In it is an elegant lodge for the viceroy, and another for his secretary, with several handsome seats; also a charitable institution called the "*Hibernian Military School*," for the maintenance and instruction of the sons and daughters of soldiers: the building is of Portland-stone, finished in a very handsome and commodious manner, and in 1773 an elegant chapel was erected near the school, built of hewn-stone, with a steeple adorned with a beautiful cupola.

PICKERSTOWN, sit. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Hampstead*, and above 5 from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

PIERCEFIELD, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

PIERCETOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, antiently called *Leckno*, sit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it appears that an abbey was founded here in 750.

PIERCETOWN-LANDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

PIGEONS-HOLE, otherwise called *Con-a-glour*; it is a most stupendous cavern, sit. in the parish of Whitechurch, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. The entrance which faces to the S. E. is considerably large, so that a person may easily descend a small declivity of about 50 feet in length. Opposite the entrance after passing over some rugged rocks, you enter in a small chamber, where the light begins to fail, but by the help of candles, and a murmuring sound, a small subterraneous rivulet is seen, running in a natural aqueduct through the solid rock. This river sinks under ground at *Ballynacourty*, and proceeding through this cave, rises again at a place called *Knockane*, about a mile from the place where it hides itself. Both to the right and left of the mouth of this cave, there are large chambers into which a person may enter by such narrow passages, that he is forced however to creep thro' them for a considerable way; and from some of these chambers are passages leading into others. In these chambers the stalactical matter descending from the roof presents a variety of forms, which fancy will readily image into numberless different figures.

PILLTOWN, sit. in the parish of *Kinsalebeg*, in bar. Decies within *Drum*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. At this place lived judge *Walsh*, the supposed author of the forged commission in favour of the Irish rebels in king *Charles* 1st time; the particulars of which affair were not discovered till after the restoration; when lord *Muskerry* confessed the whole to lord *Orreary*, at the duke of *Ormond's* castle of *Kilkenny*.

Also a village sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

PIMSDALE, sit. near *Maryborough*, prov. Leinster.

PIPPARD-CASTLE, sit. about 3 miles from *Donamore*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

PITCHESTOWN, sit. in bar. St. Mullen, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

PITCHFORD, a handsome seat in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

PITCHFORDSTOWN, sit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

PLARY, an old dissolved monastery in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Here was formerly both a friary and a nunnery in separated buildings; both of the *Cistercian* order, (or as some say of the order of *Gilbertines*) founded by the *Laceys*. King Hen. VIIIth converted its church into the cathedral of the diocese of *Meath*; but 'tis uncertain how long it continued so.

PLATTEN, a handsome seat 2 miles beyond *Duleek*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. The house stands on the site of a castle, built by the *Darceys*, which was one of the greatest buildings of the kind in the kingdom.

PLEBBERSTOWN, sit. near *Inistioge*, prov. Leinster.

PLUCK, a village sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

PLUNKET-CASTLE, sit. about 2 miles from *Finglafs*, and 5 from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

POBLEBRIEN, or *Pobalbrien*, and sometimes written *Poble O'Brien*, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster, otherwise called Carrigoginnol. *Donagh Carbreach O'Brien* in 1211, received from king *John*, patents for the estate of Carrigoginnol, in co. Limerick, at the yearly rent of sixty marks. The earls of *Desmond* afterwards became lords of this district.

POBLE-O'CALLAGHAN, an antient district of the *O'Callaghans*, in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

POE, a river, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

POE-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

POINTZPASS, a village sit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. At this place and at *Scarvagh-pass* in same co. was the first assembly of the English army in 1688.

POL-A-PHUCA, or *Poul-a-phouka*, sit. near *Rufsborough*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. The name signifies the *Demon's-hole*, it being an immense whirlpool, whose depth has never yet been ascertained; it is formed by the ponderous and rapid descent of the whole body of the river *Liffey*, which is drawn by a suction, whose power nothing can resist, to the summit of

of a craggy precipice, divided into several distinct falls, in the manner of a stair-case. The fall of so great a mass of water over a declivity of this kind, is an amazing object; and the hoarse roaring of the cataract may be heard at the distance of some miles. The abyss into which the water is precipitated from the height of 154 feet, exhibits the appearance of a frightful vortex; into which all bodies that come down the stream, however bulky, are attracted with astonishing force and velocity. The perpetual agitation of the water in this whirlpool, which is circular, forms an eddy, not unlike the phenomenon on the coast of Norway, called "the Navel of the sea," to which no vessel dare approach, lest the irresistible indraft should bury the unfortunate navigators in an unfathomable abyss. This place lies on the left hand of the great road from *Blessington* to *Ballymore-eustace*; and is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the S. of the magnificent seat of the earl of *Miltown*.

POLEKERRY, sit. by the river *Suir*, in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

POLERAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Offory, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

POLES, a village sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

POLLARDSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; here are the antient ruins of a church.

POMEROY, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 80 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 June and 11 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

POOLAHONY, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

POOR HEAD, sit. near *Kinsale harbour*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster, whence there is a prospect of Kinsale-head to the W. and a considerable tract of the sea coast to the E. this cape is bold and lofty.

PORT, or *The Port*, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 118 miles from Dublin; 2 miles from which is *Duncaney church*, and 1 mile from it the ruin of a castle; fairs held 12 May, 26 Aug. 5 Nov. and 15 Dec.—Also a village sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

PORTACHLOE, a village sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

PORTADOWN, sit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 65 miles from Dublin; it is pleasantly sit. on the river *Bann*, over which it has a stone bridge; the canal from *Newry* falls into the *Bann*, within a mile of this place. *Portadown* is noted for its extensive business in the linen manufacture; fairs held here on Easter-monday, Whitfun-monday, and 13 Nov.

PORTAFERRY, a fair and post town in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 78 miles from Dublin; fairs held 31 July and 12 Dec. It is the first town in the bar. of *Ardes*, after passing over the rapid ferry of *Strangford*, on the other side of which it lies; for here a ferry boat maintains a constant communication between the bar.s of *Lecale* and *Ardes*. Heretofore a pretty brisk trade was carried on in this place, and between 30 and 40 ships belonged to its port; but this trade is now lost. The castle of *Portaferry*, was the antient seat of the *Savages*; considerable additions were made to it, and finished in 1636. From the high lands about *Portaferry*, are fine prospects, extended over the whole lake of *Strangford*, the bar. of *Ardes*, *Lecale*, the sea and the *Isle of Man*; and the castle together with the town, from the opposite side makes a most beautiful landscape. Near the church of *Portaferry*, stands an antient chapel; a coarse building, of an odd contrivance; it is a room 37 feet in length, 16 broad and 20 high, covered with a coved arch of stone, so close and firmly cemented, that it does not appear to admit any water. Adjoining, is a similar building, divided into two apartments.

PORTARLINGTON, a borough, post and fair town, handsomely sit. on each side of the river *Barrow*, which divides the town, between the *King's co.* and *Queen's co.* prov. Leinster, distant above 35 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53°:9':30", lon. 7:39. The greater part of it lies in the *Queen's co.* It is inhabited by very genteel families, and has a number of excellent schools; particularly for children under 12 years old. It gives title of earl to the family of *Dawson*, and within a few miles of it, is *Dawson's-grove*, the elegant seat of lord *Portarlington*. This place returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Portarlington*. Fairs held Easter-Mond. 22 May, 12 Oct. and 23 Nov.

PORTAVOE, a seat in the neighbourhood of *Donaghadee*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

PORT DANDY, sit. in one of the *Copland-islands*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

PORTERIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

PORT-GLENONE, sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 97 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly sit. on the river *Bann*, over which there is a bridge at the end of the town, which divides the co.s of *Antrim* and *Londonderry*. Fairs held 2 Tuesday in May, O. S. Also a fair town in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; fairs held 2 Tuesd. O. S. in May, and 12 August.

PORTLA-

PORTLAMAN, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

PORT-LARGY, a name corruptly given to the present city of Waterford, prov. Munster; it was also called *Cuanlorgi*, or the port on the sea; and was the *Brigantia* of *Rd. Cirencest*.

PORTLAW, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

PORTLEMON, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

PORT-LESTER, sit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

PORT-MAGEE, sit. by *Bray-head*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. On the Southward lie the *Skellig-racks*; this place forms an entrance between the main land and *Valentia island*.

PORTMARNOCK, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

PORTMORE-CASTLE, sit. near *Ballinderry*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

PORTMUCK, sit. in *Magee-island*; off the coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

PORTNEHINCH, a bar. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster, in which is a village of same name.

PORTNESCULLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

PORT-NINIAN, sit. in one of the *Copland-ishes*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

PORT-NORRIS, a village sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

PORTNURE, sit. near *Lough-ree*, in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

PORT-RAMAN, sit. in one of the *Copland-ishes*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

PORTRAHAN, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinst.

PORTRANE, sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

PORT-RENARD, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 2 May, 18 July, 13 Oct. and 15 Dec.

PORT-RUSH, a village sit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Lat. 55:15, lon. 7:0, distant from Dublin 114 miles.

PORT-SAINT-ANN, formerly called *Killough*, sit. 7 miles E. S. E. of *Dundrum*, and almost 5 S. of *Down-Patrick*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

PORT-SAINT-MARY, sit. on the river *Barrow*, in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, 4 miles S. of *Ross*. An abbey was erected here for Cistercian monks by one *Harvey*, who in 1150, entered into the monastery of the holy Trinity in *Canterbury*. Herlewin, bishop of *Leighlin*, was interred in the abbey-church in 1216, which he had himself caused to be erected. In 1380 it was enacted that no mere

Irishman should be suffered to profess himself in this abbey; the abbot of which sat as a baron in parliament. The ruins of this very extensive abbey exhibit an awful and picturesque scene, the interior walls of the church are neat and entire, as is the chancel, on each side of which (in the wings of the church) are three chapels vaulted and groined: the great aisle is divided into three parts, by a double row of arches supported by square piers; the inside of those arches have a molding which springs from beautiful consoles. The tower (rather low in proportion to the rest of the building) is supported by a grand arch. The cloisters appear to have been spacious, but their foundations alone remain: some other ruinous walls indicate where the hall, refectory, dormitory, &c. stood. The E. window, of an uncommon form, is entire, and the door immediately beneath it was very magnificent, being adorned with filligree open work, cut in stone, and so raised as to allow a finger easily under it. This abbey is called *Dunbrody-abbey*.

PORTSHANE-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

PORTSHANGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

PORT-SLATY, sit. in one of the *Copland-ishes*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

PORTUMNA, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 74 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52:59, lon. 7:43. Here is the castle of *Portumna*, the seat of the marquis of *Clanricarde*; and near it are the ruins of an antient castle, which was erected by the *De Burghos*, about A. D. 1180. There was formerly a wooden bridge at *Portumna*, but being broke down in time of war, it hath never been rebuilt. Here is a garrison for a troop of horse, and 2 companies of foot. This town is seated on the river *Shannon*, where it falls into *Lough Derg*. The monks of the Cistercian abbey of *Dunbrody*, in the co. Wexford, had for a long time a chapel here, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; but having at length forsaken it, *O'Madden*, dynast of the country, gave it to the Dominican friars, who with the approbation of the monks of *Dunbrody*, erected a friary here, and a church, which they dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the original patron saints; at the same time they built a steeple, and all other necessary offices. Pope Martin V. granted a bull, to confirm their possessions, dated 8 Oct. 1426, and on the 23 Nov. following, he granted indulgences to all who had contributed to the building. The walls are still nearly entire, and shew that the monastery of *Portumna* was by no means an ignoble structure.

The

The ancient choir is now the parish church. Fairs held 15 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

POSSERTOWN, sit. near *Ardee*, prov. Leinster.

POTALY, sit. in bar. *Truaghnamy*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

POULADUFF, two remarkable great holes in the ground, about a mile W. of *Ross*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 80 yards deep, in which the sea flows by subterraneous passages; they are called E. and W. *Pouladuff*, one is on the lands of *Downen* and the other on *Tralong*.

POULAPHOUKA, see *Pel-a-phuca*.

POULNE-LONG-CASTLE, now a pleasant seat, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

POWERSCOURT, sit. in bar. *Rathdown*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 10 miles from *Dublin*; it gives title of visc. to the family of *Wingfield*; the present lord has an elegant seat here, near it are the celebrated *Dargle* and *Waterfall*; the park is prodigiously fine, and the rocky precipices on all sides, as you approach the cataract, with the lofty trees growing thereout, form a delightful and contemplative scene. *Powercourt* is a vicarage in dioc. of *Dublin*.

POWERSTOWN, a fair town sit. in bar. *Gowran*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held 31 May. This is a rectory in dioc. of *Leighlin*.

PRIEST-HOUSE, a small village, sit. $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond *Donnybrook*, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *Dublin*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

PRIEST'S-LEAP, a well known place in co. Cork, prov. Munster. From the S. part of *Bantry* bay to the N. there are but two passages, by which a person can go into the co. *Kerry*; that on the N. end is a most rugged and dangerous one, and is called *Priest's-leap*, from whence the road leads over the mountain *Mangerton*, justly esteemed one of the highest in Ireland; among these wild tracks, are here and there some *yew* trees remaining, of a very large size, they were formerly in greater plenty, as was also the *Arbutus* or strawberry tree, which is remarkable for flourishing in such soils; there were plenty of red deer in this country, but they are now very rare.

PRITCHARDSTOWN, sit. in co. *Kildare*, prov. Leinster, about 16 miles from *Dublin*.

PROSPECT, sit. in co. *Wexford*, prov. Leinst.

PROSPECT-HALL, sit. in co. *Waterford*, prov. Munster, in the parish of *Kinsale-beg*; it is a handsome seat with good improvements, near the ferry point of *Youghal*.—Also another seat of same name, in co. *Kerry*, prov. Munster, having a good prospect of part of the lake of *Killarny*.

PROSPEROUS, a village in bar. *Claine*, co. *Kildare*, prov. Leinster, about 15 miles from *Dublin*. A cotton manufactory of various ar-

ticles was established here, by capt. *Brook*, under parliamentary encouragement, in 1780.

PUFFIN-ISLAND, sit. off the shore of the co. *Kerry*, prov. Munster; it is much frequented by the fowl called *puffins*; and is also well stocked with rabbits; it is steep and craggy, and has a remarkable open, or gap in its highest part.

PULLEENS, caverns so called, having in them a subterraneous river; they are sit. in the demesne of *Brownhall*, co. *Donegal*, prov. Ulster.

PURCEL'S-INCH, sit. near *Kilkenny*, prov. Leinster.

PURDYSBURN, an agreeable seat, sit. in co. *Down*, prov. Ulster.

Q U

QUANSBURY, sit. near *Eyre-court*, prov. Connaught.

QUARRYMOUNT, sit. about 4 miles from *Rosenallis*, in *Queen's co.* prov. Leinster.

QUCHWILL, an abbey mentioned to have existed in co. *Cork*, prov. Munster, in the year 1355, but there appears no particular account of it.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a seat of the earl of *Louth*, sit. within about 3 miles of *Eyre-court*, co. *Galway*, prov. Connaught.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY, sit. in prov. Leinster. It is bounded by the King's co. and the co.'s *Kildare*, *Carlow*, *Kilkenny* and *Tipperary*. Its ancient name was *Leix*: it is 25 miles in length and as many in breadth; contains 235,300 acres and above 82,000 inhabitants, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament. Chief town, *Maryborough*; which with the co. was named in honour of *Mary*, queen of England. Its bar.'s are *Portneinch*, *Tinchinch*, *Upper Offory*, *Maryborough*, *Stfad-bally*, *Ballyadams*, *Cullinagh*, and *Slew-margy*. This co. was formerly full of bogs, but is now a fruitful and pleasant country. The principal proprietors of this district at the commencement of the last century, were the families of *O'More*, *Fitzpatrick*, *O'Don*, *O'Brenan*, *Wandesford* and *Delany*.

QUEEN'S-TOWN, the present town of *Maryborough*, in *Queen's co.* prov. Leinster. Lat. 53:0, lon. 7:20.

QUERIN, a village sit. near the river *Shannon*, in co. *Clare*, prov. Munster.

QUERN-ISLAND, so called from its round form; it is one of the *Blasket Islands*, sit. off the coast of the co. *Kerry*, prov. Munster; and otherwise called *Inis-ni-broe*.

QUERN, a fair town, sit. in bar. *Bunratty*, co. *Clare*, prov. Munster; fairs held 7 July and

31. Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe. Here is an ancient abbey, about 5 miles E. of Ennis; it was erected by *M'Namara*, and is one of the finest and most entire buildings of the kind in Ireland, and seated on a fine stream. There is an ascent of several steps to the church. At the entrance you have a view of the high altar entire, and an altar on each side of the arch of the chancel. To the S. is a chapel with three or four altars in it, and a very gothic figure in relief, of some saint. On the N. side of the chancel is a fine monument of the family of the *M'Namara's* of *Rance*, erected by the founder. On a stone by the high altar, the name of *Kennedy* appears in large letters: in the middle, between the body and the chancel, is a fine tower, built on the two gable ends. The cloister is in the usual form, with couplets of pillars; but is particular in having buttresses round it, by way of ornament; there are apartments on three sides of it; the refectory, dormitory, and another grand room to the N. of the chancel; with a vaulted room under them all. To the N. of the large room, is a closet, which leads thro' a private way to a very strong round-tower, the walls of which are near 10 feet thick. In the front of the monastery is a building, which seems to have been an apartment for strangers; and to the S. W. are two other buildings. Near it are also the ruins of a church, and of a castle.

QUINCE-ISLAND, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

QUIN'SBURY, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

QUINTIN-BAY, otherwise called *Tara bay*, from an inconsiderable place near it, sit. near *Donaghadee* harbour, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

QUINTIN-CASTLE, sit. 2 miles S. of *Portaferry*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

QUOLAGH-BAY, sit. in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

* R A

RABBIT-ISLAND, sit. to the W. of *Innisfallen*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, it is chiefly remarkable for its quarries of good limestone, which the neighbouring inhabitants dig and burn, in order to manure their ground.

RABEEN, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

RACAHILL, a fair town, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 26 Aug.

RACHLIN, see *Raghlín*.

RACAVAN, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

RACKIBIRN, an island, sit. off the coast of co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

RACKWALLACE-CHURCH, sit. near *Castlelane*, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster: 'tis now in ruins.

RACOFFY, see *Rathcoffy*.

RACONRATH, see *Rathconrath*.

RACOOLE, see *Rathcoole*.

RACOOLE-RIVER, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

RACROSS church, an old edifice sit. about 1 mile E. of *Tralee*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

RADDENSTOWN, see *Raddinstown*.

RADDINSTOWN, or *Raddinstown*, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, above 14 miles from Dublin. Here is a neat church; and a handsome seat of the *Tew* family.

RAFESTON, sit. near *Phillipstown*, prov. Lein.

RAFORD, sit. near *Loughrea*, prov. Connau.

RAFRAN, see *Rathbran*.

RAGHAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a village in bar. Ballycowan, King's co. prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, and otherwise written *Rahan*.

RAGHERA, a village sit. in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster.

RAGHERY, see *Raghlín*.

RAGHLIN, an island, sit. opposite *Ballycastle-bay*, between 6 and 7 miles off the N. coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Its being so much exposed to the Northern ocean, and the turbulence of its irregular tides, have thrown such difficulties in the way of landmen, that few have visited it, but from necessity. It is called *Ricinia* by Pliny, *Ricina* by Ptolemy, *Riduna* by Antonius, and *Recarn* or *Reccarn* by the Irish historians; *Raclinda* by Buchanan, *Rachri* by Makenzie, *Raghlín* by Ware, and *Rathlin* by the modern map makers. Mr. Hamilton thinks its etymology might possibly be found in *Ragh-erín*, or "the fort of Erin," as its situation commanding the Irish coast, might make it, not unaptly, be stiled the fortlets of Ireland. Lat. 54:36, lon. 9:15. It abounds with some curious arrangements of columnar basaltes; and is near 5 miles in length, and about 3¼ in breadth; toward the middle: it contains about 1200 inhabitants, and where cultivated, produces excellent barley. The rocks here afford a considerable quantity of sea-weed, for the manufacture of kelp. *Raghlín* has formerly been, as it were, a stepping stone between the Irish and Scottish coasts, which the natives of each country alternately used in their various expeditions, and for which they frequently fought. A number of small tumuli were, not long since, discovered in a little plane, about the middle of the island; braced swords and spears were also found there, and

and a large fibula in one of the tumuli, which is deposited in the museum of Trin. col. Dublin. During the disturbances in Scotland between *Baliol* and *Rob. Bruce*, the latter was obliged to take shelter here, with a friend of his; the remains of a fortress are yet visible in the N. angle of the island, celebrated for the defence which this hero made in it, and is known by the name of *Bruce's castle*; its antiquity therefore, is near 500 years. It is observable that the lime with which it was built, has been burned with sea-coal, the cinders of which are still visible in it. About the middle of the 6th century, a religious establishment was founded here by *Columbus*, the celebrated missionary of the N. In 790, a fleet of Danish pirates ravaged this island, with fire and sword; the shrines and holy altars perished in the general destruction; and in 973, they put to death *St. Feradach*, the abbot of this place. In 1558, the earl of *Suffex*, lord deputy, attacked the Scots here, who had got possession of the island, and drove them out with great slaughter. *Raghalin* is now a rectory in the dioc. of Connor.

RAGHMEON, sit. in bar. Ballinroe, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

RAGHRA, sit. in bar. Garycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster.

RAGOREY, a fair town, sit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held Ascension-day and 28 Oct.

RAHAN, see *Raghan*.

RAHANNE, the ruins of an antient castle, sit. to the W. of *Ardfert*, near the sea, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it was formerly the residence of the bishops of *Ardfert*.

RAHARROW, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

RAHENY, a village sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 4 miles from Dublin; about half a mile from it, is a pleasant strand by the sea-side, where there is another village called *Raheny on the strand*, to distinguish it from the former, which is called *Raheny in the country*. *Raheny* is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin; the church is a plain neat structure, standing on a rising ground, in an agreeable situation.

RAHILL, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

RAHIN, sit. near *Athy*, in bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

RAHINE castle, sit. on the Eastern bank, at the head of *Castlehaven* bay, co. Cork, prov. Munster; in the walls are several cannon balls, which were shot at it from some vessels in the harbour.

RAHOLP, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, 77 miles from Dublin.

RAINBOW-BRIDGE, sit. over the river *Inny*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. This bridge, the greater part of which fell down some years ago, was 24 feet wide, and but a yard thick, being only a foot path, which was ascended and descended by steps; it was of a considerable height over the river, and built almost semicircular, from whence it derived this name. What seems very singular is, that it did not stand on any high way; from its narrowness it had more the appearance of a triumphal arch, than of a bridge; and it was erected over a very deep part of the river, but on what occasion, or when, there is not the least tradition in the country.

RAINILOUGH, see *Ranelagh*.

RAKEMAN, sit. in bar. Ballinroe, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

RALLIHANE, a fair town, in King's co. prov. Leinster; fairs held 14 May.

RALOO, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

RALPHSDALE, sit. near *Castletown-delvin*, prov. Leinster.

RAMICAEAL, a fair town in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; fairs held 10 Oct.

RAM-ISLAND, sit. in *Lough-Neagh*, off the coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster: here is one of the antient round towers.

RAMOAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

RAMORAN, sit. in bar. Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

RAMOR-LOUGH, see *Lough Ramor*.

RAMSFORT, sit. near *Gorey*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

RAMSGRANGE, a village sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

RAMHEAD, a *cape*, sit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

RAMULLIN, sit. in bar. Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; fairs held 21 Aug. and Nov. It is sometimes written *Rathmullin*.

RANDALSTOWN, a borough in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 88 miles from Dublin; 2 miles beyond which is *Shane's castle*, the elegant seat of the Rt. Hon. lord *O'Neil*; this place returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *O'Neil* family; fairs held 16 July and 1 Nov. In the middle of this town is a handsome market house, with a large assembly room over it. A very great linen market is held here the first Wednesday in every month; the night before which, an assembly is held for the linen drapers who come to the market; on which occasion, they dance in their boots and spurs, to the detriment of the ladies aprons; but as the destruction of the aprons increases the demand for fine linen, the patriotic ladies do not complain.

RANDOWN,

RANDOWN, sit. on *Lough-ree*, in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, about 7 miles N. of Athlone. A priory was founded here for Knights Hospitallers, or for cross bearers, in the reign of king *John*, and (as some writers say) by his express command. *Philip Nangle* was a great benefactor to this house, in the time of king Hen. III. In 1226, the English strongly fortified the castle of *Randown*, and in 1237, the town was plundered and pillaged by *Phelim O'Connor*. It appears that *John de Funtains* was constable of the castle in 1334, with the annual fee of 40*l.* sterl. but very little now remains either of the town or castle. *Clarus*, archdeacon of Elphin, founded a church here, dedicated to the holy Trinity.

RANELAGH, a territory in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, which gives title of visc. to the family of *Jones*, and gave that of baron to the family of *Cole*. It was antiently written *Rainilough*, and was the district of the *O'Birnes*.—Also a village in the vicinity of Dublin, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; here was formerly the rural and beautiful seat of a bishop of Derry, which was afterwards converted into a place of public entertainment, and since, into that of a nunnery.

RANEW, sit. near Wicklow, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

RANTING WHEEL, a rock so called, sit. in *Strangford* bay, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it occasions an eddy tide at the entrance of the bay, and is for the most part under water, lying near *Quintin point*, and very dangerous for boats, as it causes a kind of whirlpool.

RAPHARN-LOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. Burrischoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

RAPHOE, a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, having in it a post and fair town of same name, sit. 107 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54:48, lon. 8:13. Fairs held 1 May, 22 June, 27 Aug. and 4 Nov.—It is also an antient bishoprick, said to have been founded by St. *Eunan* about the middle of the 6th century, and a cathedral was erected on the ruins of the church of St. *Eunan*, in the 11th. *Patrick Magonaile*, bishop of Raphoe, built 3 episcopal houses, in 1360; and bishop *Pooley* by will, bequeathed 200*l.* for repairing the cathedral, which money was applied by his successor: they shew still the bed of St. *Eunan*, and within these few years a round tower was standing on a hill, in which the bishops of *Raphoe* kept their studies; a celebrated cross, famous for the performance of miracles, stood in the cathedral, but was about the year 1438, removed to *Armagh*, by bishop *O'Galcher*. This bishoprick is rated in the king's books at 200*l.* per ann. but is worth 2,500*l.* At *Raphoe* is the mansion house of the bishop; it is properly a castle, built for defence,

at the expence of government, in the reign of *Charles I.* It stood a siege in the rebellion of 1641; it was beautified and repaired by bishop *Oswald*, and is now a handsome dwelling. *Raphoe* is a rectory in the dioc. of same name; its antient name was *Rath-both*.

RASHADOE, a village sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

RASHARKAN, sit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 102 miles from Dublin; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor. 2 miles from which, seated on a rising ground, is the village of *Kilrea*.

RASHEE, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

RATANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

RATASS, the ruin of an old church, sit. about 1 mile E. of *Tralee*, in bar. *Clanmaurice*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it was built of free-stone, brought at a great distance from the mountains, altho' there were fine quarries of lime-stone, to be had on the spot. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfer.

RATH, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

RATHANGAN, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. It is a handsome thriving village, 28 miles from Dublin; having a neat church, seated on an eminence at one end of the town. It is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare. The *grand Canal* from Dublin passes by this place. Here is a handsome seat of Mr. *Spencer*; and 2 miles from it is *Kill*, in King's co. the seat of Mr. *Clarke*; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond which, are the ruins of *Ballynowlan church*. At *Rathangan* are good flour mills. Fairs held Whit-tuesday, 26 Aug. and 12 Nov.—Also a place in bar. *Bargie*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

RATHASPICK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Also a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. *Slewmary*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. *Moygoish*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

RATHBARRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ross, in which is an antient castle of the *Barrys*, now called *Castle Freke*; sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, near *Ross-Carbery*. Here is a pleasant seat, commanding an extensive view of the ocean and coast to the W.

RATHBEAGH, sit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it is supposed to be the antient *Argidrafs*: where was a copper mine in the mountains, near the river *Nore*, from whence silver was extracted, and according to antiquaries, money was first coined in Ireland by *Emius Ruber*. 'Tis sit. in lower *Offory*, within 5 miles of *Kilkenny*.

kenny, and 3 of Ballyragget. Fairs held 1 May, 11 June, 1 Nov. and 6 Dec.

RATHBEAL, sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

RATHBEG, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster, 3 miles S. E. of *Birr*. St. *Abban* founded a monastery here; and died A. D. 650.

RATHBEGGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

RATHBOTH, see *Raphoe*.

RATHBOURNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, sit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

RATHBOYNE, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

RATHBRACKEN, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

RATHBRAN, (sometimes pronounced *Rafran*) sit. near the sea, in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, about 5 miles N. of Killala. The family of *Dexter*, who afterwards took the name of *M^r Jordan*, founded a monastery here for Dominican friars, in 1274; tho' some writers give this foundation to sir *Wm. Burgh*, surnamed, "the grey headed," who was for some time, lord justice of Ireland. *Edmund Bourke*, of Castlebar, was murdered in this monastery, on the 2 Feb. 1513, by the sons of his brother *Walter*.—There is a small village here, consisting of a few wretched cabins; and the walls of the monastery, with its sacred edifices, still remain.

RATHBRAND, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 26 miles from Dublin.

RATHBRIDE, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 26 miles from Dublin. Here is a handsome seat; and fairs are held on 5 July.

RATHCLARE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, above 126 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 April, 1 July and Nov. and 17 Dec.

RATHCLARIN, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; where is a church, sit. near a castle called *Burren-castle*, on the side of the river *Arigideen*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

RATHCLINE, see *Rathline*.

RATHCOFFY, commonly called *Racoffy*, an antient seat, sit. near Maynooth, in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: lately in possession of *Archibald Hamilton Rowan*, esq.

RATHCONNEL, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 30 miles from Dublin. A mile beyond which is a seat called *Ardillas*.—Also a place sit. in bar. Moyashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

RATHCONRATH, a bar. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, in which is a village of same name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. It was also called *Fiodh-Aongusa*, and in early ages, *Cocn-druim*, from containing the bill of

Ufneach, famous for being the place where the antient synods and public assemblies were frequently held; especially that in 1112, under *Celsus*, archbishop of Armagh.

RATHCOOL, (commonly called *Racool*) sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 7 miles from Dublin; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and gives title of visc. to the family of *Tracey*. There are 3 fairs in the year for cattle and pedlar's wares, viz. 23 April, 18 June and 9 Oct.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Offory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

RATHCORE, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Moysefnath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

RATHCORMUCK, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 111 miles from Dublin. It is a borough, post and fair town, 11½ Irish measured miles from *Cork*; sit. near the river *Bride*, and adorned with a handsome parish church and steeple, and a court-house. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Tonson* family. Fairs held 12 Aug. and 29 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

RATH-CRAYHAN, otherwise called *Athas*, sit. near *Elphin*, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; it was also denominated *Cromchan*, and *Croghan*, and antiently *Drum Druid*. The Irish annals mention a rath or fort, being erected here by *Eochy Feylogh*, in the time of *Augustus Caesar*. The only remains of this famous city, where once *Cathmor*, the friend of strangers, exercised his unbounded hospitality, are, the rath, the cave, and the *Naasteaghan*, where the states of Connaught assembled.

RATHDONNEL, a seat of lord *Newhaven*, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

RATHDOWN, otherwise called "the grounds." They are shelves of sand, sit. along the coast in the Irish channel, and appear dry, even at high water, yet between them and the shore, the water is 7 fathom deep.—Also a district which forms 2 bar.'s, one in co. Dublin, the other in co. Wicklow, distinguished each by the name of *Half-Rathdown*, both in prov. Leinster.

RATHDOWNEY, sit. in bar. Upper Offory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May, 10 July, 12 Sept. and 15 Dec. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Offory.

RATHDOWTAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

RATHDRUM, a post and fair town, sit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, above 25 miles from Dublin. Near it was *Dynum*,

Dunum, a city and capital of the *Menapii*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; it was the seat of the chiefs of *Coulan*, and called by the Irish, *Rathdruim*, from whence the name *Rathdrum*. Fairs held 1 Thursd. O. S. Feb. 5 April and July, 10 Oct. and 11 Dec. also on first Mond. in each month for *flannels*, except *July*, when it is held on the 2 of that month. 2 miles from *Rathdruim* is *Whaley-abbey*, a handsome seat. *Rathdruim* is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

RATHDRUMMIN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

RATHEEN, sit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

RATHEEN-COMMON, now the *great-heath* of *Maryborough*, sit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

RATHENE, a church in dioc. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, commonly called *Rath-nantpscóp*. St. *Aid Glas* fixed his residence here, where his festival is observed on 16 Feb. and the feast of St. *Fidmuni*, of Rathene, (his brother) who flourished, A. D. 750, is observed here on 16 May.

RATHERNON, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Great-connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

RATHFARNE, a village, sit. in bar. Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

RATHFARNHAM, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, near 3 miles from the metropolis. Here are the extensive improvements and castle of the late earl of *Ely*, and present lord *Lofius*. Within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Rathfarnham, is *Marlay*, a beautiful seat of the Rt. Hon. *Dav. Larouche*. Fairs held at Rathfarnham, 10 July. This is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

RATHFEIGH, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

RATHFRAN, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 25 Aug. and 11 Nov.

RATHFRILAND, a post and fair town, sit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 57 miles from Dublin. It is seated on a rising ground, having 4 large straight roads leading up to it, and centering in the town. It is built on a free-stone rock of a firm close grit; and has a decent church, a meeting-house for *Dis-senters*, and a small horse-courle. On the summit of the hill are the ruins of an old castle, antiently one of the mansion houses of the *Magennis's*, lords *Iveach*, whom the *O'Neils* after the example of the more powerful Irish septs, cruelly oppressed by an exaction imposed at pleasure, called *Bonaght*. This castle was a much larger building than what it now appears to be, having been pulled down by Mr. *Hawkins*, the first Protestant proprietor of it, after the rebellion of 1641; with the materials

whereof, he built the inn, and other houses in the town. About half a mile from Rathfriland is *Liffze*, the seat of the earl of *Clanwilliam*. 2 miles N. E. of this town is a celebrated spa, called *Tierkelly* well. The water is a very strong chalybeate, yet exceedingly light, and free from any considerable proportion of heterogeneous mixture; it hath been found very efficacious in scorbutic cases, when used externally and internally. Fairs held here 2 Wedn. O. S. April, Wedn. after Trinity, 2 Wedn. O. S. Sept. 2 Wedn. in Dec.

RATHGOGGIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

RATHINBHER, a castle of the *O'Tools*, chiefs of *Croich Coulan*, sit. at the mouth of *Bray-river*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Here St. Patrick was refused admission by the pagan inhabitants, on his arrival to convert them to the Christian faith.

RATHJORDAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

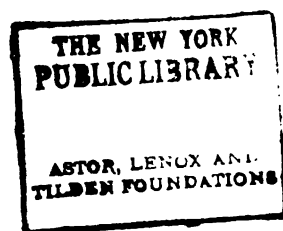
RATHISCAR-LODGE, sit. near *Dunleer*, prov. Leinster.

RATHKEAL, a post, market and fair town in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 108 miles from Dublin; sit. on the river *Deel*. It was formerly a corporation town, and of much more consequence than at present. Here are still remaining the ruins of a priory, founded in a very early age by a person of the name of *Harvey*, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for Augustinian canons of the order of *Araocia*. It takes its name from *rath* a fort, and *ciel* a wood, being formerly a place of considerable strength; and sustained an attack of the English army, in the reign of queen Eliz. Fairs held here 4 April, 1 June, 25 Aug. 18 Sept. and Nov. *horses*. This is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick; within 2 miles of it, are the ruins of a castle.

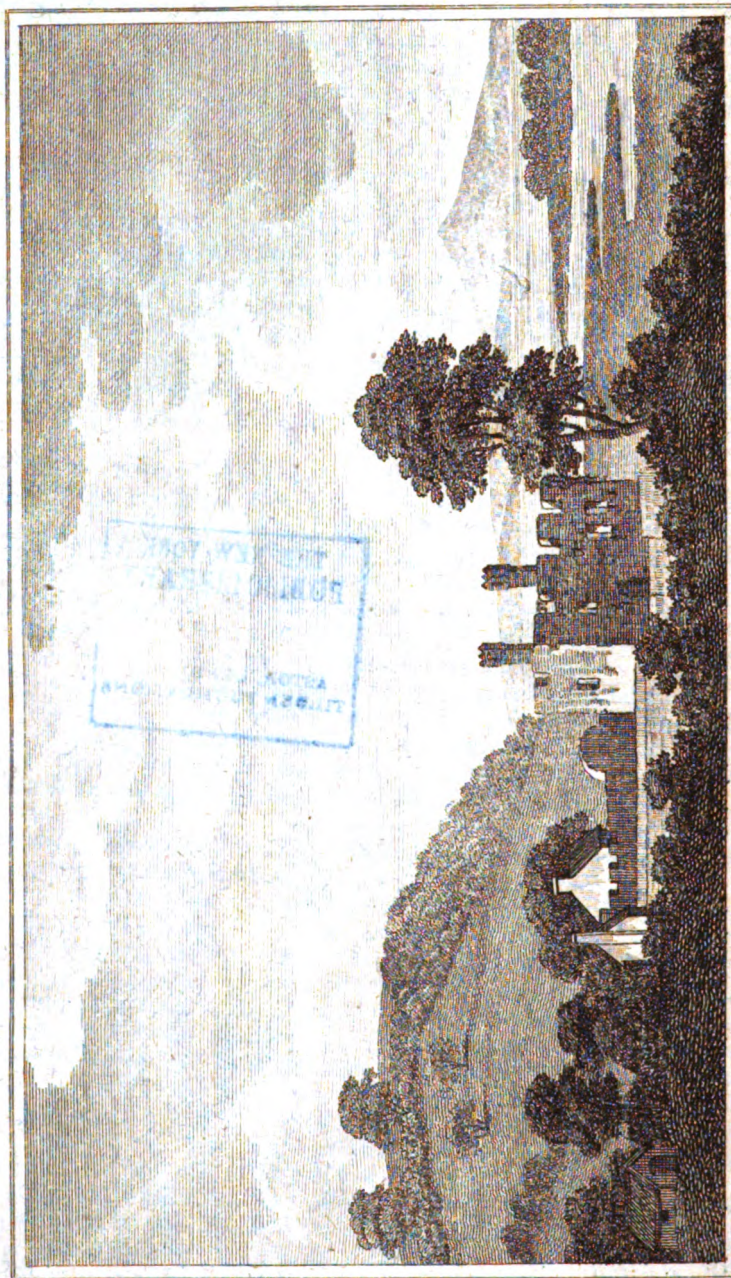
RATH-KELTAIR, the antient castle, and principal residence of the chiefs of the *Ulidii*, and was sit. near Downpatrick, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, in the antient district of *Dal-Dichu*. The ditches and ramparts of this antient fortress are remaining to this day, and occupy near 2 acres of ground. It was probably erected by the chiefs of the *Ulleigh*, on their first establishment in this country, some few years before the birth of Christ. On the arrival of St. Patrick, this rath was inhabited by *Keltair ma Duach*, chieftain of this district, who granted a place for the building of a church on a hill called *Dun*; and from which *Down* has obtained its present name. The church of *Down* was made a bishoprick by St. Cailan, about 499.

RATHKELTY, a vicarage in dioc. of Cathel, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

RATHKENNY,



Anth. Bib. Plate 1. June 1793.



Brecon July

(Bathelme Castle, Co. Longford.)

RATHKENNY, a curacy in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. *Navan*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. (Dr. *Beaufort*)—It is placed by Mr. *Scallé*, in bar. *Slane*.

RATHKYRAN, a curacy in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

RATHLEE, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

RATHLIBTHER, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster. An abbey was erected here, called the abbey of St. *Illand*, who flourished A. D. 540. The statue of the saint is still to be seen in this church, with his episcopal mitre and a crozier in his hand; the head was broken off some time since, by sacrilegious hands. His festival is observed on 10 June.

RATHLIN, see *Raghlín*.

RATHLINAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

RATHLINE, or *Rathcline*, a bar. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster; having a village in it of same name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh. Here is an ancient castle sit. on the banks of the river *Shannon*, at the foot of the beautiful hill of Rathcline, about 2 miles from the bridge of *Lanesborough*. This romantic and venerable ruin (which for some time was the seat of the lords *Lanesborough*) is said to be one of the oldest castles in the kingdom; tradition ascribes the building of it, to the family of *O'Quin*, and records it to have been for centuries the subject of contention, and the theatre of many bloody scenes. It was at length dismantled by *Cromwell*, and finally burnt and reduced to its present ruinous state, in the wars of king *James II.* In several places, large beams, partly consumed by fire, still remain. It is much to be regretted that a very ancient inscription, cut in the Irish character, on a marble slab, and fixed in the wall of one of the rooms, has been removed or destroyed, by a gentleman who lately resided in the modern house, built close to the castle, from its ruins. The noble woods which covered the impending hill, have almost totally disappeared; one elm, of immense bulk, and most luxuriant foliage, remains, a solitary, but beautiful specimen of the venerable groves which once adorned this romantic spot. From the summit of the hill, the course of the noble river *Shannon* may be traced, through a number of woody islands, for several miles; and the hills of *Roscommon*, on the banks opposite to the castle, present a distant view of sir *Edw. Crofton's* elegant demesne, at *Moat*. The old church and burying ground of Rathline, are sit. on the summit of the hill, within a mile of the castle.

RATHLURE, called formerly *Ardstra*, or *Ardfrath* or the high rath; it is sit. on the river *Derg*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, being a rath or fort, near which was founded the primitive church of the episcopal see of *Derry*, dedicated to St. *Luroch*; from this place it was translated to *Maghere*, and from thence to *Derry*. St. *Eugene* is said to have founded the church of *Ardfrath*, in the 6th century, and died the 3 Aug. 618; there is no catalogue extant of the bishops of this place. This church suffered repeatedly by fire; and in 1198, it was plundered and destroyed by sir *John de Courcey*.

RATHMACNEE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

RATHMACVEOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmaloe, sit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

RATHMANA, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

RATHMELTON, a village sit. on Lough Swilly, in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; it is a post and fair town, distant 132 miles from Dublin; fairs held 2 Tuesd. O. S. March, May, 17 July, Tuesd. before 10 Oct. 16 Nov. Tuesd. after 11 Dec.

RATHMHATH, an island sit. in *Lough Corib*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; where, (it is said) *Fursey*, the son of *Fintan*, of the blood royal of S. Munster, built an abbey. He died about the year 653; and his festival was celebrated in France, annually on the 16 Feb.

RATHMICAEL, a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Here is one of the noted round-towers.

RATHMINES, a village about 1½ mile from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; famous for the defeat of the duke of *Ormond*, (who lay encamped there with 19,000 men) by the parliament's forces, commanded by col. *Jones*, in 1649, who killed 4,000, and took near 3,000 prisoners.

RATHMIRE, sit. in bar. Lunc, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

RATHMOANE, sit. near *Ballycastle*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. St. *Patrick* founded a church here, and placed St. *Ereclanus* therein.

RATHMOLION, a fair town in bar. Moyferath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 19 April and 29 Sept. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

RATHMORE, sit. in bar. Lunc, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 31 miles from Dublin; here is a fine park, belonging to the earl of *Darnley*. This is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. *Ravilly*, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. *Naas*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, about 13 miles from

from the metropolis; here is an old moat or rath, with an entrenchment round it.

RATH-MOR-MUICHE-LIKE, the royal seat of the kings of *Daharmdhe*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; sit. on the river Ban: it was probably the Rhebogdu of *Rich. Cirtic.* and the present *Coleraine*.

RATHMOYLAN, a parish in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, in which on the coast towards the sea, there are several caves and subterraneous passages. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford.

RATHMUIGHE, sit. on the sea-shore near *Dunluc*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Here was a monastery over which *St. Okean* presided; it was destroyed by fire in 612; and afterwards plundered in the years 831 and 960.

RATHMULLEN, a village sit. in bar. Kiltmascran, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; where a house was built for Carmelites or white friars, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by *Mac Swine Fannagh*.—Also in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

RATHMULLER, sit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

RATHNAGANE, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

RATHNALLY-MILLS, sit. near *Trim*, prov. Leinster.

RATH-NA-NURLAN, a castle of a dynast, on the plains of Cashel, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; where *Lorcan* halted on his visit to *Cormac*, king and archbishop of Cashel.

RATHNEW, a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinst.

RATHOSKER, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

RATH-OWEN, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 15 May and 2 Tuesd. Dec.

RATHPATRICK, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinst.

RATHREA, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinst.

RATHREE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

RATHREGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

RATHRONAN, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

RATHRUDDY CASTLE, sit. near *Loughrea*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

RATHSALLAGH, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow,

prov. Leinster, 24 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 4 Sept.

RATHSARRAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

RATHSHERKIN, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; fairs held 16 Nov.

RATHTOOLE, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

RATHTOY, see *Rattoo*.

RATHTRUN, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

RATHUE, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinst.

RATHVILLY, see *Ravilly*.

RATHWERE, a village sit. in bar. Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

RATHYNE, sit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. *St. Carthag*, alias *Mo-chada*, erected a famous monastery here; where he presided 40 years over 867 monks; who supported themselves and the neighbouring poor by labour. There was also a celebrated academy under the direction of this saint; but in Easter, 630, he and his monks were driven out of the abbey by king *Blathmar*, who was incensed against them by the monks of a neighbouring abbey. *St. Carthag* took refuge at *Lismore*, co. Waterford, where he died 14 May, 636.

RATOATH, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, in which is a borough and fair town of same name, sit. near 13 miles from Dublin; it is but a very poor village; the church is built on the ruins of an abbey; and near it is a very fine and conspicuous mount; this place returns two members to parliament, patronage in the family of *Lowther*; fairs held day before Whit-Sunday. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Lat. 53:28, lon. 6:54. Its antient name was *Rath Aodh*; here *Malachy* the 1st. held his third convention of the states of the kingdom. The abbey was under the invocation of *St. Mary Magdalene*, and existed in 1450; some old walls and the W. window of the abbey still remain.

RATORP, a village sit. in bar. Kiltattan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

RATTAN-CASTLE, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; according to sir *William Petty*, it had formerly 500 rooms in it; there is now but one tower left, which contains near 20 apartments.

RATTASS, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munst.

RATTOO, a village sit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert: here is now a handsome seat. Several tracts of land near this place, go by the name of the *Burgefs* land; from whence it

it is thought that *Rathoo* had been formerly a corporation; in some old records, it is called *Rathoy*, and in it stood an abbey of canons regular, of St. *Austine*; which had been originally a preceptory belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by one friar *William*, and confirmed by *Miler Fitz Miler*, in the reign of king *John*; it was again changed into *Arafrican* canons, and dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. In Nov. 1600, it was burned down by the Irish, upon the approach of sir *Charles Wilmot's* forces to this part of the country. It is said that there were formerly 7 churches in the place, and some old MSS. mention it to have been a bishoprick, which notion the high antient round tower, standing in the church yard, seems to countenance.

RAVEN-POINT, a headland, sit. at the N. side of the entrance of Wexford bay, in bar *Shelmaliere*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

RAVENSDALE, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster; fairs held Friday after Good Friday, 2 Friday July, 1 Friday Oct. and 2 Friday Nov.—Also a place near Leixlip, prov. Leinster.

RAVENSDALE-PARK, sit. near *Flurry-bridge*, prov. Leinster.

RAVILL-WATER, a river so called, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

RAVILLY, (or *Rathvilly*) a bar. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; having in it a village of same name, distant about 25 miles from Dublin; which is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin. 1 mile from this place is *Mount Neil*, the handsome seat of the hon. *John Stratford*. At *Ravilly* is one of the antient raths. Fairs held 1 Jan. 25 March, 24 June, 1 Aug. and 12 Nov.

RAY, a village in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, where there is a charter school for above 30 children; it was opened in 1740; and endowed with 2 acres of land in perpetuity, by *John Leslie*, esq; and 20 acres more for three lives, at 6s. per ann. The right Rev. Dr. *Forster*, late lord bishop of Raphoe, gave several sums towards erecting the building, and providing furniture for the school; also 400l. the interest of which his lordship appropriated towards maintaining the children. *Ray* is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

RAYLESTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

RAYMUNTERDONNY, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

REAGH, sit. near Killala, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

REA-LOUGH, a lake, sit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

REBAN, see *Rhchan*

RED-BAY, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim,

prov. Ulster. Here is a castle called *Red-bay-castle*. Lat. 55:7, lon. 6:45.

RED-CASTLE, sit. near Lough Foyle, in bar. Innisowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

RED-CITY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

RED-CROSS, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 31 miles from Dublin. Near it is the turn to the copper mines of *Cronebawn*, *Kilmacoe* and *Connery*. Fairs held 6 May and 5 Aug.

RED-GATE, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster, 118 miles from Dublin. Near Red-gate inn are the ruins of a castle, and a little farther those of a church.

RED-HALL, sit. near Carrickfergus, prov. Ulster.

RED-HILLS, sit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; fairs held 1 Jan. 24 May, July and Oct.—Also in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster: these latter are sit. between 2 and 4 miles N. W. of Kildare, in a direction nearly N. and S. they consist of 3 elevations, the 2 Northern of which are denominated *Dun Murach*, or *Dun Murry*, i. e. the *Red hills*; the Southern *Dun Almhain*, or the hill of *Allen*; which is separated from *Dun Murry* by a valley about a mile in breadth. *Dun Murry* forms a kind of head-land towards the N. is fertile in corn and pasturage, and composed of limestone rock. The loose stones on its surface frequently appear as if calcined in the fire, of a red purple colour, and sometimes tintured with sulphur; whence these hills have from remote periods, obtained the name of *Murach*, or reddish purple. Though such stones are certain indications of copper being contained in the internal parts, no search or discovery was made respecting the fact until about the year 1786, when some of the neighbouring farmers opening a gravel-pit, on the N. declivity of *Dun Murry*, near the base, something like metallic ore was discovered; which upon examination was found to be rich copper. The principal bed of the mine seems to lie deep within the hill, and even to dip under the valley which separates *Dun Murry* from the hill of *Allen*. This valley is not only fertile and pleasant, but being well supplied with water, is rendered extremely convenient for the establishment of manufactures of most kinds. 2 flour mills have already been erected, and there is every convenience for cotton and linen manufactures.

RED-HOUSE, sit. near *Ardee*, prov. Leinster.

RED-LION, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; fairs held 25 March and 8 Sept.

RED-WOOD, sit. in bar. Ballycowan, King's co. prov. Leinster.

REEK-PATRICK CHURCH, sit. near Ballymagarry, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

REE-

REE-LOUGH, see *Lough Ree*.

REGIA, an antient city in the N. of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; it is the same with the present *Clogher*, in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; where was the rath or palace of the antient kings of *Ergall*, before which St. Patrick directed *Macartane* to build a monastery, which afterwards became a bishoprick.

REISK, a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Leinster.

RELIGMURRY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

RELIG-NA-RIOGH, the sepulchral place of some of the antient Irish kings and chieftains, sit. near *Croghan*, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. It consists of a circular area of about 200 feet in diameter, surrounded with a stone ditch greatly defaced. Several transverse ditches are within the area; also heaps of coarse stones piled upon each other, specifying the graves of the interred persons. From the construction of this cemetery, it appears to have been erected in the latter ages of paganism, about the close of the first century.

REYNAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster.

REYNOLDSTOWN, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

RHEBA, an antient city mentioned by *Ptolemy*; sit. according to *Rich. Cirenc.* S. of Lough Erne. It was the rath of the *Magh Guires*, antient chieftains of the co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

RHEBAN, (or *Reban*) a district joined to that of *Narragh*, and forming with it the *bar.* of *Narragh and Rheban*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. In it was the antient city of *Rheban*, sit. on the Western banks of the river *Barrow*, about 2 miles N. of *Athy*. The only remains of it is a deep quadrangular intrenchment, on the Western extremity of which is a high conical mount. It seems to have been a fort, commanding a pass over the river, and sit. among antient woods, now no more. It belonged to the antient principality of *Hy Lavaghseagh*, or *Leix*; and was one of the outposts on the confines of that district, until the limits were enlarged in subsequent periods. Being placed on a branch of the Southern road, it continued a place of importance until the arrival of the English, when *Dunnamase* and its several appurtenances, being erected into a bar. under *Marshall*, earl of *Pembroke*, lord palatinate of Leinster, *Rheban* was by him granted in fee to *Richard de St. Michael*, created baron of *Rheban*, who in the reign of king *John*, erected a castle on the N. E. of the old fort, the ruins of which are still remaining. It was

for a long time a frontier castle, and seat of the proprietors, when in 1325, on the absence of most of the English settlers, *Dunnamase*, with all its subordinate castles, was taken by *Lysagh*, or *Laviseagh O'More*, the antient proprietor of the country; among which was the castle of *Rheban*, and by him and his descendants retained many ages. In 1315, *Robert Bruce* took *Rheban*, and almost all the contiguous castles in the co. *Kildare*. About 1424, *Tho. Fitzgerald*, lord of *Offaly*, and afterwards the 7th earl of *Kildare*, married *Dorothea*, daughter of *Anthony O'More*, and received in dower, the manors of *Rheban* and *Woodstock*, which continued for some time, and in part remain still in that family. The castle from the ruins, does not appear to have been very strong, tho' the outworks seem to have been extensive; and in one part are evident remains of a bastion, after the modern method of fortification. No remains of the antient city are visible, except some stone foundations near the rath; notwithstanding, *Rheban* existed as a village with a castle towards the close of the 16th century. In 1642, a detachment of the army under the marquis of *Ormond*, took the castle; and in 1648, *Owen Roe O'Neil* seized this and other fortresses; but being defeated by lord *Inchiquin* and col. *Preston*, he made an overture to col. *Jones*, by his vicar general, *O'Reilly*, that he would surrender *Athy*, *Maryborough* and *Rheban*, provided he and the confederate catholics might have the privileges they enjoyed in the time of king *James*. Tradition asserts that there was a fair held here on St. Michael's day, since removed to *Athy*, and there held on that day O. S. being 10 Oct. N. S.

RHEUBANE, a pleasant seat sit. 2 miles N. of *Ardrin*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; now called *Echlin's-ville*.

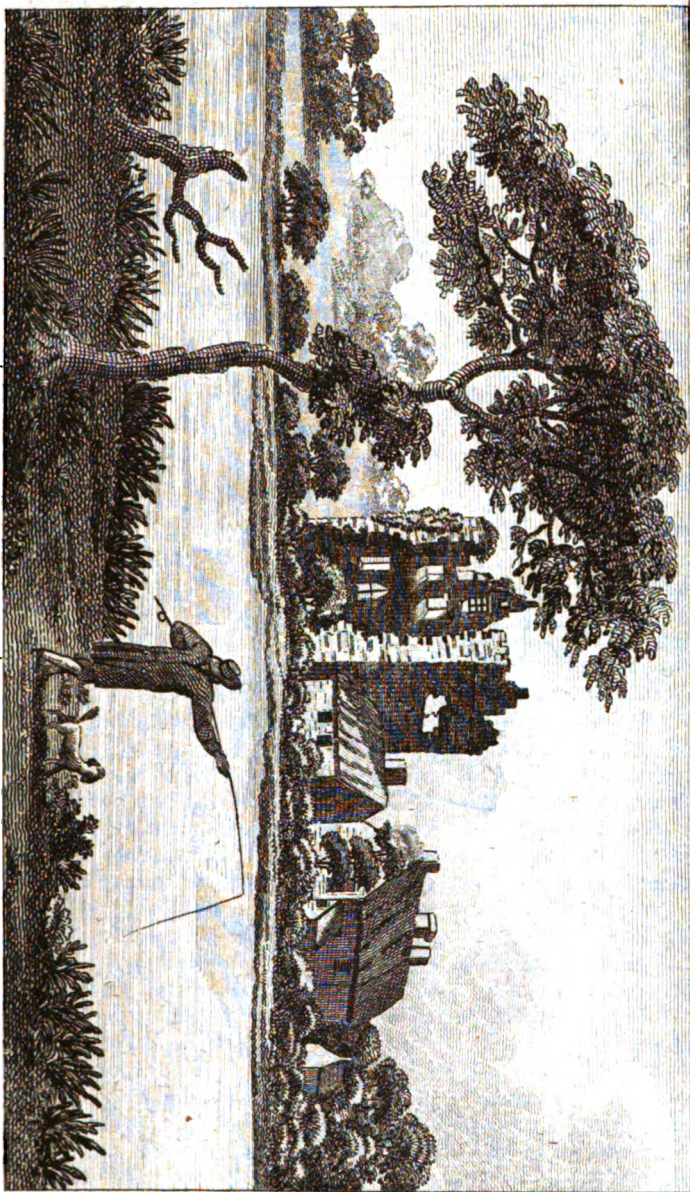
RHINCREW, sit. in bar. Coshbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; the abbey lands of which were granted to sir *Walter Raleigh*, in fee farm; and afterwards, with the rest of his estate were purchased by the earl of *Cork*. This is a vicarage in dioc. of *Lismore*, and otherwise written *Rincrow*. The castle here is said to have belonged to the knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*.

RHOBOGDÆ-PROMONTORIUM, so called by *Ptolemy*, it is the same with the present *Fairhead*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

RICHARDSTOWN, a small village near *Castledermot*, in co. *Kildare*, prov. Leinster. Here are the ruins of a very large castle, and other antiquities.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of *Armagh*, sit. in bar. *Ardee*, co. *Louth*, prov. Leinster.

RICHFIELD, sit. near *Wexford*, prov. Leinst. RICH-

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RICH-HILL, sit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 62 miles from Dublin.

RICHMOND, a handsome little village adjoining that of Ballybough, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the castle of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

RICH-MOUNT, sit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster,

RICKENHORE, sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

RIGSDALE, sit. near Cork, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

RIN, sit. in bar. Mohill, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

RINABELLY, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, about 3 miles S. of *Carrigaline*. There is here a dangerous sandy bay, sometimes fatally mistaken by mariners for the mouth of Cork harbour; a hard sand obstructs the entrance. The mouth of this bay opens due West, whereas that of Cork harbour lies in North.

RINBANE-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Carie, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Lat. 55: 15, lon. 7: 00.

RINCOLISKY, (now called *Whitchall*) sit. about a mile S. of *Affadown*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. It is a castle which belonged to the *Coppingers*: but it was originally built by the *O'Driscolls*.

RINCORAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in liberties of Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. Munst.

RINCREW, see *Rhincrow*.

RINDISART, (or *Rinedizart*) formerly a seat or castle of the *O'Sullivan*s, sit. near *Bantry*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster. It was demolished by a ship of war in *Oliver Cromwell's* time.

RINEOGONAGH, see *Ringonagh*.

RINFAD, a promontory which forms the East of *Killough* bay, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

RINGDUFFERIN, or *Dufferin*, a barony in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it was inhabited by an antient sept of the *Mac Cartanes*; they were neighbours to the *Maginnes's*, and descended from the same head, viz. from *Conall* the son of *Coalbhaig*, who is said to have been the 132d. king of Ireland, about the year of Christ 357. This barony was formerly much incumbered with woods and fastnesses, and after the first English invasion was possessed by the *Mandevilles*, and in the reign of queen *Eliz.* by the *Whites*.

RINGFORT, an agreeable seat about a mile S. W. from *Charleville*, co. Cork, prov. Munst.

RINGHADDY, sit. N. of *Killeleagh*, on the side of *Strangford lake*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is now noted for its oysters, but formerly was remarkable for its castle, which together with another erected not far from it, on the *Ile* of *Scaterick*, formed two places for defence for those parts.

RINGONAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. This parish is well cultivated, particularly that part of it which lies contiguous to the harbour of *Dungarvan*. In it is a respected holy well, dedicated to St. Nicholas. This place is otherwise written *Rineogonagh*.

RING-ROAN, an antient castle and small village in bar. Courceys, co. Cork, prov. Munster, which gives title of baron to the lords of Kinsale. This manor had antiently 30 Knights fees: and was of a much greater extent than at present; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

RINGS-END, a village sit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Dublin castle, in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it lies by the sea-side, and is convenient for bathing; but not much frequented; adjoining it is the small village of *Irishtown*, which has a church belonging to it. The proper name of this place is *Rin-ann*, i. e. *the point of the tide*, a term very applicable to it's situation, but now corrupted into *Rings-end*.

RINNY-CASTLE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it was heretofore a part of the poet *Spenser's* estate.

RINVEEL-POINT, a cape sit. in bar. *Ballynahinch*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

RIVER ANNACLOY, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, between *Strangford lake* and the village of *Annacloy*; that part of it which runs by *Ballynahinch*, is called *Ballinahinch river*.

RIVERSTOWN, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 92 miles from Dublin; a mile and a half beyond it, is a bridge over the river *Carnamart*; within a mile of which are the ruins of 6 castles.—Also a village sit. in bar. *Barrymore*, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here is a handsome seat, the elegant gardens of which are watered by the river *Glanmire*.—Also a seat near *Monasterevan*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

ROACH, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

ROAD, a village sit. in bar. *Warrentown*, King's co. prov. Leinster.

ROARING-WATER BAY, sit. in bar. *Carbery*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ROBE, a river sit. in bar. *Kilmain*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ROBEE, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. *Kilmain*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ROBERTSOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. *Kells*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

ROBERTSTOWN, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, 21 miles from Dublin; by which the *Grand Canal* passes from Dublin to *Monasterevan*; there is also a castle of this name, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is a high square tower,

tower, and lies to the E. of a small town called *Castle-lyons*.

ROBIN-CASTLE, sit. 1 mile from *Hollymoun*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ROBIN'STOWN, sit. near Mullingar, prov. Leinster.

ROBSWALL'S-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

ROCHCONNEL, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 2 miles E. of *Mullingar*, in the road to Dublin; the name signifies O'Connell's rout or defeat; here general *Preston* took his post in a famous battle, between the English and Irish, in the wars of 1641, in which the former almost miraculously came off victorious.

ROCHDALE, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster, near 46 miles from Dublin; fairs held 20 June and Oct.

ROCHESTOWN, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 7 miles from the metropolis, and about 3 from the *Black-rock*. The air here is temperate and wholesome, and the place is much frequented by persons who wish to have the benefit of Goat's whey. Near it is a very beautiful obelisk on a rising ground, which may be seen at a great distance, and serves as a land mark.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. *Issa* and *Offa*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. *Clanwilliam*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ROCHFORD'STOWN, a pleasant seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster, a few miles from the town of *Cork*.

ROCHFORT, sit. in bar. *Fertullagh*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

ROCKBELLEW, a seat of lord *Eudlow*, sit. near *Julian's-town-bridge*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

ROCKBROOK, a small village sit. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *Temple-oge*, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. It is pleasantly seated at the foot of the mountains, and enjoys a remarkably pure and wholesome air.

ROCK-CORRY, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, 55 miles from Dublin; fairs held last Wedn. Jan. Feb. 28 March, 2 Wedn. O. S. in Nov.

ROCKFIELD, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held first Monday O. S. in May and 28 Sept.—Also a pleasant seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster, not far from *Knockniness*. Also a place near *Flurrybridge*, prov. Leinster. And another near *Rostrevor*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

ROCKHILL, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 21 May, 19 June, 26 Aug. and 26 Oct.—Also a place near Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

ROCKINGHAM, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. It gives title of baron Kingston of Rockingham, to the family of *King*, now earl of *Kingston*.

ROCK-MOOR, sit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

ROCK-SAVAGE, a seat of the family of *Cavanagh*, sit. between *Borris* and *Tallow*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.—Also a place near Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

ROCK'SBOROUGH, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also a place near *Loughrea*, prov. Connaught.

ROCKVIEW, sit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinst.

ROCKVILLE, a village sit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Also a place near *Elphin*, prov. Connaught.

ROCKWOOD, a seat in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, having a fair prospect of *Killarney* lake and the adjacent islands.

ROE, an island sit. off the coast of bar. *Burishoole*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Also a river sit. in bar. *Kenoght*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ROEBUCK, sit. near *Old-castle*, prov. Leinster.

ROE-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; lat. 55:2, lon. 7:14.

ROE'SBOROUGH, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ROES-GREEN, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 2 Aug. and 3 Thursday in Oct.

ROES-MOUNT, sit. near *Belfast*, prov. Ulster.

ROE-WATER, sit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, on which the town of *Newtown-Limavady* is seated.

ROGANSTOWN, sit. in bar. *Nethercross*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

ROGER'STOWN, sit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinster.—Also a sea-port in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, the channel of which affords good shelter, and of easy access. To go over the Bar, bring the steeple of *Lusk* into a valley of the two Northernmost hills, bearing N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. which is your course to steer. There is 10 feet water on the Bar, when *Lampoon* head is just covered; it flows in spring tides about 15 feet, and there is about 5 feet difference in *Highwater* springs, and *Neap* tides.

ROLL'S-CASTLE, sit. near *Birr*, prov. Leinster.

RONANE'S-GROVE, formerly called *Hodnet's wood*, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, not far W. from the castle of *Belvelly*; here are some good improvements, formerly in possession of *Phil. Ronayne*, esq; who distinguished himself by his mathematical knowledge, and his treatise on *Algebra*; he invented a *calico* perforated in such a manner, that a second cut of the same dimensions exactly in all respects, might pass through

through it; the possibility of which he demonstrated both algebraically and geometrically, and which was actually put in practice, by the late ingenious Mr. *Daniel Voster*, of Cork.

ROO-WATER, see *Ree-water*.

RORY-RIVER, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it runs 1 mile W. of *Ros*.

ROSAPEN, sit. near *Sheephaven*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

ROSBERKIN, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held Easter-monday, 3 May, Whit-monday, 10 Aug. 5 and 18 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory; and sometimes written *Rosbercon*, and *Rossibercon*; It lies opposite to *Ros* on the river Barrow. The families of *Grace* and *Walsh*, are said to have founded a monastery here, dedicated to the assumption of the Virgin Mary, where friars preachers were first introduced, 19 Sept. 1267. From the ruins it appears, that this monastery was by no means an ignoble structure.

ROSCAN, sit. near *Galway*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ROSCLOGHER, a bar. having a village in it of same name, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; it is otherwise written *Rossclagher*.

ROSCOM, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ROSCOMMON, a bar. sit. in the co. of same name, prov. Connaught.

ROSCOMMON (*county*), sit. in prov. Connaught; it is bounded by Sligo and Leitrim on the N. Longford and Westmeath on the E. Galway on the S. and another part of Galway and Mayo on the W. This is a long narrow co. and the soil in most places plain and fertile. It contains 346,650 acres, 56 parishes, 6 bar.'s, and 3 boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament; it gives title of earl to the family of *Dillon*; its length from N. to S. is 47 miles, the breadth varies considerably, and in the broadest part, about the middle of the co. is 29 miles; chief town Roscommon. The bar.'s are Boyle, Ballintobber, Half-Ballimoe, Roscommon, Athlone and Moycarne. Number of houses 17,137, and inhabitants about 86,000, it being the best peopled of any county West of the Shannon. The principal families of this co. at the commencement of the last century, were those of O'Connor Dun, O'Flanagan, O'Hanly, O'Donnellan, Croston and Bermingham.

ROSCOMMON (*town*), the shire town of the co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; it is a borough, market and post-town, in the barony of same name, and has a barrack for a troop of horse: it is 69 miles from Dublin; lat. 53:31 N. lon. 8:20 W. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Sandford* family. This place is fortified with a castle, erected here in an early age, and re-edified in

1268 by Sir *Rob. de Ufford*, Justiciary of Ireland. It is the assizes town for the co. Roscommon, and near it are the remains of a monastery of friars preachers, where a monument was erected in fine Irish marble, to *Feidlim O'Connor*, king of Connaught, who died in 1253; he was represented surrounded by his body guards, in their antient dresses; this monument was, with more than savage brutality, considerably defaced some years ago, by a parcel of drunken dragoons. Fairs held at Roscommon, Whit-mond. and 5 Dec. Here is a linen market on the first Thursday in every month. We find several religious foundations formerly established in this town, viz. an abbey of regular canons founded by St. Colman. A Dominican friary founded by the before-mentioned O'Connor, and a friary for conventual Franciscans founded in 1269, but totally destroyed by fire the year following.

ROSCONNEL, or *Rossconnel*, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Fassachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Over the door of the old church of Rosconnel, is the following inscription in old characters, viz. "*Hæc ecclesia pia cura H. Wilson, restaurata est 19 Aug. Anno Do: 1646.*" The rev. *Hugh Wilson* here mentioned was rector of this parish about the year 1640, and married *Margaret* daughter of *James Whyte* esq; escheater general in 1637. Here was an antient castle and village of the O'Mares, on the confines of the co. Kilkenny, and Queen's co. but no remains are now visible, but the ruins of an old church.

ROSCREA, a post and fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 59 miles from Dublin; it is a neat thriving town; the church has a curious gothic frontispiece at the W. end; near it stands one of the largest round towers in the kingdom, all built with square stone, which is unusual in these edifices. It is 80 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, with two steps round about it at the bottom. At 15 feet from the ground is a window with a regular arch, and at an equal height is another window with a pointed arch. If this latter is not a more recent addition, it certainly reduces the date of this tower to the 12th century: which is rather earlier than the time generally allowed for the use of this arch. Roscrea is now a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe; it was once a bishoprick, but was united to *Killaloe* in the 12th century; in the town is a large old castle, built by the *Ormond* family; here is a barrack for a company of foot. In 1213, king *John* erected a castle in this town, and an abbey of regular canons was founded here by St. Cronan, who died 10th May, in the beginning of the 7th century. The church is very old; the front consists of a door and two flat niches on either side,

side, of Saxon architecture, with a mezzo-relievo of the patron saint, much defaced by time. At a little distance is a cross in a circle, with a crucifix on one side, adjoining which is a stone carved in various figures, and on each end a mezzo-relievo of a saint, which is called the shrine of St. Cronan; a *Franciscan* friary was also founded here in 1490, at the N. W. part of the town, by *Mulrony O'Carrol* king of Munster; its remains are still in good preservation. Fairs held 7 May, 21 June, 8 Aug. 9 Oct. and 29 Nov. *Keating* tells us the *Danes* came with a numerous and well disciplined army from Limerick and Connaught, under the command of *Alfin*; with a design to surprize the natives, who were then assembled from all parts of the country at the fair of Roscrea, that was then annually kept on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul; but the Irish knowing the treachery of the Danes, brought arms with them, and an engagement ensued, in which the Danes were entirely routed, 4000 of them slain, amongst whom was *Alfin* their commander; and thus a compleat victory was obtained by the Irish.

ROSDAREAGH, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

ROSEGARLAND, sit. near *Rofs*, prov. Leinst.

ROSEMOUNT, sit. near *Newtownards*, prov. Ulster.

ROSENALLIS, (or *Rosenellis*) a village sit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, about 44 miles from Dublin: 3 miles beyond which are the ruins of a castle.

ROSERK-ABBEY, sit. on the river Moy, two miles S. E. of Killala, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. It was founded by one *Joyce* for Franciscans of the 3d order. Here is a tower built on the same plan with that of *Moyne*, but exactly on the middle of the gable-end. It is remarkable that in each of these monasteries, there is a closet of hewn-stone for two confessors to sit in, with a hole on each side for the persons who confess, to speak thro'; where this stands is a village of same name.

ROSLARE, see *Rosclare*.

ROSLÉE, see *Roslee*.

ROSNIVER, see *Rosniver*.

ROSMANAGER, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster; Fairs held 10 May, 15 June, 12 Sept. and 16 Oct.

ROSMED, sit. near *Castletown-delvin*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Here is the seat of *Hans Wood*, esq.

Ross, or *Rofs-carberry*, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 152 miles from Dublin; it is a small town, and together with Cork forms the see of a bishop; the cathedral is a small neat gothic structure, the choir of which is more modern; the stalls are newly

erected, and neatly disposed; in the S. wing is a handsome chapter room; the church-yard is washed by an arm of the sea, that flows up to the town; the harbour (according to *Camden*) was formerly navigable for ships, but it was in his time quite choaked up with sand, and is now too shallow, that no vessel can come up to the town; here is a good foot barrack and a small market-house. Some few years since, several subterraneous passages were discovered near the cathedral; lat. 51: 20 N. lon. 8: 55 W. Fairs held 19 Sept. and 8 Dec. The foundation of the bishoprick of Cork is placed by some in the 7th. century: that of *Rofs* is unknown; they were united by queen *Eliz.* in 1586, and are both contained in the co. of Cork, and are partly intermixed: they are reckoned to be worth 2,700*l.* per ann. *Haumer* says this town was walled about, but by the wars of the Irish sept, the foundations could scarce be traced; he adds, there was in it antiently a famous university, whereto resorted all the S. W. part of Ireland to be educated. In this school St. *Brenan* was reader; the cathedral is supposed to have been founded by St. *Feachan*, named *Fachan Mongach*, or the *Hairy*, who flourished in the beginning of the 6th century; he also founded an abbey here of regular canons, the ruins of which still remain. This town is now a vicarage in dioc. of Cork.—*Rofs* is also the name of a barony in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, in which is a village of same name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.—Also a village in bar. Carbery, co. *Sligo*, prov. Conn.

Ross, (new) see *New-Ross*.

Ross, (old) see *Old-Ross*.

ROSSAGOUL, see *Castle-Caldwell*.

ROSSANA, sit. near Wicklow, prov. Leinster, about 22 miles from Dublin.

ROSSBEGG, sit. near Lough Erne, in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

ROSSBRIN, a castle erected on a rock, which hangs over the ocean, on the peninsula of *Ivaugh*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ROSS-CARBERRY, see *Rofs*.

ROSS-CASTLE, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, on an isthmus in the celebrated Lough Lean, or lake of Killarney. It was formerly a strong place, and was besieged and taken in the wars of 1641, by general *Ludlow*. It is now converted into a barrack for 2 companies of foot, and has a governor on the establishment. It was the last place that held out in Munster against the English parliament, during the rebellion.

ROSSCLOCHER, see *Rosclogher*.

ROSSCONNEL, see *Rosconnel*.

ROSSCOMROE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Ballibrit, King's co. prov. Leinster.

ROSSDAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Clonyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ROSSDROIT,

ROSSDROIT, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ROSS-DUFF, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

ROSSELLA, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

ROSSERELLY, sit. on the river Rofs, in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Lord *Granard* founded a monastery here for Franciscans of the strict observance in 1498. A chapter of the Franciscan order was held here in 1509. The Roman Catholics repaired this monastery in 1604; and the ruins which yet remain shew it to have been a very extensive building.

ROSSES, (or "*the Rosses*") sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Here is a considerable herring fishery.

ROSSESTOWN, sit. near Thurles, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

ROSS-IBARCAN, a place in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it lies opposite to New Rofs in co. of Wexford, between which there is a ferry over the river *Barrow*; it consists but of a few cabins, which are covered by several high trees, that give a pleasing prospect to the eye.

ROSSINVER, or *Rafniver*, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

ROSS-ISLAND, sit. in the lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; on it stands an ancient castle, formerly the seat of *O'Donaghoe Rofs*; this place was made a military garrison, and some old guns mounted there, gave it somewhat the air of a fortification; this island contains about 80 or 100 acres.—Also an island sit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

ROSSKEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ROSSKILLARY, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ROSSLEE, (or *Roslee*) a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 28 Oct.

ROSS-MAC-OWEN, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, within 14 miles of *Bantry*; here is one of the largest and highest waterfalls in the kingdom, which is collected from various small rivulets and springs, forming a large lake on the top of a high, rocky, and almost perpendicular mountain, called *Hungry Hill*, which is at least 700 yards above the level of *Bantry Bay*.

ROSSMERE, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

ROSSMENOGUE, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

ROSSMORE, a pleasant seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also an island, sit. off the bar. *Dunkerron*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

ROSSORY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

ROSS-RYAL, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ROSTELLAN, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster; here are the magnificent improvements and demesnes of the earl of *Inchiquin*. Fairs held 25 March and 15 Aug. This is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

ROSTREVOR, (or *Rose-trevor*) sit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is a poet and fair town, 52 miles from Dublin. This village is seated on *Carlingford bay*, and well defended from the severity of the winds and open sea; at the lower end of it is a small quay for ships, which ride at anchor within a few yards of the shore; here is also a salt work, and a pottery for white earthen ware.—Also a handsome seat. Near a mile from it, are the ruins of *Kilbreny church*. Fairs held Shrove-monday, Easter-tuesday, Whit-tuesday, 1 Aug. 19 Sept. 1 Nov. 11 Dec. This place took its name from an heiress, whose name was *Rose*, that married into the family of the *Trevors*; and was the seat of the *Trevors*, viscounts *Dungannon*.

ROSTUEHAN-POINT, sit. in bar. Kenmare, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

ROSPARK, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

ROUGHTY-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 29 Oct.

ROUGHTY-RIVER, sit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it has its rise in the parish of *Kilgarvan*, and runs into the river *Kenmare*.

ROUNDSTONE-BAY, a harbour sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ROUNDWOOD, sit. near Newtown-mount-kennedy, prov. Leinster.

ROUSLEY, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

ROWER, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

ROYAL CANAL. This work is carried on by subscription. The subscribers were incorporated by charter, and farther powers lately granted by act of parliament, for carrying on a Canal from Dublin to the river Shannon, near *Tarmonbury*. One branch takes its rise from *Glassmanogue*, co. Dublin; and the other from the river Liffey at *the Lots*. The two branches unite near *Prospect*, on Glasnevin road, pass near Lucan, Leixlip, Carton, Kilcock, Kinegad, Mullingar, &c. with off branches towards Trim, Kells, Athboy, and Castletown-delvin.

One

One third of the expence being 66,000*l.* to be defrayed by parliament.

ROYAL OAK, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, 47 miles from Dublin.

RUGGED-ISLE, an *island*, sit. off bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

RUGGSBOROUGH, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 4 Sept.

RUNNIMEDE, a seat in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; near it are the ruins of a castle.

RUSCAR-CHURCH, sit. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Cloyne.

RUSH, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 13 miles from the metropolis. It is a pretty large fishing town, and well situated for carrying on its business to advantage. The ling cured here, and which is exported in great quantities to foreign countries, has long been celebrated for its superior flavour. Fairs held 1 May and 29 Sept. for horses and chapmen's goods. This place is six miles beyond *Swords*, and seated on the sea coast, between *Malahide* and *Skerries*, having the *island* of *Lambay* in full view, from which it is about 5 miles distant. Rush harbour admits only small craft; the passage to it is very narrow. To make to it, you must give the rocks to the Eastward a good birth, until you bring the Pier head on the tavern; then sail to the quay, keeping those marks, and you keep in the best water.—Also the name of a *sandbank*, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, commonly called "*the Rush*."

RUSHALL, sit. in bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

RUSHEEN, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is a handsome seat, which stands in a kind of isthmus, formed by the river *Shannon*, and a creek which runs up from *Carigfoyle* to the abbey of *Lislaghtin*, which last place was founded by *John O'Connor*, in 1478, for Minorites, who were observantine Franciscans of the strict order. The parish church was dedicated to an *Irish* saint, called St. Laghtin, who died in 622.

RUSKY, sit. near *Longford*, prov. Leinster.

RUSKY-BRIDGE, a village sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, about 66 miles from Dublin.

RUSSAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

RUSSBOROUGH, the elegant seat of earl *Mil-town*, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. The house is esteemed one of the most superb in the kingdom, being done after a design of the celebrated Mr. *Cassels*. The front of the house and offices form an extensive facade of hewn-stone; the colonade ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian and Ionic orders,

between which are several white marble statues. The whole range extends near 700 feet. All the apartments are spacious and elegantly furnished; particularly with a most valuable collection of paintings by the most celebrated masters; amongst which are two very famous pictures, viz. Benjamin and the cup, by *Poussin*; and an antique Venus by *P. Battoni*.

RUSSELWOOD, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; fairs held 26 Aug.

RUTLAND, a village sit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. It is called by the Irish *Rutlo*.—Also an island having a village in it of same name, sit. off the bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. This village was built by the public spirited exertions of the Rt. Hon. Mr. *Conyngham*, and was called after the late duke of *Rutland*, when lord lieutenant of Ireland. It is distant about 138 miles from Dublin. Upwards of 400 vessels annually resort here to the fishery, and lie in perfect security in three fathoms water. The place is laid out perfectly regular, with streets from 40 to 50 feet wide, and so disposed that the quays and stores lie to the rear of the houses. Several store-houses &c. are already built, and a most compleat dock-yard is established.

RYE-WATER, a river sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

RYLAND-CASTLE, sit. 1½ mile beyond Newtownbarry, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

RYVES-CASTLE, sit. near Tipperary town, prov. Munster.

S A

SACRUM PROMONTORIUM, a *cape* in the S. of Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy; at present denominated *Carnfore-point*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SADAIR-BAY, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, opposite the Atlantic ocean.

SADDLEHEAD, a *cape* sit in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SAGGARD, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; fairs held Thursd. after Trinity-sund. 10 Oct. and 8 Nov. This place stands in a pleasant situation, and enjoys a fine air; it is distant about 6 miles from Dublin, and lies near *Rathcoole*: 'twas antiently called *Tassagard*. The parish church (now in ruins) was founded by St. *Mosacre*, who flourished before the middle of the 7th century. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

SAINT ANDREWS, a vicarage in dioc. of Down, sit. near *Newtownards*, in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SAINT

SAINT CANICE, (or *Kennis*;) a borough town adjoining to, and in some measure forming a part of the town of Kilkenny, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, and otherwise called *Irishtown*, and holds fairs on 22 Oct. This place enjoys particular privileges by charter: and returns two members to parliament:—patronage in the *bishop of Ossory*; lat. 52:36, lon. 7:42.

SAINT CATHARINE, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. near *Lucan* and the river Liffey, in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Here was antiently a priory of the congregation of St. *Victor*, to which *Warrisus de Perch*, about the year 1220, granted large donations.

SAINT CUNNING, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SAINT-DOLOUGH, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, above 4 miles N. E. from the metropolis. It has been long noted for a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, adjoining to which is a small place called St. Catharine's pond. The church here is worth attention. It is one of those few structures in this kingdom, erected from the beginning of the 8th to the close of the 11th century; and in a different stile of architecture from any at this day to be found, either in Britain or the Western parts of Europe; being evidently built in imitation of the original Christian churches in the Southern countries, taken from the antient Heathen temples of the Greeks and Romans; and which probably were introduced into this island by the Greek and Roman clergy, who retired from their native countries on the arrival of the *Goths* and *Vandals* into the Roman empire. These churches now remaining in Ireland are all remarkably small, seldom exceeding 40 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, being covered with circular stone arches, under stone pediment roofs; and the walls and arches frequently ornamented with columns and pilasters in rude imitation of the Corinthian and Doric orders. They are however in respect to taste, far superior to any erected during the beginning of the latter ages, when the *Gothic* method of building was introduced from Britain.

SAINTFIELD, (otherwise called *Tullaghna-neve*) sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 78 miles from Dublin, and 6 miles S. W. of *Cumber*. It was made a town by the late general *Price*, who began to improve here. It has a barrack, a decent parish church; and the linen manufacture has been much encouraged in it. Here is also a Presbyterian meeting-house. Fairs held 26 Jan. 2 Thursd. O. S. Feb. March, 3 Thursd. O. S. April, May, 26

June, 30 July, 26 Aug. 3 day, and 3 Thursd. Sept. 26 Oct. 3 Thursd. O. S. Nov. Thursd. after Christmas. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Down.

SAINT FINIAN'S-BAY, a harbour in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

SAINT HELEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SAINT IBERIUS, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SAINT JOHN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SAINT JOHN'S, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held 5 July. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin.

SAINT JOHN'S-GRANGE, a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

SAINT JOHN'S-POINT, a cape sit. in bar. Lemale, co. Down, prov. Ulster, standing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from *Killough* to the S. and is denominated by sea-faring men, *St. John's Fore-land*; it is the *Isamium* of *Ptolemy*, called so, as *Cambden* conjectures from *Isa* or *Isel*, a British word, which signifies *low*; or perhaps from *Isheal*, an Irish word of the same import, from its flat or low appearance.—Also a cape sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

SAINT JOHNSTOWN, a borough town sit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. otherwise called *Ballnaree*; it is distant about 65 miles from Dublin: and returns 2 members to parliament, patron, the earl of *Granard*. Fairs held 11 May, 21 Nov. and 29 Dec. There was formerly, in or near this place, a Grey friary dedicated to St. John the Baptist; but no remains of it are now to be seen. There is also a borough of same name in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, above 108 miles from Dublin: and which returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the family of *Forward*. Fairs held 7 April, 13 Oct. and 25 Nov. It is sit. on the river *Foyle*, which at this place is of a considerable breadth, and divides the counties of *Tyrone* and *Donegal*.

SAINT KENNIS, see *Saint Canice*.

SAINT KYRON, sit. in bar. Ballibritte, King's co. prov. Leinster.

SAINT LASARIEN'S WELL, sit. at the E. end of the church of *Old Leighlin*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; it is covered with great ash trees, and much frequented by the Irish, who come to it from all parts of the kingdom.

SAINT LUCY, sit. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 32 miles from Dublin. Here is the seat of sir *Ben. Chapman*, bart. and near it are the ruins of a church.

SAINT MARGARET'S, sit. in bar. Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, near 6 miles from the metropolis, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ beyond *Finglafs*. Here

is

is an old church, and a few miles from it stands the castle of Kilsallaghan, in ruins. Fairs held 30 July. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SAINT MARTIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

SAINT MICHAEL, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Also a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in the co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT, otherwise called Ballynascalligs, sit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. There is a well here consecrated to St. Michael, and visited generally on 29 Sept. Here was also an abbey for regular canons of the order of St. *Augustin*.

SAINT MULLEN, a bar. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, in which is a village of same name, that is a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin; it holds fairs on 17 June, 25 July, 8 Sept. and 1 Nov. This place lies on the river *Barrow*, and was otherwise called *Teghmolin*. An abbey was founded here about the year 634, by St. *Molin* or *Mullin*, who was bishop of Ferns, and gave name to this place, he died 17 June, 697, and was here interred. This abbey was plundered in 951, and destroyed by fire in 1138. It was the burial place of the *Cavanaghs*, the antient kings of Leinster; and is still so of their descendants. Near it is a small protestant church.

SAINT MUNCHIN, a rectory in the dioc. of Limerick, sit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munster.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munst.

SAINT OLAN'S CAP, a remarkable stone in the church-yard of the parish church of *Aghabulloge*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster, on which the common people were accustomed to swear, and which they say, if carried from thence, would return again to its former situation.

SAINT PATRICK'S-BRIDGE, a ridge of *racks* so called, sit. off the bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SAINT PATRICK'S PURGATORY, see *Patrick's purgatory*.

SAINT PATRICK'S WELL, a village so called, sit. in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

SAINT PETER, a curacy in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

SAINT WOOLSTAN'S, sit. on the river Liffey, about 2 miles S. W. of *Leixlip*, in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. A priory was founded here in 1202 for canons of the order of St. *Victor*, by *Adam de Hereford*; in honour of St. *Wolstan* bishop of *Worcester*, then newly canonized; it was of considerable extent, but now there only remains two towers, and two large gateways arched.

SALEEN-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SALLANS, a small, but neat and new built town on the banks of the *Grand canal*, between Dublin and Monasterevan; it is 14 miles from Dublin, and sit. in the co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Near it is *Millicem*, the handsome seat of Mr. Griffith. At *Sallans*, are very extensive store-houses, and a large and elegant inn, erected at the expence of the *Grand Canal Company*.

SALMON-LEAP. There are several places which go by this name in Ireland. The most considerable are, first, one within a mile of Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, where there is a famous cascade. — Another at *Leixlip*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, and a third at *Ballyshannon*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. The latter is said to let at 400l. per ann. In order to explain this term, it is necessary to relate a few particulars concerning the salmon. Almost all the rivers, lakes and brooks, in this island, afford great plenty of these fish; some during the whole year, and some only during certain seasons; they generally go down to the sea about August and September, and up again in the spring months. It is said that the females work beds in the sandy shallows of rivers, and there deposit her eggs, on which the male sheds its seed; afterwards they both join in covering the eggs with sand. These in time become vivified, and take their course to the sea, being then about the size of a finger. After six weeks or two months stay, they return up the same rivers, the salt water having in that short time caused them to attain nearly to half their full growth. They are then caught in *weirs*, which are formed by damming up the river, except a space of 3 or 4 feet in the middle, which the salmon having passed, are caught in a small enclosure, formed by stakes of wood; the entrance is wide, and gradually lessens, so as barely to admit a single salmon at a time. Every morning during the fishery they are taken out, by means of a staff, with a strong barbed iron hook, which is struck into them. But at *Ballyshannon*, by far the greater number is caught in nets below the fall. The time of the fishery is limited; and after it is elapsed, the enclosure is removed, the nets are laid aside,

afide, and the fish are at liberty to stock the rivers with spawn. Were these fisheries interrupted for a year or two, the fish would considerably increase both in number and size; for by over-fishing a sufficient number cannot escape to stock the rivers. It is the same with lands, which requires a certain time to lie fallow, and to recover strength. After the intermission of fishing during the wars in 1641, salmon have been caught near Londonderry of six feet long, and were then sold upon an average at six-pence a piece. The salmon in coming from the sea are necessarily obliged to leap up the cascade at Ballyshannon, which (with the others we have noticed,) acquired from thence the name of the *Salmon-leap*. And it is hardly credible, but to those who have been eye-witnesses, that these fish should be able to dart themselves near 14 feet perpendicular out of the water; and allowing for the curvature, they leap at least twenty; they do not always succeed at the first leap; sometimes they bound almost to the summit, but the falling water dashes them down again; at other times they dart head-foremost, and side-long upon a rock, remain stunned for a few moments, and then straggle into the water again; when they are so lucky as to reach the top, they swim out of sight in a moment. They do not bound from the surface of the water, and it cannot be known from what depth they take their leap; it is probably performed by a forcible spring with their tail bent; for the chief strength of most fish lies in the tail. They have often been shot, or caught with strong barbed hooks fixed to a pole, during their flight, as it may be termed, and instances have been known of women catching them in their aprons. At high water the fall is hardly 3 feet, and then the fish swim up that easy acclivity without leaping.

SALT, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

SALTEES, three islands on the coast of the bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, fit. about a league from the shore. Lat. 52: 10, lon. 6: 30.

SALTER'S TOWN, fit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, fit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

SALTBRIDGE, fit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster: between *Cappoquin* and *Lismore*. It is only remarkable for some iron works, formerly supported there by the first earl of *Cork*; and the pits from which the ore was dug, remain still open. His lordship had several of these works in different parts of that county, of which he made a considerable advantage.

SALT-WORKS, fit. near *Rostrevor*, prov. Ulst.

SAMER, an antient name of the river *Erne*, which falls into the bay of Donegal, prov. Ulster, otherwise called *Samor-abhan*, or the great river.

SAMOR-ABHAN, see *Samer*.

SAMORE-HILL, a mountain fit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

SANBROKE-PARK, fit. near Carlow, prov. Leinster.

SANDFIELD, a village fit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

SANDHOLES, a place fit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 73 miles from Dublin. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from which, is *Dunaghy*, where there is a celebrated spa.

SANDY-MOUNT, a very pleasant village fit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the right of Ring's-end, and 2 miles from the castle of Dublin. There are many elegant villas and sweet retreats at this place, chiefly belonging to the citizens of Dublin.

SANTRY, a village fit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, about 2 miles beyond *Drumcondra*, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Dublin castle. Here is the seat of *Charles Demville*, esq; which once belonged to the unfortunate lord *Santry*. This place is a vicarage in dioc. Dublin, and has a parish church, near the *demefne* of *Santry*. A charter school was opened here in 1744 for 60 girls, employed in spinning worsted, &c. It was endowed with 50*l.* per ann. by the bounty of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of Dublin. The late Rt. Hon. *Luke Gardiner* gave one acre of land rent free in perpetuity, and set 30 acres more at £.1 3. per acre, for the term of 999 years. The late lord primate *Boulter*, expended above 400*l.* towards the building of this school.

SARGALAGH, fit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SARGALTACH, fit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SARSFIELD, fit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinst.

SARSFIELD-COURT, a handsome seat in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 3 miles N. of Cork city. From a terrace in the garden of this place, is one of the finest prospects in all that co.

SAUL, a rectory in dioc. of Down, fit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster; here are the venerable ruins of a once famous abbey.

SAUL-ABBAY, fit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster. It was perhaps one of the first founded monasteries in this kingdom, being erected by St. *Patrick*, in the year 432, it was erected for regular canons, and St. *Duny* was created abbot of it. The church was not built in the usual manner E. and W. but N. and S. Large ruins remain of this abbey, with two small vaulted rooms of stone, yet entire, about 7 feet

7 feet high, 6 long, and 2 broad; one of them is now used as a tomb, the church yard being a great burial place. At some distance from the church, on the S. W. side, stands a battlemented castle, but there are no stairs leading to the top of it, as usual in such buildings; it is probable there were stairs of timber in the body of the building, which may have been destroyed.

SAUNDERS-COURT, sit. near *Enniscorthy*, prov. Leinster.

SAUNDERS-GROVE, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 28 miles from Dublin, by the river *Slaney*. It is a handsome seat, remarkable for its woods, parks and waterfalls, and enjoys every advantage of situation.

SAUNDERS-VILLE, a small village sit. near Saunders-grove, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; belonging to *Morley Saunders*, esq; it stands near a rivulet called *Kyle*, which there runs into the *Slaney*; distant about 27 miles from Dublin.

SCABRA, see *Scraba*.

SCALMARTIN ROCKS, sit. in Donaghadee harbour, co. Down, prov. Ulster. This is a dangerous spot, being overflowed by the tide, yet it is likewise so smooth and flat, that few vessels suffer by it. Upwards of half a league S. of *Scalmartin*, lies a shoal, which must not be approached nearer than 8 fathoms.

SCALP, a curious chasm, where is a road cut thro' a rock, on the top of a very high mountain, about 6 miles from Dublin, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. This place consists of heaps of stone of enormous sizes, piled curiously on each other, and forming one of the most striking natural objects in the kingdom. The sides of the chasm are not perpendicular, but slope from the top considerably. It is sit. about one mile beyond *Kiltarnan*.

SCAR, sit. in bar. *Shelburne*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 23 April, 11 June, 3 Aug. and 5 Nov.

SCARE, (or "the Scare") a bay sit. in bar. *Shelburne*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SCAREWALSH, or *Scarawalsh*, a bar. sit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SCAREWALSH-BRIDGE, a village sit. in bar. *Scarawalsh*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 16 Aug.

SCARIFF, a village sit. in bar. *Tullagh*, co. *Clare*, prov. Munster.—Also an island sit. in bar. *Dunkerron*, off the coast of co. *Kerry*, prov. Munster.

SCARIFF-BAY, sit. in co. *Clare*, prov. Munster. There is a beautiful island in this bay, sit. on *Lough Derg*, in which are a fine tower 70 feet high, and the remains of 7 small churches. It was founded in the 6th century by *St. Commín*.

SCARIFF-BRIDGE, sit. over the river *Boyne*, in co. *Meath*, prov. Leinster.

SCARVA, a small neat village, pleasantly sit. on the *Newry canal*, in bar. *Upper Iveagh*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, 60 miles from *Dublin*. The canal at this place divides the co.'s of *Armagh* and *Down*. There is a large salt work carried on here; and near it is a small lake called *Lough Shark*.

SCARVAGH-PASS, sit. in bar. *Upper Iveagh*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; hereabouts were some castles, built by col. *Monk*, afterwards duke of *Albemarle*, partly with stones, and partly with earthen ramparts. The great bog about *Scarvagh*, thro' which this pass runs, was antiently called *Glan Flus*. Fairs held 28 March, 10 June, 5 Sept. and 14 Nov.

SCATERNA, sit. in bar. *Arklow*, co. *Wicklow*, prov. Leinster.

SCATRICK, an island sit. in *Strangford lake*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, on which a castle is erected, this with *Ringhaddy*, formed two places of defence for those parts.

SCATTERY, see *Iniscathy*.

SCAWLHILL, a mountain, sit. in bar. *Glenarm*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

SCILLY, a small village in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, near *Kinsale*. It is inhabited by fishermen, who have several fishing vessels, and yearly take great quantities of fish, which they salt for foreign markets, and home consumption. These fishermen were an English colony, who settled here after the defeat of the *Spaniards*, in queen *Elizabeth*'s time; they seldom marry out of the village, so that they are mostly all related to each other.

SCORDIN'S-WELL, (or *St. Scordin's*) sit. at *Killough*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; it is highly esteemed for its water, and the application of it to all manner of uses; it issues out of a high rocky bank, close upon the shore, never diminishes in the driest seasons, and produces 124 hogsheds in 24 hours; there is also a mineral well, near the charter-school of *Killough*, both purgative and emetic.

SCORNEY, see *Brakes of Scorney*.

SCOT'SHOUSE, a village sit. in bar. *Dartree*, co. *Monaghan*, prov. *Ulster*, near 58 miles from *Dublin*, about 2 miles from which, is a seat called *Maddenstown*.

SCOTSTOWN, sit. in co. *Monaghan*, prov. *Ulster*; fairs held 17 May, June, Aug. and Nov.

SCOURLOGHSTOWN, sit. in bar. *Deece*, co. *Meath*, prov. Leinster; it is a curacy in dioc. of *Meath*. Here are the ruins of a castle.

SCRABA, (or *Scraby*), a village sit. in bar. *Tullaghanoh*, co. *Cavan*, prov. *Ulster*; fairs held on *Ascension day* and 11 Dec.—Also a hill so called, sit. in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*. It begins to rise about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S. of *Newtown*, and from its top, affords a vast extended prospect.

peet. It is a fruitful hill, and the plowmen's furrows are carried up very near the summit of it, where was a fine spring well, but since filled up by idle persons. Hereabouts are good freestone quarries.—About 2 miles N. of *Scraba*, is another hill much higher, tho' in appearance lower, because it rises more gradually, called *Karn-Gaur*, or *the Goat's mount*. Under the hill of *Scraba*, is a large and noted *salt-marsh*.

SCRABY, see *Scraba*.

SCREEB, a village sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

SCREEN, a village sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught: the church of which stands at the foot of a high hill, on the top of which is a curious circular stone-fort.

SCRIPTLESTOWN, sit. about 3 miles from Dublin, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

SCROTAGLINY, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 17 and 18 May, 18 Aug. 19 and 20 Oct. 16 and 17 Dec.

SCURLOGH'S TOWN, see *Scurlogh's town*.

SCURMORE, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

SEA-BANK, sit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

SEA-FIELD, sit. near *Rosfreavor*, prov. Ulster. Also a feat near *Swords*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

SEAFORD, sit. in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 70 miles from Dublin. It was antiently called *Neaghen*, and has a parish church. A mile S. of this place, is the village called *Clough*, near which is a rath, surrounded by a broad deep fosse, and on the top of it (which is something singular) a plain strong castle of stone; this work is ascribed to the Danes. Fairs held at Seaford, 7 March, 9 June, 4 Sept. and 6 Dec.

SEAL, an island sit. off bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

SEA-MOUNT, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

SEAPATRICK, sit. in bar. Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, a little N. of *Banbridge*; it has a parish church and vicarage house, belonging to the dioc. of Dromore.

SEASLE, sit. near *Inver-castle*, in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

SEATOWN, a village sit. by the sea-side, and adjoining the town of *Dundalk*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

SEESHY mountain, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster. At the foot of this mountain is a lake, stored with a species of red trout, which never rise at a fly.

SEGOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, sit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

SEIKYRAN, or *Seirkeran*, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co.

prov. Leinster, 4 miles E. of *Birr*. A monastery was founded here and dedicated to St. *Kieran*.

SEIN-CULBIN, the bay in which the *Pir-Bolgæ* landed, under the conduct of *Larthon*. It is not certain where this bay is, tho' probably on the Southern coast of Ireland.

SENA, or the bay; a bay or river mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought to be the river *Slanon*, called by the Irish *Seimhon*, or the place of bays.

SEPHIN, a mountain so called, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SESKINAN, a parish in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is for the most part a mountainous and boggy tract, with little in it remarkable; at *Ballynamult* in this parish, is a redoubt for about 20 men; this is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore.

SEVEN-CHURCHES, a name given to the ruins of *Clanmacnois*, in King's co. prov. Leinster. Fairs held 20 Sept.—Also to *Glendalough*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

SEVEN-HEADS, rocks sit. in bar. Barryroe, off the coast of co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SEVILLE, sit. near *Dungannon*, prov. Ulster.

SHALLAGHAN BRIDOE, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 144 miles from Dublin.

SHALLEE, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, near 79 miles from Dublin.

SHANAGOLDEN, see *Shangolden*.

SHANBALLYMORE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 4 Feb. and May, 16 Sept. and 13 Dec.

SHANBOUGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

SHANCOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Tyragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Conn. Also a village sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SHANDANGON, a pleasant seat near *Macroomp*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SHANDON, a seat in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it belonged to the family of *Hore*, but is now in a state of decay.

SHANDRUM, see *Shanedrum*.

SHANE-CASTLE, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 85 miles from Dublin. Here is the elegant seat of the Rt. Hon. lord O'Neill. Fairs held 3 July and 8 Oct.—There is also a place of same name, otherwise called *Shean's-castle*, being a manor, which was dependent on *Dunamase*, in the Queen's co. prov. Leinster. In a record of 20 Rich. 11d. A. D. 1397, it is called *Sion*. The castle is sit. on one of those high conical hills, which are so common in its vicinity; tho' not remarkable for its magnitude, it was a place of considerable strength, the declivities round it being steep and easily defended. It appears that sir Robert Preston, in 1397, held by

by the law of England, the inheritance of *Margaret* his late wife, the manor of *Sion* in *Leix*, of *Roger Mortimer*, as of his manor of *Dunmalke* (*Dunamase*.) It shared the revolutions of the latter, in the subsequent periods of history; but being neither so strong or tenable it escaped demolition, and continued for centuries in its pristine state, until it came into the possession of the Rev. Dr. *Charles Coste*, dean of *Kilfenora*, who at a vast expence embellished its situation, and converted it into a delightful country residence.

SHANEDRUM, or *Shandrum*, sit. in bar. Orre-ry, co. Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held 25 May, and 20 August. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

SHANE-INN, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; above 139 miles from Dublin.

SHANGAN, a village sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster,

SHANGANA, sit. in bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

SHANGENAGH, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 9 miles from the metropolis. Here is an old castle; and at a small distance are the ruins of a church.

SHANGOLDEN, a village sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 114 miles from Dublin. About 3 miles from which, near *Log-hill* are the ruins of a castle. Fairs held Wedn. after Trinity-fun. and 4 Sept. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick; and otherwise written *Shanagolden*, and *Shanegolden*.

SHANINAGH, sit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

SHANKILL, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; here is a seat of the *Aylward* family.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, sit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SHANKOE, see *Shancœ*.

SHANMORE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. In cutting a channel for the *New Canal* in that co. some years ago, a subterraneous forest, or multitude of fallen trees, of oak, ash, alder, &c. was discovered here, lying for near a mile in length, under a covering of earth, in some places 6, in others 8 feet deep.

SHANNON-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 65 miles from Dublin.—Also a place in the King's co. prov. Leinster, where fairs are held on 6 May, 24 June, 29 Sept. and 21 Dec.

SHANNON-GROVE, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; here is a charter-school for above 80 children. It was opened in 1735, and endowed

with two acres of land for ever, by *Will. Bury*, esq; who gave a lease of 26 acres more for 3 lives or 31 years, at the rent of 4*l.* per ann.

SHANNON-PARK, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, near *Croftshaven*; it was formerly called *Ballinrea*, but is now entirely gone to ruin. From *Shannon-park*, a rivulet empties itself into a creek, a little to the S. of Monk's-town.

SHANNON-RIVER. This is by far the most considerable river in Ireland, or perhaps in any known island, not only on account of its rolling 200 miles, but also of its great depth in most places, and the gentleness of its current, by which it might be made exceedingly serviceable to the improvement of the country, the communication of its inhabitants, and consequently the promoting inland trade, through the greatest part of its long course, being navigable to a considerable distance, with a few interruptions only of rocks and shallows, to avoid which there are in general small canals cut, to preserve and continue the navigation. This river might be navigable throughout, but for a ledge of rocks, near *Killaloe*, which crosses it. But the peculiar prerogative of the *Shannon*, is its situation, running from N. to S. and separating the prov. of *Connaught* from *Leinster* and *Munster*; and of consequence dividing the greatest part of Ireland, into what lies on the E. and that on the W. of the river. Toward the E. side it has the co.'s *Leitrim*, *Longford*, *Westmeath*, *King's co.* *Tipperary*, *Limerick* and *Kerry*; and on its W. the co.'s *Roscommon*, *Galway*, and *Clare*; passing by the towns of *Car-rick-an-Shannon*, *Jamestown*, *Laneborough*, *Ath-lone*, *Banagher*, *Killaloe* and *Limerick*. This river has its source near *Manor-hamilton*, in co. *Leitrim*, prov. *Connaught*; and in its course expands itself into six different lakes, several miles long, and from two to six broad; the chief of which are called *Lough Ree*, and *Lough Derg*. Having continued this extensive course, it at last bursts its contracted bounds, and discharges itself into the sea between *Cape-Lean* or *Loop-head*, in the co. *Clare* on the N. and *Kerryhead* in the co. of *Kerry* on the S. two promontories of very bold and high cliffs, forming perhaps the noblest mouth to any river in Europe, being 8 miles over. The rocks of the coast are in the boldest style, hollowed into immense caverns, where the waves of the furious *Atlantic*, rolling with a prodigious swell, and breaking on the rocks with such violence, as to raise an immense foam, roar with impetuous noise, and give an idea of all the grandeur and horrors of a storm. This river gives title of *earl* to the family of *Boyle*.

SHANRAHAN, a vicarage in dioc. of *Lifmore*, sit. in bar. *Iffa*, co. *Tipperary*, prov. *Munster*.

Munster. It is united to *Templemny* in co. Waterford, and otherwise written *Shanraghan*.

SHAW'S-BRIDGE, sit. in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SHEAN'S-CASTLE, see *Shane-castle*.

SHEAP, a river so called, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SHEE-LOUGH, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SHEEP-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin: the river *Newry* passes thro' it. Fairs held 1 Friday in Feb. May and August.

SHEEP-HAVEN, a bay sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

SHEEP-HEADS, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SHEEP-HILL, sit. near *Dunfink*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

SHEEP-ISLAND, an island sit. off the coast of bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SHEEP-LAND, sit. near *Gun's-island*, in *Strangford-bay*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; here is a little rocky creek, fit only for the reception of small fishing boats.

SHEEP'S-HEAD-POINT, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster; it forms the South entrance of *Bantry-bay*, the N. W. side being formed by the mountains of *Beerhaven*. It is otherwise called *Three-castle-head*. Lat. 51: 24 Lon. 10: 2.

SHEESHY, see *Shehy*.

SHEHAN-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Clonmogh-an, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

SHEHY or *Sheehy*, mountains sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SHELBURNE, a barony in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; which gives title of earl to the family of *Petty*.

SHELLILOOHER, a barony in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

SHELMALBERE, a barony in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SHELTON, sit. near *Ashlow*, prov. Leinster.

SHENEX, a rocky island in the Irish sea, sit. off the coast of co. Dublin, bar. Balruddery, prov. Leinster.

SHENLIS, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

SHENTINAGH, sit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

SHERCOCK, see *Shircock*.

SHERKIN-ISLAND, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster. It lies S. W. of *Baltimore-bay*.

SHERLOCKSTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinst.

SHERWOOD, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinst. Fairs held 20 May and August.

SHIAN-CASTLE, sit. about 3 miles from *Lifmore*, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; by

whom it was built is uncertain; but anno 28 Eliz. Maurice Mc. Gerrot M'en Eorla of *Shian*, was attainted, being concerned in the *Desmond* rebellion.

SHILELAGH, a barony in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, in which is a village of same name, distant about 30 miles from Dublin. Here are the poor remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for the excellence of its oak, which was exported to Britain and different parts of Europe; and is still shewn in the roof of *Westminster-hall*, and of some antient buildings on the continent, even at this day.

SHILROW, sit. near *Birr*, prov. Leinster.

SHINACOURT, a village sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

SHINDOLAGH-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

SHINRONE, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster. Fairs held 9 July and 21 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

SHIP-POOL, a castle near *Inishannon*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster, otherwise called *Poulne-long*. It was built by the *Roaches*, as appears from their arms over a chimney-piece. This castle was taken by the Bandonians (or people of *Bandon*) in 1642, whereby they gained a correspondence to and from *Kinsale*. It is now a pleasant seat, with good improvements.

SHEP-TEMPLE, a remarkable piece of Hea-then antiquity, sit. near *Dundalk*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinster. The rev. Mr. *Ledwich* has given some curious and useful observations on it, which are annexed to the 11th number of the *Coll. de reh. Hib.*

SHARCOCK, sit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, above 44 miles from Dublin; where is a handsome seat, and near it two small loughs, and a larger lake called *Lough-Swillan*. Fairs held on Whit-mond. This is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, and otherwise written *Shercock*.

SHORT-CASTLE, sit. on the N. side of the town of *Mallow*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SHRADUFF, otherwise called *Temple-disert*, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster.

SHRAHEEN mountain, sit. in bar. Tizawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SHRONE-HILL, sit. near Tipperary town, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Here is a large unfinished house of lord *Milton's*; but the country round about it, is not much cultivated except for pasturage, nor is the appearance pleasant.

SHRONELL, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

SHROOL, see *Shrowle*.

SHROWLE, a bar. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster: otherwise written *Shrool*.

SHRULE, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 92 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of a *castle*, and also those of the superb *abbey* of *Shrute*. Fairs held Eastermond. 26 July, and 11 Nov. This village is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Slewemargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.—Also the name of a *river*, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

SILANCHIA, or *Sillanchia*, an antient district of the *O'Maddens*, sit. towards the W. of *Lough Ree*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

SILVERMINES, sit. in bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 77 miles from Dublin. Here are some lead-mines, which (with those lately found on the estate of Sir Wm. Godfrey, at Miltown, in co. Kerry, near the harbour of Castlemain) are the only ones of that kind wrought in this kingdom to any considerable extent: some virgin silver has been found among the ore. $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond *Silvermines*, are the ruins of *Dunalty castle*. Fairs held at Silvermines, 1 May, 8 June, 12 Sept. and 25 Oct.

SILVER-RIVER, sit. in bar. Balliboy, King's co. prov. Leinster.

SINGLAND, sit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held Easter-tuesday, and 11 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Lismore.

SINUS-AUSOBA, the present *bay* of *Galway*, prov. Connaught.

SINUS-MAGNUS, the present *bay* of *Donegal*, prov. Ulster.

SIOL-MUIRIDH, the Eastern part of Connaught, on the river *Shannon*. It was destroyed in 1095, by *Murtogh Mor O'Brien*.

SION, see *Shane's-castle*.

SIR ALBERT'S BRIDGE, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin. Within about a mile of this, is a well called *Sir Albert's well*.

SIRMOUNT, a seat sit. on the river *Lee*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a post town, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster, above 102 miles from Dublin: near which is a fine seat called *Mount-Ievers*. Lat. 52:40, lon. 8:40. Fairs held 6 May and 5 Dec. This town was called in Irish *Abhuin O'Gearna*, from the river *Gearna* which runs from thence to the *Shannon*. There was a chapel or vicarial house near it, which belonged to the Dominicans of Limerick, but of this there are no remains. The ruins of the famous castle of *Bunratty*, are only $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this place.—Likewise a place of same name in bar. Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 102 miles from Dublin; a mile

beyond which are the ruins of *Sculs castle*, and about a mile farther sit. on a hill, are the large ruins of *Rockstown castle*.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 87 miles from Dublin, fairs held 19 June.

SIX-MILE-WATER, a *river* sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; the town of Antrim being seated on it, over which it has a bridge.—Also a village of same name in co. Cork, prov. Munster; where are fairs on 6 May.

SKEA church, sit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermagh, prov. Ulster. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Clogher.

SKEBREEN, see *Skibbereen*.

SKEHEWRINKY, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; at this place there is a cave between *Mitchellstown* and *Cahier*, the opening to which is a cleft of rock in a lime-stone hill, so narrow that 'tis difficult to get into it; you descend by a ladder about 40 steps, and are then in a vault of 120 feet long, and 50 or 60 feet high. In some places the cavity in the rock is so large, that when lighted up with candles, it takes the appearance of a vaulted cathedral, supported by massy columns. The spar in all this cave is very brilliant, and almost equal to *Brissol-stone*. For several hundred yards in the larger division of this cave, there is deep water at the bottom of the declivity to the right, which the common people call the *river*. A part of the way is over a kind of potter's clay, which is of a brown colour, and may be moulded into any form; a very different soil from any in the neighbouring country.

SKELLIGS, *islands* sit. off the coast of bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; there are 3 of them, the largest is called the *Great*, and the smallest the *Little Skellig*; the former is 3 leagues from the main, the others are but rocks of marble; it is remarkable that the *Gannet* never nestles on any place in the South coast of Ireland, but on one of these islands; lat. 51:35, lon. 10:30. There is a rock on the North coast of the kingdom, which has the same peculiarity. On the *Great Skellig* was an abbey, which the Danes plunder'd and destroy'd in 812, and they kept the Monks in close confinement 'till they perished thro' hunger. The situation of this abbey being found extremely bleak, and all access to it hazardous, it was removed to *Ballynaskelligs*, a village in the same county.

SKENER island, sit. off the coast of bar. Balrudeary, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

SKEERRIES, a village sit. in bar. Balrudeary, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles beyond *Rush*, within $\frac{3}{4}$ of *Balbriggan*, and about 17 miles from Dublin. It is a pretty considerable fishing town, having a number of boats belonging

longing to it, that are the cause of what little business it has. The town itself is ill-built, but enjoys a good air: and there are several very elegant seats and villas near it. The *Skerries rocks* are at about 2 miles distance from the town; they are 3 in number, and remarkable for producing great quantities of sea weed, from which kelp is made; that called *Holm Patrick*, is famous for having been the residence of the Irish Apostle, St. Patrick, where are still to be seen, the venerable remains of a church, dedicated to that Saint. To make the harbour of Skerries, sailors must keep clear of the *cross*; give the island a good birth, until they bring the northernmost house in Skerries in a line with a house that stands on the hill of Skerries; when they bring these marks to bear, they are at the Northward of the *Cross*. When they have all the town clear of the quay, they will have 4 and 5 fathoms of water in the road, which is very safe except it comes to blow hard at E. or N. E.

SKERRIES-ISLANDS, sit. in the N. sea, off the bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SKIBBEREEN, a post and fair town in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster, above 16 miles from Dublin; it was antiently called *Staplestown*, and is sit. by the river *Ilen*, within about 5 miles of Baltimore: it was formerly a part of the domain of the castle of *Gortnacloagh*, which belonged to *Mac Carty Reagh*: this castle has been sometime entirely destroyed. Skibbereen is a small market town, where the revenue officers of the port of *Baltimore* reside. On the W. side of the river *Ilen* is a church, and in the town a decent market-house, with a stone bridge over the river: the cloathing trade and some of the linen manufacture has been brought forward here: the lands near it are all cultivated; they manure with sea sand, the soil being a grey clay, and in some parts red, with a flaty bottom: they have no limestone nearer than *Muskerry*. W. of Skibbereen is *Abbey Shrowry*, formerly a religious house, but now the ruins of a parish church: there are several old tombs here, particularly a large one of the *Roaches*. Fairs held 14 May, 10 July, 2 August, 12 Oct. 11 and 23 Dec. Lat. 51: 22, Lon. 9: 10.

SKIDDY'S-CASTLE, an old tower near the N. gate of Cork city, in prov. Munster, the remains of a larger building, sit. by the river *Lea*; it is now converted into a magazine for powder, where is kept a constant guard.

SKINOW, sit. in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

SKIRK, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster, near 50 miles from Dublin; $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the church of which are the ruins of a castle. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory. Here is a Pagan fane, sit. on a lofty hill;

its area is surrounded with a deep intrenchment, and within it is a pyramidical stone 6 feet high, with the stumps of others which made the temple. Towards the E. is a cromleach, and towards the N. a high keep or exploratory fort, and contiguous is the parochial church.

SKIRRY, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SKREEN, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. The church stands at the foot of a high hill. This place is otherwise written *Screen*.

SKREGGS, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

SKRYNE, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, in which is a village of same name, distant about 20 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath: and holds fairs 20 June and 10 Oct. lat. 53: 34, lon. 7: 7. The roads hereabouts afford some very extensive and beautiful prospects of the country. This place gave title of *baron* to the family of *Marwood*.—Also a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinst.

SKULL, an insignificant village in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster, not far from *Skibbereen*; it has few buildings besides the church and a parsonage house. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

SKULL-HARBOUR, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, near the E. point of which are the ruins of *Ardintenant castle*.

SLADE-BAY, sit. about a mile N. E. of *Hook tower*, in the harbour of *Waterford*, prov. Munster; it is foul ground, and the best anchoring place in it, is found by bringing the *Pier-head* and *Castle* in one, opposite to a stone wall extended to the shore, then there is, in about five fathom water, clear sandy ground.

SLADESTOWN, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SLANE, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, in which is a village of same name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Meath, distant about 24 miles from Dublin, sit. near the river *Boyne*. Lat. 53: 42, lon. 7: 4. It holds fairs on 2 April, 2 June, 2 Sept. and 8 Nov. This district was the original settlement of the *Firbolga* or Belgians, who transmigrated from Britain about 350 years before Christ, under the conduct of *Learmon* or *Slain*; they are asserted by the antient bards to have transmigrated from the bay of *Cluba* in *Inis Oua*, now the bay of Cardigan in Wales, called by Ptolemy *Canganii Sinus*: and to have landed at *Inbber Colpa*, or the bay of Culbin, now the bay of *Drogheda*, from whence they in process of time established colonies throughout the present province of Leinster. In this district are still remaining the tombs of the original chiefs of this

this race, at present known by the mounts or tumuli of *New-Grange*, and which in after ages became places of druidic sacrifice, in honour of *Tlacht*, or the earth. Though now a small village, *Slane* in the time of *Hugh de Lacey*, was a place of some note, being one of the boroughs in his palatinate of Meath; the hermitage of *Eirc*, which lies S. of the town near the river, takes its name from St. *Eirc*, the first bishop of *Slane*, who was consecrated by St. Patrick, and died Nov. 20th, A. D. 514, in the 90th year of his age; an abbey for canons regular, was founded here in a very early age, on the hill at some distance from the hermitage, and was remarkable for being many years the residence of a royal prince; for in 653, *Dagobert*, king of *Austrasia* (part of France) when only 7 years old, was taken by *Grimvald*, mayor of the palace, and by his direction was shorn as a monk, rendered unfit to hold the reins of government, and banished into Ireland. He was received into this abbey, where he obtained an education proper for the enjoyment of a throne; he continued here 20 years, when he was recalled into France and replaced in his government. A large castle was erected here by the family of lord *Slane*, who being afterwards engaged in the rebellion of 1641; the estate vested in the crown, and the castle has at length come into the possession of the Rt Hon. *William Conyngham*, who has made great improvements in this place. At *Slane*, St. Patrick pitched his tent before his arrival at the court of *Tarah*: and lighted up that fire early in the morning, which gave so much astonishment to the Druids and assembly of the states. On the right of the town of *Slane*, are the flour mills of Mr. *Jebb*, which deserve the attention of the curious. They are large and excellently well built; they were begun in 1763, and finished in 1766. The water from the *Boyne* is conveyed to them by a weir, 650 feet long, 24 feet in base, and 8 feet high, of solid masonry; and the flood gates are constructed with great ingenuity. The canal is 800 feet long and 64 feet wide: on one side is a wharf completely formed and walled against the river, whereon are offices of several kinds, and a dry dock for building lighters. The mill is 138 feet long, the breadth 54, and the height to the cornice 42 feet. The corn upon being unloaded, is hoisted thro' the doors to the upper story of the building, by a very simple contrivance, being worked by the water wheel, and discharged into spacious granaries which hold 5000 barrels; thence it is conveyed during seven months in the year, to the kilns for drying; the mill containing two, which will dry 80 barrels in 24 hours; from the

kiln it is hoisted again to the upper story: thence to a fanning machine for re-dressing, to get out dirt, soil, &c. and thence by a small sifting machine, into the hoppers to be ground: and is again hoisted into the bolting mills to be dressed into different sorts of pollard and bran. In all this progress, the machinery is contrived to do the business with the least labour possible. The mill will grind with great ease 120 barrels, of 20 stone each, every day. Near *Slane* are the ruins of *Finnar church*: and about 3 miles one side of *Slane*, is *Stackallen*, the handsome seat of lord visc. *Boyne*.

SLANE-CHURCH, an ancient building sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, a little W.N.W. of *Kirkistown*; about half a mile W. of which, stand the remains of an old building, called *Castleby* or *Johnston*, once a preceptory of St. *John's* of *Jerusalem*: in the beginning of the present century, 18 sailors were buried at one time, in the old church of *Slane*; they were the crew of a ship that was wrecked on the rocks in the neighbourhood, called the North rocks.

SLANEY-RIVER, a considerable river in prov. Leinster, having the town of *Wexford* at its mouth; it runs thro' *Wexford*, *Carlow*, *Wicklow*, and part of *Dublin* counties.

SLATY, see *Sletty*.

SLATY-PORT, so called from a slate quarry which joins it; it is a little port belonging to *Carrickfergus* bay, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SLEAGUFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

SLEAMORE-POINT, a cape in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SLEDY-CASTLE, sit. in the parish of *Modeligo*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster: otherwise called *Curragh-na-Sledy*. It belonged to the *Magraths*, and was built in 1628, as appears from a date on a chimney piece, with the words *Phillipus Mac Grath*. It is said the occasion of building this castle, was from a dispute between *Magrath* and his wife; who would not be reconciled to him, 'till he had built her a castle on her own jointure lands: to do which, he received such large contributions from his vassals, that when it was finished, he was much richer than when he began the work.

SLENISH mountains, sit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SLETTY, or *Slaty*, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. *Slewmary*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Here was an abbey over which St. *Aid* presided, who died in 698. his festival is held here on 12 Oct. This place was antiently called *Slieb-teagh*: and is not far distant from the town of *Carlow*.

SLEW-

SEWARDAGH, a district joined to that of *Compsey*, and forming with it the *barony of Sewardagh and Compsey*, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

SLEWDUFF, sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

SLEWMARGY, a bar. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

SLIDERY, a river in co. Down, prov. Ulster, which runs into the inner bay of *Dundrum*.

SLIDERY-FORD, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; near it is an antient *Cromlech*.

SLIEBH-AN-BRIN, mountains sit. in bar. Dro-mahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

SLIEBH-AN-EWR, mountains sit. in bar. Ros-clogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

SLIEBH-BAUGH, mountains sit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-BAUGHTA, mountains sit. between the co.'s Clare and Galway.

SLIEBH-BEARNA, mountains sit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-BINGAN, a mountain sit. in bar. Mearne, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-BLOOM, a range of mountains between the King and Queen's co.'s, prov. Leinster; and which in antient times was one of the boundaries of Munster, on the Leinster side; they are otherwise called *Sliebh-Bladhma*. *Bladhma* (says Mr. *Beauford*) is corrupted from *Beal-di-mai*, whence *Sliebh Beal-di-mai*, is the mountain of the worship or necromancy of *Beal's-day*. There is still remaining in these mountains, a large pyramid of white stones, the true simulacrum of the sun-fire among all the Celtic nations. These mountains are also named *Arð-na-erin*, which in the Irish language signifies in the height of Ireland; and they form so impracticable a barrier between the two co.'s, that in a range of 14 miles, they afford but one, and that a very difficult and narrow pass into the King's co. called the *Gap of Glandine*. In this great ridge are the sources of the *Barrow* and the *Nore*.

SLIEBH-BONN, mountains sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

SLIEBH-BUY, a very high, fertile and handsome mountain, commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect; it is sit. near the old town of *Bolenrusk*, in bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SLIEBH-CARMEN, a name given to the mountains of the co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; called also *Slieve Cuilan*, or the district of *Coulan*; this antient district was likewise named *Hy Tuathal*, or the gloomy region, being composed of barren mountains and dark vallies. The antient chiefs were called *Hy Tuathal* and *Mac Mthuil*, by corruption *O'Toole*, they were also hereditary chiefs of *Coulan*, during the middle

ages, and often brought under their subjection the chiefs of *Caölan* or *Galen*. This rocky district was also denominated *Ciarmen*, or *Ciarmen*, that is, the place or country of rocks, corruptly written *Carmen*, whence the mountains next the bay of Dublin, are in the Irish writings frequently called *Sliebh Ciarmen*, or the *Rocky mountains*. As the *O'Tools* were either by descent, or marriage of the same family with the *Mac Meroghs*, *O'Moras* and *O'Kellys* of *Caölan*; they were frequently denominated kings of *Leinster*, according to their seniority.

SLIEBH-CONN, or principal mountain, now called *Sliabh Riach*, between the bar. of *Fermoy*, and co. *Limerick*; said by the annals of *Innisfallen* to be the place where *Maolmuadh* and his brothers waited for *Mahan*, king of *Munster*, and brother of *Brien Boromh*, to put him to death. He was slain at the place called *Leacht Mhaghthamhna*, or *Mahan's Grave*, about the year 976.

SLIEBH-CROOBE mountain, sit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. On the skirts of this mountain is an excellent spa for all scrophulous cases, tho' not much frequented.

SLIEBH-CUALANN, a name given to the mountains of Wicklow, prov. Leinster; which are said by some to have been so called from *Cuala*, one of the leaders of the *Milesian* colony from Spain.

SLIEBH-DHAM, mountains sit. in bar. Lenex and Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

SLIEBH-DONARD, sit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster: said to be 3150 feet high above the level of the sea. It was antiently called *Sliebh-Slang*, from *Slain* the son of *Partholanus*, who is said to have been murdered here, *Anno Mundi* 1982. *St. Domangard*, (corruptly written *Donard*) a disciple of *St. Patrick*, spent the life of a hermit on this mountain: he built a cell or oratory on the top of it, towards the close of the 5th century; on the summit of this mountain, are two rude edifices (if they may be so termed), one being a huge heap of stones piled in a pyramidal figure, in which are formed several cavities, and in the centre of this heap, is a cave formed by broad flat stones, so disposed as to support each other without the help of cement. The other edifice, is composed of many stones, so disposed in rude walls and partitions, called *Chapels*, and perhaps was the oratory and cell of the Saint, as before-mentioned. This mountain is indisputably the highest of that whole range, which extends from *Roscrea* to *Newcastle*.

SLIEBH-EAN, mountains sit. in bar. Glénarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-

SLIEBH-GALLAN mountain, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-GULLEN mountain, sit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-LEAGUE, mountains sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-LOGHER mountain, sit. in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

SLIEBH-MISH, or *Mis-Sliebh*; there are two ranges of mountains under this denomination. The first is sit. in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, between the bays of Castlemain and Tralee, and which divides these arms of the sea. They are of a great height; the highest peak of these mountains measured by a good instrument, by means of two stations taken on the level strand of *Tralee* bay, was 750 yards perpendicular above the sea; the other mountains that run Westerly, go by various Irish names; a remarkable one of these is called *Cahir-Conrigh*, or *Cauir-Conrigh*. On the top of this mountain is a circle of maffy stones, laid one on the other, in the manner of a Danish intrenchment, several of them are from 8 to 10 cubical feet, but they are all very rude. According to *Keating*, a king of Munster called *Eadna-derg*, lies buried on the top of one of these mountains; he died of the plague a short time after he had erected the first mint here for the coinage of money. at *Argoid-Rofs*.—The second range of mountains of this name, are in the district of *Dalaradia*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; on which *St. Patrick*, we are told kept the swine of his mother *Milco*. A battle was fought here in 775, between the Dalriadian sept, in which *Nial M'Donnel* of the Hibernians were slain.

SLIEBH-MORE, mountains sit. in bar. Burrihoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SLIEBH-MOURN, or the mountains of *Mourn*, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. The Irish have three names by which they distinguish rising grounds; viz. *Knock*, *Beinn* and *Sliebh* or *Slieve*; the first signifies a low hill; the second, a high mountain ending in a precipice; the third, a high craggy mountain continued in ridges.

SLIEBH-NA-BOILTRA, some high mountains sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster: on one of which is an ancient Cromlech.

SLIEBH-NA-COILTRA, mountains sit. in bar. of Bantry and Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SLIEBH-NA-GRIDEAL, i. e. the mountain of the *Griddel*; from the resemblance it bears to that utensil. It is a druidical Cromlech on the top of a hill, and composed of a huge flat unhewn rock, of the *Lapis molaris*, or grit kind, interspersed with a mixture of red and white flint, in shape something like a *Lozenge* in heraldry, 11 feet 2 inches long, from point

to point, 8 feet and a half broad in the greatest dimension, and a foot and a half thick in most places, tho' in some not more than a foot. It is raised upon two rude supporters of the same kind of stone, placed edge-ways, one of which is 8 feet long, 3 feet broad, and a foot thick; the other is not above 3 feet long, and seems to be a natural rock, standing in its original position: but by the advantage of the ground, the upper or table-stone, stands pretty nearly on a level, tho' with a small inclination. The cavity underneath is such, that a middle sized person, by stooping a little can pass thro' it; and the stratum upon which the supporting stones stand, is a solid rock. This is sit. in the co. Down, prov. Ulster. There is another of this kind of monuments at *Slidery-ford*, near *Dundrum*, in that county.

SLIEBH-NA-MAN, mountains sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

SLIEBH-NEIR mountain, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-RUSSEL, a large mountain sit. between the co.'s Cavan and Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-SEPHIN, see *Sliebh-Snavan*.

SLIEBH-SLANG, the ancient name of *Sliebh-Donard* mountain, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-SNAGHT mountain, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

SLIEBH-SNAVAN, a mountain sit. near *Brian's-ford*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; on the skirts of this and *Slieve Neir*, are two Deer parks, remarkable for excellent venison; or rather one park divided into two, by a wall carried thro' the middle of it; it is finely wooded, cut into ridings and visioes, and watered by a river running thro' it, in a channel of rocks and precipices, which passes under a bridge of hewn stone, from whence are beautiful prospects of the sea.

SLIEVE-TEAGH, or *Sliebteagh*, an ancient church and bishoprick, founded by *St. Fiech* in the 5th century, and afterwards translated to *Leighlin*; the only remains of this ancient bishoprick, are the ruins of a small church and two stone crosses, apparently of the 9th. century; it is now called *Stetty*, and is sit. in the Queen's co. on the river *Barrow*, above 1 mile N. of *Carlow*, prov. Leinster. *St. Aid* presided over the abbey here, who died in 698.

SLIGO, (county) sit. in prov. Connaught. It lies on the W. of the co. Leitrim, and on the N. of co. Roscommon: its greatest length is 31 miles, and the greatest breadth 29. It contains 247,190 acres, 39 parishes, 6 baronies, about 60,000 inhabitants, and (with the town of *Sligo*) returns four members to parliament. Its boroughs are *Carbury* or *Carbery*, *Tyreragh*, *Leney*, *Corran*, *Coolavin* and *Tyragherill*. The principal

principal proprietors of this district at the commencement of the last century, were the families of *O'Connor*, *M Dermotree*, *O'Hara*, *O'Bean*, *O'Birn*, *M Donagh*, *M Forbes*, *O'Dowda*, *Jordan*, *Dilloh* and *Nangle*. This country contains some very good land, but is intermixed with large tracts of coarse and unprofitable ground. It is otherwise called *Slego*, and was named by the Irish, *Sllogh Gae*: it is the *Naquata* of *Ptolemy*.

SLIGO (*toigh*), sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 105 miles from Dublin; it is a borough, post and fair town; lat. 54: 12, lon. 8: 40. It is a town of considerable trade, has a barrack for two companies of foot, and a charter school, which was opened in 1755, for 80 children. The governors of the schools founded by the late *Erasmus Smith*, esq; in order to have a charter school here, paid to the incorporated society, 500*l.* towards the building, and resolved to give 250*l.* annually towards the support of it. And the late *Owen Wynne*, esq; of *Hazelwood*, co. Sligo, granted to it four acres of land for ever, at 1 shilling yearly. This town returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Wynne* family. The abbey of Sligo owes its origin to *Maurice Fitzgerald*, lord justice of Ireland, who in 1252, founded here a monastery for Dominicans, under the invocation of the holy cross. 10 years before, he had erected a strong castle in the town; which, while it gave security to the place, attracted a number of inhabitants to it; and thus, with the advantage of a good harbour, Sligo rose to some importance. *Thomas de Clare*, son-in-law of *Fitzgerald*, having in 1277, slain *O'Brien Roe*, king of Thomond; then in rebellion, the Irish destroyed most of *Fitzgerald's* castles, and among the rest, that of Sligo; but *Richard*, the red earl of Ulster, rebuilt it in 1310. The town was frequently destroyed by barbarous contending factions; nor did the abbey escape pillage. In 1414, there were but 20 friars resident in it, and the next year, the whole fabrick was consumed by fire; in consequence of which, pope *John 23d.* issued his apostolic letters dated at Constance, 16 Feb. 1415, whereby he relaxed 10 years of penance to all who, at the feast of the assumption of the *B. V. M.* and *St. Patrick*, should devoutly visit that place and contribute to its reparation. Among the principal benefactors were *O'Connor*, lord of Sligo; and *Pierce O'Timony*, a man of considerable wealth and property, whose statue was placed in the cloyster. At the suppression of monasteries, this abbey and its possessions were granted to sir *Wm. Taaffe*, ancestor to the first lord *Taaffe*, of Corren. The ruins of this once spacious and beautiful monastery, evince its former splendour; 3 sides of the cloyster still remain, covered with an arched

roof; the arches and pillars are of extraordinary workmanship, and a few of the latter are adorned with sculpture; the great E. window is beautiful and the high altar ornamented with reliefs in the Gothic stile, but now so overwhelmed with bones and skulls, as to prevent a minute description; the nave is spacious, with a passage round it, in the nature of a gallery, and supported by stone pillars, about 4 feet distant from each other; in the corner to the right, as you look towards the altar, is the tomb of *O'Connor*, with a representation of himself and his lady, and an inscription now almost defaced; no one has determined the date of this monument, or the person to whom it properly belongs. It cannot be coeval with the rebuilding of the church in 1415, for there is no tradition or record to that purpose; but we know that, *Eleanor*, daughter of *Edmund*, lord *Dunboyne*, married *O'Connor*, of Sligo, and died in 1656. She directed a chapel to be built near the abbey of *St. Dominick* in Sligo, towards the erecting of which, and a monument therein, she bequeathed 300*l.* Here are also several vaults and cells, and the tower in the centre is pretty entire, except the battlements. This great and curious monument of antiquity, besides suffering from the ravages of time, is said to have also received some injury from *Cromwell*. Here were also two of the ancient round towers, of which there are now no remains. *Sligo* is the shire town of the co. and the assizes are held there; it holds fairs on 27 Mar. 4 July, 11 Aug. and 9 Oct. Near Sligo is a place called *Lugna Clogh* or the Giant's grave, where several large stones are raised upon the ends of others, which are pitched perpendicularly, not unlike those very remarkable ones at *Stonehenge*, on Salisbury plain in England. They are the monuments of several famous persons, who have been buried there, as is evident from their bones, which have been found under these venerable pieces of antiquity. Within about 3 miles of Sligo are other ruins of an abbey.

SLIGUEFF, sit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster; fairs held 12 Feb. and 1 Nov.

SLISHCARROW mountain, sit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

SLUMCARTY, a village sit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

SLYMEHEAD, a cape, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it stretches into the Atlantic ocean.

SMALLCOUNTY, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

SMALLS, or the *Smalls*, islands so called, sit. between *Wales* and the co. Wexford.

SMERLAGH-RIVER, rises near *Stack's mountains*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, and at last falls into the river *Faal*.

SMERMORE,

SMERMORE, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, fit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

SMERWICK, a village fit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

SMERWICK-HARBOUR, fit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it lies up from N. to S. and is exposed to N. and W. winds; the whole is deep and good holding ground, the bottom being actually a turf bog, which shews that it was once dry land. There is no danger in sailing into this place; towards the E. point is a rock, called *Black Rock*, always above water, and has clean ground near it. Lat. 52:5, lon. 10:28.

SMITH'SBOROUGH, fit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; above 67 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 2 April, Whit-monday, 2 Mond. in Aug. and Nov.

SNEEM-HARBOUR, fit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; you may safely sail along the S. side of *Skerky-island* 'till you enter this harbour, and then give the E. point of the island a birth; you may run up to any reasonable distance, and anchor in 10 or 12 fathom water, where you may wait conveniently for a flood.

SNUB, fit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SNUGBOROUGH, a pleasant seat with good plantations, fit. near the river *Bride*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a seat in co. Clare, prov. Munster; near the ruins of *Quin abbey*.—Also a place near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinster.

SOHO, fit. near *Castlebar*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SOLDIERSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Dro-more, fit. in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SOLLOGHODBEG, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, fit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

SOLLOGHODMORE, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, fit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

SOLOMON'S-PORCH, fit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, near *Craigtown-strand*; it was formerly a very fine cave, but the rock being lime-stone, is quarried down, and the cave greatly damaged.

SOLSBOROUGH, fit. near *Enniscorthy*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

SOMMERVILLE, a neat lodge, fit. on the river *Blackwater*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SOUTH-BUSH-CASTLE, (now in ruins) fit. about 7 miles from *Belfast*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SOUTHPARK, a handsome seat in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; fit. within a few miles of *Castleplunket*; about a mile from it are the ruins of a church; and a little farther, those of an abbey.

SOUTHVILLE, fit. near *Athy*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

SOUTHWELL'S-GLEN, a beautiful seat, fit. 2 miles beyond *Rathfarnham*, and 5 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. It is delightfully fit. on an eminence that commands a most ample prospect of the adjacent country. The glen contiguous to the house, has been justly admired by every person who has a taste for the beauties of nature and the works of art. Here both are united, and fill the mind with the most agreeable sensations. Near this glen is a Druidical altar, and a judgment chair, in a very perfect state; these venerable antiquities are worthy the attention of the curious.

SPA. Under this title we shall mention a few of the most remarkable medicinal springs in this country; viz. 1. An excellent water lately discovered near *Leixlip*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, on the estate of the Rt. Hon. Mr. *Conolly*. It is of singular benefit in scrophulous and other disorders, and goes by the name of the *New-spa*; it was first found in consequence of the ground being cut through, in forming a branch of the *New Canal*, on the lands of *Croaghmouth*. From experiment made at the elabouratory of apothecaries-hall, Dublin; a wine gallon of this water, appeared to contain

		Grains
Of muriated mineral alkali, dried in the temperature of 200° of Farenheit's thermometer,		30.37
Of Muriated vegetable alkali	-	2.07
Vitriolated vegetable alkali	-	0.07
Muriated lime	-	8.73
Vitriolated lime	-	1
Aerated lime	-	13.44
Muriated magnesia	-	0.97
Argil, or clay	-	0.50
Silex, or earth of flints	-	0.25
Bituminous matter	-	0.14

It was also found to yield in the temperature of 212° barometer 29.25, thermometer 70°

Of fixable air	1.50 cubic inches.
Atmospheric air	2.15

2d, At *Lucan*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, on the demesne of Mr. *Vesey*, is a noted medicinal spring. The well is sheltered in a deep niche, neatly executed in hewn stone; there is a rural thatched seat for the water drinkers, and space allowed for walking about.—3d, At *Castleconnel*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, is a chalybeate, of the same nature with the *German spa*, and not much less pungent and sparkling; these waters have had great success in bilious cases, and obstructions of the liver; near the spa, are the ruins of an old castle, which was a strong fortification in 1690, but blown up by the order of the prince of *Hesse*, who commanded the garrison of Limerick.—4th, Another of these waters is at *Swanlinbar*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; it is excellent for the scurvy, nerves, low spirits and

and bad appetite; and is to be drank as the stomach can bear it, preparing first with gentle physic.—5th, At *Mallow*, co. Cork, prov. Munster. This place is noted for its hot wells; there is a small canal with walks on each side, leading to the spring, under cover of some very noble poplars; these waters are drank with great success, where secretions are redundant; they are very serviceable in emaciated constitutions, after long fevers; cure ulcers in the bladder, and disorders in the urinary passages.—6th, At *Ballyspellan*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; this water has done great service in disorders of the stomach, in hypochondriac maladies, cholics, and stubborn eruptions of the skin.—7th, At *Starbog*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.—8th, At *Clonmell*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. The cures performed by drinking this water in the scurvy, and several chronic distempers, formerly drew a great resort of people here; but fashion has brought other waters of late into higher credit.—9th, A mineral spring at the town of *Wexford*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster: it is preserved in an enclosure of stone, and found efficacious in many cases.—10th, At *Dromore*, co. Down, prov. Ulster: it is a chalybeate, and has been drank with success for gravelly complaints; and at some particular times, especially in dry seasons, it is of a purgative quality.—11th, At *Dunaghy*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.—12th, At *Granshaw*, co. Down, prov. Ulster: it lies in a little valley, surrounded on all sides by hills of easy ascent, and is found not inferior in strength to the best British chalybeates.—13th, At *Holy-river*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.—14th, At *Kilmeaden*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster: it is fit. near the church, and breaks out in the high way, between two rising grounds, with such force, that in crossing the road it becomes a little brook: it was drank about fifty years ago with great success, as a diuretic; but in order to experience its virtues it must be drank on the spot.—15th, At *Macroom*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—16th, At *Slieve-croob*, co. Down, prov. Ulster: it is fit. at the skirts of the mountain, is an excellent chalybeo-sulphureous spa, but not much frequented.—17th, At *Tierkelly*, co. Down, prov. Ulster, fit. about 2 miles N. E. of *Rathfriland*: it is a very strong chalybeate, yet exceedingly light, and free from any considerable proportion of heterogeneous mixture.—18th, At *Tralee*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster: it is fit. by the sea side, near a seat called *lower Cannon*.

SPA-HILL, fit. near *Leighlinbridge*, prov. Lein.

SPA-LODGE, fit. near *Ballinahinch*, prov. Ulst.

SPANCEL-HILL, see *Spanse-hill*.

SPANISH-COVE, a creek fit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SPANISH-ISLAND, fit. in the bay of Baltimore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SPANSE-HILL, or *Spancel-hill*, fit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster, 107 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a castle, and a few miles from which are the ruins of *Quin abbey*, the most perfect of its kind in Ireland, having a complete quadrangular building, with piazzas, supported by a number of pillars of the Corinthian order. Fairs held at *Spanse-hill* 23 and 24 June, and 20 August.

SPAW-HILL, see *Spa-hill*.

SPENCE'S-RIVER, an inconsiderable river fit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SPIKE-ISLAND, fit. near *Cork-harbour*, in prov. Munster.

SPRINGFIELD, fit. in co. Cork, prov. Munst.—Also in co. Down, prov. Ulster.—And in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

SPRING-HILL, fit. near *Burros*, in *Queen's co.* prov. Leinster, the seat of the late *Francis Short esq.*—Also a village in bar. *Loughlinsholen*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

SPRINGVALE, otherwise called *Ballymagown*, a well improved seat in co. Down, prov. Ulst.

SPRUCES-HAYS, a village fit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

SPURREBOY, fit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Fairs held 11 Oct.

SQUINCE-ISLAND, fit. near *Glandore harbour*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it produces a wonderful sort of herbage, which fattens diseased horses to admiration.

STABANNON, a vicarage in dioc. of *Armagh*, fit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

STACKALLEN, a rectory in dioc. of *Meath*, fit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Here is the seat of lord *Boyne*.—Also a place in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

STACK'S-MOUNTAINS, fit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, in the bar. of *Clanmaurice*.

STACUMNEY, a curacy in dioc. of *Dublin*, fit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

STAGS, rocks fit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

STAGS of BROADHAVEN, rocks on coast of bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

STAGS of CASTLEHAVEN, rocks fit. near the coast of bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munst.

STAHALMUCK, a vicarage in dioc. of *Meath*, fit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

STALEEN, fit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinster.

STAMCARTHY, a vicarage in dioc. of *Offory*, fit. in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

STAMULLEN, a vicarage in dioc. of *Meath*, fit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

STARLESTOWN, fit. about 2 miles S. E. of *Carlow*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Here is the handsome seat of Mr. *Bagnel*; it is a sweet situation, where nature has contributed greatly to assist art: the house is built on an eminence, than

that with a gentle declivity, leads you down to a pretty river called the *Burren*, which is crossed by a bridge of seven arches. The house and gardens might serve an Italian prince, who need not be ashamed of his residence. Tho' this place is called *Staplestown*, there are but few houses in it. Fairs are held here on 1 May and 7 Nov.—*Staplestown* was also a name given formerly to the town of *Skibbereen*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

STARBOG-SPA, sit. within about 4 miles of *Ballygawly*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

STEBANNON, sit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

STEDALT, sit. near *Balbriggen*, prov. Leinst.

STEPHENON mountain, sit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

STEWART-HALL, the elegant seat of lord *Castlestewart*, sit. within 2 miles of *Stewartstown*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

STEWARTSTOWN, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 77 miles from Dublin; within 2 miles of it is *Stewart's-hall*, a most superb edifice, with extensive and beautiful parks and demesnes, the seat of lord *Castlestewart*. Three miles from *Stewartstown*, on a rising ground, is *Ardreagh church*. Fairs held at *Stewartstown* 1 May, Nov. and 30 Dec.

STICKILLEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

STILLORGAN, sit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within about four miles of the metropolis; it is a handsome seat, has a view of the sea on one side, and the co. Wicklow on the other: near it there is a good pheasantry. Here is an obelisk very lofty and elegant; it is upwards of 100 feet in height, placed on a rustic base, to each side of which is a double stair-case, leading to a platform which encompasses the obelisk, and from whence is a fine view of the bay of Dublin and Irish channel; from hence the hill of *Hoath*, on the opposite shore, appears like the rock of *Gibraltar*. This is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

STO HOLMUCK, see *Stahalmuck*.

STONEHALL, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 106 miles from Dublin; fairs held 14 May, and 25 Sept.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Lein.

STONEHOUSE, sit. at the foot of a hill, about 4 miles from *Drogheda*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; it was the seat of *Samuel Owens*, esq; and is now the residence of *J. T. Foster*, esq.

STONEFYORD, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulst. 77 miles from Dublin.—Likewise a place of same name in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, thirty miles from Dublin.

STORMANSTOWN, sit. in bar. Ardee, county Louth, prov. Leinster.—Also a village in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

STRABANE, a barony in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, in which is a borough, post and fair town of same name, sit. about 101 miles N.W. of Dublin. Lat. 54: 46, lon. 8: 4. It gives title of viscount to a branch of the family of *Hamilton*. It is large, populous and well built, situated on the river *Mourne*, having a beautiful prospect of *Lifford-bridge*, and is deemed as elegant a situation as any in Ireland. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Abercorn*; fairs held 12 May and Nov.

STRABOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Kavilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinst.—Also a vicarage in the same dioc. sit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

STRABRAGY-BAY, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

STRADBALLY, a barony in Queen's co. prov. Leinster, in which is a post town of same name, sit. about 38 miles from Dublin. Tho' small, it is clean and neat; has a church, market-house and charter school: the latter was opened in 1738, for 40 children, and owes its rise to *Pe't Cosby*, esq; who expended 300*l.* in the building, gave an acre of land in perpetuity, and granted 30 acres for 31 years, at 1*l.* per ann. In the 12th century lord *O'Mora* founded a monastery here for conventual Franciscans. Near *Stradbally* is *Stradbally-hall*, an elegant seat of Mr. *Cosby*, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile of the town is *Brockley-park*, the superb seat of the earl of *Roden*. Fairs are held at *Stradbally* on 6 May, 10 July, 21 Aug. and Nov. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munst.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, sit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Conn.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

STRADE, or *Straid*, a village sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 89 miles from Dublin: here are the ruins of a church.—Also a fair town in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry. Fairs held 31 May, 30 July, 23 October and 27 Novem. This place is seated by the river *Moy*; the sept of *M. Jordan* founded a house here, under the invocation of the holy cross, for friars of the order of St. Francis; but it was given to the Dominicans in 1252. A very small part of this friary still remains, but the walls of the church, which was singularly beautiful, are still entire; and the high altar is adorned with gothic ornaments. In the centre of the altar is an image of our Saviour when an infant, in the virgin's lap, and a person in relievo, within a compartment at each side: here is also a tomb adorned with curious relieves of 4 kings, in different compartments,

one

one of whom is kneeling before a mitred person; near to it is another relieve of the saints *Peter* and *Paul*.

STRADONE, sit. in bar. Tullaghharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 49 miles from Dublin; fairs held 28 March, 24 June, 16 Aug. 10 Oct. and 18 Dec.

STRAFFAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here is a handsome seat belonging to *Joseph Henry*, esq;

STRAGONA, sit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 1 June, 21 Aug. and Tuesd. before Christmas.

STRAID, see *Strade*.

STRAMORE-INN, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 91 miles from Dublin.

STRANCALLY, a castle sit. in the parish of Killcockan, in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, 2 miles below *Headborough*; it is built on a rock, directly over the *Black-water*. From the castle thro' the rock to the river a passage was cut, of considerable length and breadth, and pretty deep. This kind of cave (as tradition tells us) was formerly used by the tyrannical earls of *Desmond*, as a prison for such persons who had fortunes in this part of the country, whom they frequently invited to the castle to make merry, and afterwards confined to this dungeon, where they suffered them to perish; there is a hole cut thro' the rock, in the manner of a port-cullis, down which the dead bodies were cast into the river. One person by good fortune escaped out of this dungeon, who gave the government information of these horrid practices; and both the cave and castle, were by their orders soon afterwards demolished. The cave is entirely laid open, and half of the castle blown up, the powder having split it from top to bottom, and large pieces of the wall were thrown at a considerable distance from the rest by the force of the blast.

STRAND, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 138 miles from Dublin.

STRAND-HOUSE-INN, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 107 miles from Dublin; 2 miles beyond which are the ruins of a castle.

STRANDTOWN, a village sit. in bar. Castle-reagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

STRANGFORD, a small but antient market and post town in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster, sit. on a river of the same name, 78 miles from Dublin; it gives title of visc. to the family of *Smythe*. A charter school was opened here in 1748, for 20 boys and 20 girls; for the erecting of which, the Rt. Hon. Robert, late earl of Kildare, bequeathed 500*l.* and the countess dowager gave 2 acres of land in perpetuity, and granted 20 acres more for 31 years, at less than half their value. Fairs are held on 12

Aug. and 8 Nov. Lat. 54:24, lon. 6:14. In the time of queen *Eliz.* there was a castle maintained here, for securing the quiet of this co. here is a church and presbyterian meeting-house; the former was built, and the bell given to it by *Valentine Pain*, and *Elizabeth*, his wife, in the year 1629, as appears by an inscription on the bell. It is said this *Val. Pain* was agent in these parts to the then earl of *Kildare*.

STRANGFORD-BAY, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. This place takes its proper name, *Strangford*, from the rapidity with which the sea runs in the channel to *Strangford lake*, the current there being reckoned one of the strongest in Europe, insomuch that boats passing from *Portaferry* on the *Ardes* side, to *Strangford* on the *Leale* side, are carried up and down the gulph with great force; nor can they make the opposite shore in a strait line, but are forced up and down the stream, oftentimes at a great distance from where they set off: when the tides and currents are strongest, ships in this bay are forced a-stern, tho' sailing with a brisk gale. Lat. 54:17, lon. 6:15.

STRANGFORD-LOUGH, see *Lough-Strangford*.

STRANMORE, sit. near *Monallen*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

STRANOCUM, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 108 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 20 April and 29 December.

STRANORLANE, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 112 miles from Dublin. fairs held 29 March, 6 July, 12 August, 10 October and 9 December. It is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

STRANYGORE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. There is a great tide which runs off from the E. of *Mew-island* in this co. to the N. E. and the *Mull of Galloway*, which is commonly called the tide of *Stranygore*, and occasioned by the flood tide coming in from the north, and meeting with an intercepting tide from the bay of *Carrickfergus*, which runs tide and quarter tide.

STRATFORD, or *Stratford* upon *Slaney*, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinst. on the river *Slaney*, 26 miles from Dublin: it is a manufacturing town, built within these few years by the present earl of *Aldborough*. It consists of 4 squares and 12 streets, regularly laid out; the squares from 300 to 150 feet across, and streets from 60 to 40: there is a large reservoir of water in the centre of the town, constantly supplied from different springs; there is a church, and many improvements are intended to be added; but the design of the noble proprietor has not proved as successful as could be wished. Fairs are held here 21 Apr. and 7 Sep.

STRATFORD-LODGE, sit. near *Castledermot*, prov. Leinster.

STRAW-

STRAW-HALL, sit. within 3 miles of *Nucestown*, in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster: it was formerly called *Kilbrenin*. Here a monastery was founded by *Aedh*, son of *Breic*, who died 10 Nov. 588. (*Archd. monast.*) According to some it was an abbey founded in the 8th century.—Also a place in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

STREAMSTOWN, sit. in bar. Moyashill, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Lat. 53:22, lon. 8:2.—Also in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

STREET, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Moygolsh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinst.

STROKESTOWN, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, 70 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 1 Tuesd. O. S. May, June, Oct. and Nov. Near 4 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church; and 2 miles from Strokestown, is *Kilthruston church*, sit. on the side of a hill, near the ruins of a castle; this is a posttown.

STRUEL-WELLS, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; they are distant 1 mile from *Downpatrick*, and called likewise *St. Patrick's wells*; they are 4 in number, each covered with a vault of stone, and the water is conveyed by subterraneous aqueducts from one to the other; but the largest of them is the most celebrated, being in dimension 16½ feet by 11. All these vaults seem to be very antient, and near one of them, are the ruins of a small chapel, dedicated to *St. Patrick*.

STRUVE-POINT, a cape, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

SUBULTER, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SUCCA river, see *Suck*.

SUCK, a river, sit. between *Lough Derg* and *Lough Ree*, prov. Connaught.

SUDDAN, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

SUGAR-LOAF-HILLS, 2 high, conical hills, distinguished into great Sugar-loaf-hill, and little Sugar-loaf-hill, sit. within a few miles of the metropolis, in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

SUIR, (otherwise *Suire*, *Shower*, *Shuir*, or *Sewer*) a large river, rising out of the same mountains as the river *Nore* and *Barrow*, and after a course of 70 miles, meets them again in the haven of Waterford, prov. Munster, where they fall into the sea together.

SULCHOID, (from *Sulchath*, or the place of battle) sit. not far from *Limerick*, in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; being a plain nearly surrounded by mountains, and frequently mentioned in different periods of Irish history, as a noted post for the encampment of armies; in particular celebrated for a victory obtained over the *Danes* in 968.

SULLANE river, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

SUMMER-HILL, a post and fair town in bar. Moysefarrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 20 miles from Dublin; here is the beautiful seat of the Rt. Hon. lord *Langford*. This place gives title of *baron* to the family of *Rewley*, now visc. *Langford*. Fairs held 30 Apr. dry cows, 9 June, 22 Sept. sheep and calves, and 25 Nov. cattle.—Also a seat near *Killala*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; contiguous to it are the ruins of *Rathbrann abbey*.

SURGOWNY, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 12 Jan. and 14 May.

SWAINSTOWN, sit. near *Trim*, prov. Leinster.

SWAN-ISLAND, (so called from the great number of swans which frequent it,) sit. near *Downpatrick*, in *Strangford lake*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SWANLINBAR, a village, sit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of a church; and 4 miles beyond it is *Florence-court*, the superb seat of lord visc. *Enniskillen*; about half a mile from Swanlinbar is the celebrated spa, the water of which is excellent for the scurvy, nerves, lowness of spirits, or bad appetite; it is to be drank as the stomach can bear it, preparing first with gentle physic. The post comes in here, and goes out three times in the week. Fairs held 18 May, 27 July and Nov.

SWATTERAGH, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, above 96 miles from Dublin; fairs held 3 Mar. 17 May, July, and 3 Dec.

SWELLY river, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

SWILLY-LOUGH, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

SWILLY river, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

SWINFORD, or *Swinesford*, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 103 miles from Dublin; 3 miles beyond which, is a very fine round tower, almost perfect, and not far from it the ruins of *Melick church*. Fairs held 20 May, 2 July, 18 Aug. and Dec.

SWINZADO-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54:52, lon. 8:56.

SWORDS, a borough, fair and post town, in bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, above 7 miles from the metropolis; it sends 2 members to parliament, the electors are *potwollers*; here is one of our round towers in a perfect state; it is 73 feet high, and 50 or 60 feet distant from the church, of a plain simple structure. Fairs held on 11 May, for horses and pedlars wares. Lat. 53:28, lon. 6:43. At Swords are the ruined walls of some old buildings,

buildings, covered with ivy; and forming a venerable appearance. A monastery was founded here by *St. Columb*, in 512. This town was consumed by fire, in 1012, 1016, 1069, 1130, 1138, 1150 and 1166. Here are some ruins of a palace which formerly belonged to the archbishops of Dublin; this is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

SYBILHEAD, a *cape*, sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

SYDAN, a village in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

SYLVAN-PARK, sit. near *Kells*, prov. Leinster.

SYMOND'S-COURT, a pleasant little village, sit. half a mile to the left of *Donnybrook*, and 2½ miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

SYNGFIELD, sit. near *Birr*, prov. Leinster.

T A

T A, (or *lough Ta*) a lake, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster: it receives into it two or three smart rivulets, but having no outlet, the waters accumulate and gradually overflow the adjacent grounds; 'till the peasantry once in three or four years let them off, by making a cut thro' the high sand-bank that parts the lake from the sea, which very soon fills up again.

TABLEMOUNTAIN, *mountains*, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

TABONE, an antient name for the bor. of *St. Johnstown*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

TACUMSHIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

TAGHADOE, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; here is a church and round tower.

TAGHBOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Conn.

TAGHKEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TAGHMACONNEL, a rectory in dioc. of Clonfert, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

TAGHMON, a bor. post and fair town, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, above 70 miles from Dublin; it returns two members to parliament; patronage in the *Hore* family. Lat. 52 : 17 long. 6 : 58. Fairs held 1 Feb. and 21 Oct. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, and distant about 5 miles W. of Wexford. Saint *Munnu* founded an abbey here; he died 25th Oct. 634. Also a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

TACHSINNOD, a rectory in dioc. Ardagh, sit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

TAGHSINNY, a village, sit. in bar. Shrowle, co. Longford, prov. Leinster: it is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh.

TAILTEAN, *see Tilletchan*.

TALBOTSTOWN, a bar. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; having a village in it of same name: Lat. 52 : 54. long. 6 : 59.

TALENSBRIDGE, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

TALLAGH, (or *Tallaght*) a large village, sit. in bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; about 5 miles from Dublin, and 2½ miles beyond *Cromlin*. It lies in a fine open country, enjoys a good air, and is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. Here is the antient residence of the archbishops of Dublin, and an old church, in which divine service is performed. An abbey was founded here in an early age, by *St. Malruan*. Fairs held 1 Tuesday in March, 7 July, 16 Sept. and 9 Nov. Near this latter place, is a high hill call'd *Tallagh-hill*, reckon'd 3 ms. over, it affords a most beautiful prospect; to the one side you view a fine well-improved country, with variety of old castles, and new seats; before you the fine city of *Dublin*; farther, a large harbour covered with shipping, beyond that again, a prospect of the open sea; and forward to the left, a neck of land or isthmus, terminated by the *hill of Hoath*.

TALLANSTOWN, (or *Tullanstown*) a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, about 39 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond it are the ruins of a church.

TALLOW, (sometimes written *Tallagh*) a borough, post and fair town, in bar. Coshbridge, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, 104 miles from Dublin; it was erected into a borough at the request of the first earl of Cork, its charter bears date 10 James I. by which the liberties of the borough were extended one mile and an half beyond the church every way; the jurisdiction of the sovereign and burgesses is gone into disuse, but the town returns two members to parliament, the electors are deemed potwollers, but the duke of Devonshire has a principal influence.—This town was never encompassed with a wall, nor was it a place of any defence; but in the rebellion of 1641, an intrenchment was cast up round it, having four gates or entrances, all made at the expence of the said Earl, who maintained in it a garrison of 100 foot soldiers.—Fairs held 1 Mar. day after Trinity Sunday, 10 Oct. and 8 Dec. Here is a barrack; and near Tallow are the ruins of *Lisfinie Castle*. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Lisamore. Lat. 51 : 56. long. 8 : 16.

TALLOW.

TALLOWBRIDGE, a village sit. in bar. Cosh-bridge, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

TALLWATER, a river, sit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

TALLYHOE, situ. near Loughbrickland, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

TAMLAGCHURCH, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 103 miles from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

TAMLAGHTARA, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

TAMLAGHTFINLAGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

TAMLAGHTOCRELY, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

TAMORA, sit. about 5 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

TANDERAGEE, a post and fair town, in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 61 miles from Dublin; it is well stocked with manufactures in the linen branch; the *Newry Canal* is brought within a mile of this place, and contributes greatly to its convenience. Fairs held 5 July and Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

TANKARDSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Also a seat, sit. 2 miles beyond *Ardbraccan*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster: near it are the ruins of a castle, and also the church of *Donough-patrick*.

TANRAGOES, a river, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

TANSYFORT, sit. near *Boyle*, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

TAPTOE, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; here are the remains of an ancient round tower.

TARA, an inconsiderable place, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. Also a mountain, called *Tara-hill*, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wex. pro. Lein.

TARA-BAY, see *Quintin-bay*.

TARAGH, a village in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath; about 19 miles from Dublin. Here is the celebrated *Hill of Taragh*, where it is supposed there was antiently a magnificent royal palace, the residence of the kings of Ireland, where triennial parliaments were held, in which all the nobility, gentry, and priests, &c. assembled, and here laws were enacted or repealed, and the general advantage of the nation was consulted. It is certain some writers have disputed that any building of lime and stone was ever erected on this spot, at the time we speak of; but the fact is as positively insisted on by many others. This place is otherwise called *Teamor* from *Teagh-mor*, or the great house; or *Teagh-mor-ragh*, the great house of the king,

and much celebrated in the ancient Irish history; certain it is, that this hill was the *Naasfeighan* whereon the states assembled, for several ages; that is from the beginning of the first to the middle of the 6th century; from which period we hear no more of the general convention of the states, but each province was governed by their own local ordinances. About 2 miles beyond Taragh hill are the ruins of the old church of *Doudstown*.

TARBERT, sit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 124 miles from Dublin: it is a post, market and fair town, where there is a handsome seat, opposite the demesne house of which, is a small island, within which is a safe and commodious road and harbour for ships, either bound up the *Shannon* for *Limerick*, or where they may wait for wind and weather to convey them to sea. This village has a *charter-school*, towards building of which the late Right Revd. Dr. *James Leslie*, bishop of Limerick gave 200l. together with a certain quantity of land. Towards the end of lord *Chichester's* government in this kingdom, and during the reign of king *James I.* the seignory of *Tarbert*, was granted to *Patrick Crosbie*, Esq; on condition of his keeping in it several *Irish* families, who were transplanted hither from the king's co. Mr. *Crosbie's* son *Pierce*, sold this estate to Alderman *Dominick Roche* of *Limerick*, from whose family it was purchased by Lord *Clare*, who forfeited it by his attachment to king *James II.* and upon the revolution it came to the family of *Lesley*.—Fairs held Easter-monday, 22 June, 12 August, and 11 Dec.

TARBERT-HOUSE, the handsome seat of Mr. *Lesley*, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

TARBERT-ISLAND, sit. near the bar. Ballinahinch, off the coast of co. Galway, prov. Connaught. This island, or point, forms a deep harbour, where a number of ships generally lie, it being considered the best anchorage thereabouts.

TARMANCARRA, see *Tarmoncarra*.

TARMONBARRY, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

TARMONBARRY-BRIDGE, a village, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin.

TARMONCARRA, sit. in the peninsula of the Mallet and Half-bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Some old walls of a church appear here, nearly buried in the sands; they are said to have belonged to a nunnery, of which we can learn no account.

TARMON-CASTLE, sit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermagh, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54:27. lon. 8:21.

TARMON-HILL, mountains, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TARTARAGHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit.

fit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

TASCOFFIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, fit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

TASHINY, fit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinster; fairs held 27 Mar. 28 May, 9 July and 26 Sept.

TASSAGARD, see *Saggard*.

TAUGHBOYNE, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, fit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. The church was originally founded by St. Baithen.

TAUNAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, fit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TAWNEY, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, fit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is situated 1 mile beyond Miltown, and commonly called *Church-town*.

TAY river, fit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

TEACH-SAXON, see *Templegale*.

TEACH-SCHOTIN, a mountain, situ. in bar. Slewmary, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; near which was a monastery built by St. Schotin, in the 6th century, whose feast is observed on the 2d of Jan.

TECROGHAN, see *Tyrcroghan-Castle*.

TEAMOR, see *Taragh*.

TEDOUNT, fit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; fairs held 2 Mon. o. f. Jan. Mond. before *Shrove-tues.* 31 Mar. 24 June, and 28 Sept.

TEFFIA, a district fit. to the N. of the co. Longford, prov. Leinster, called *North Teffia*, the chiefs of which were formerly denominated *Hy Ferghaël*, or the prince of the men of *Ghaël*, by corruption *O'Feral*. The descendants of this antient family were in possession of the N. W. and S. parts of the co. Longford, on the commencement of the last century, but were dispossessed of the eastern parts by the English settlers, the *Tuites* and *Delameres*.

TEGHADOW, see *Taghadoe*.

TEGHMOLIN, see *St. Mullan*.

TEHALLAN, fit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, 4 miles S. of Glaslough. St. Killian was bishop of this place, which was destroyed by fire in 671.

TEINAGH, a village, fit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is a rectory in dioc. Clonsfert.

TELEN-HARBOUR, fit. about 6 miles from *Killybegs*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. A considerable white fishery is carried on here during the summer months.

TELEN-HEAD, called also *Cape-Horn*, a noted promontory, in the co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Lat. 55:00 N. long. 8:35 W.

TELTOWN, (antiently called *Teachtelle*) a rectory in dioc. of Meath, fit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. The church here was founded by St. Tsallan.

TEMPLEBODANE, a rectory in dioc. Cloyne, fit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEBOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, fit. in bar. *Tyreragh*, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TEMPLEBREDIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, fit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEBREEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, fit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEBRIAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, fit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Here is a seat about 1 mile N. of Cloghnakilty, on the lands of which are the remains of an antient heathen temple. Not far from the church of Templebrian, is a stone circle with a central pyramidal pillar, and not far from it are two other pyramids.

TEMPLECAIRNE, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, fit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster.

TEMPLECORRAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, fit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster.

TEMPLECROAN, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, fit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

TEMPLEDERRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, fit. in bar. Upper-Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEDISERT, see *Shraduff*.

TEMPLE-ERRY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, fit. in bar. Skerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEGALE, (otherwise called *Teach-Saxon*) fit. 2 miles W. of Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. The antient church of this place was burnt by lightning in 1177. A friary of small extent was founded here in the reign of king Henry 7th. by one of the family of *Burgh*, for franciscans of the 3d order. It was afterwards granted to the corporation of Athenry.

TEMPLE-GAURIN, the ruins of a chapel, fit. on a little hill, at the N. end of a small lake, called *Derickelagh*, near Newry, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

TEMPLEHARRY, a rectory in dioc. Killaloe, fit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster.

TEMPLEHAV, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, fit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TEMPLE-HOUSE, fit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 24 May, 30 July, and 7 Nov.

TEMPLEICALLY Church, now in ruins, fit. near Killaloe, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEJEHALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, fit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEMALY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, fit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

TEMPLE-MARTIN, fit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; fairs held 29 Sept. 9 and 22 Nov.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cork, fit. in bar. Kinna-meaky, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLE-

TEMPLE-MICHAEL, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, in which are the ruins of a church and a castle, which seems to have been demolished by powder, as does another building, a little more to the S. situated on a high point now called *Rhincrew*, but in some old MSS. *Kilcrew*; which place is said by tradition, to have been a house of the *Knights Templars*. Also a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Also a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Also a rectory in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Sewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Also a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

TEMPLEMORE, a post town, sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 93 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel. Here is a handsome seat of Sir John Craven Carden, Bart. A mile and an half beyond Templemore, are the ruins of a castle. Fairs held 17 May, 28 June, 3 Sep. 21 Oct. and 7 Dec. Also, for *Wool*, on 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 30th and 31st July. Also a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

TEMPLEMURRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TEMPLENECARRIGY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLENEILAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

TEMPLENOE, a parish, sit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, the church of which (now in ruins) is said to have been built by the *O'Sullivans*, who have a tradition of their coming into these parts several centuries ago, from a place called *Knockgraffin*, in the co. Tipperary: This parish is about 6 miles in length, extending along the river *Kenmare*, and runs a great way in breadth up the mountains. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardferth.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEOGH, an agreeable little village, sit. 3 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Here is a handsome seat of Mr. *Dominville*, and the ruins of an old church, and antient burial place.

TEMPLEOMALIS, a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEORAN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Moygoish, co. Westm. prov. Leinster.

TEMPLEOUTRACH, a vicarage in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Kilnalongurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TEMPLE-PATRICK, sit. in bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, 87 miles from Dublin; near it is *Castlepton*, the handsome seat of Lord *Templeton*. Fairs held 10 July, 3 Tuesday O. S. in Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Connor. There is also a place called *Templepatrick*, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, about one mile S. of Donaghadee, remarkable for a spring well of very limpid water, frequented by people afflicted with *head-achs*.—This latter place is otherwise called *Craguboy*. Here are ruins of a church.

TEMPLEPETER, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinst.

TEMPLEPORT, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

TEMPLEQUINLAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEROBIN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in *Great-island*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLERONE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLE-ROW, an antient ruin, sit. a few miles beyond *Swineford*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. About a mile beyond it are the ruins of *Ballylaghlan-castle*.

TEMPLESCOBIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

TEMPLESHANBOUGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

TEMPLESHANNON, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Lein.

TEMPLE-THIRTY, a parish in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

TEMPLETOGHER, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Half-Ballimoe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TEMPLETOHY, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TEMPLE-TOWN, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster: Fairs held 2 Thursday O. S. May, 26 July, 19 Sept. and 8 Nov. A charter-school was opened here, in 1737, for 40 children; towards the building of which, the late *Tho. Aston*, Esq; gave 100l. It was also endowed with 40 acres of land, rent free, for ever, by the late Hon. *John Temple*.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a village in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

TEMPLETRINE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEUDIGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPLEUSQUE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TEMPO, sit. in bar. Tyreskenedy, co. Fermagh, prov. of Ulster, 85 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 29 Jan. 28 May, and 6 Nov.

TENELICK,

TENELICK, the seat of Lord *Annaly*, sit. near Colehill, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

TEN-MILE-BUSH, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; near 12 miles from Dublin.

TEN-MILE-HOUSE, a place so called, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, above 11 miles from Dublin.

TERELA, a small village on the side of Drum bay, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster; the lands about which are so rich and fertile, by the manure of marle and sea-shells, of which there is great plenty in the neighbourhood, that they set from 15 to 20 shillings per acre. The shells lie within two feet of the surface of the earth, and ought to remain spread on the land for 3 years before they are plowed in, and then it will produce all sorts of grain for 10 years at least, after which it yields the finest grass. On the shores here, and near the low-water mark, are found a great quantity of beautiful shells. This is a rectory in dioc. of Down.

TERFECKAN, see *Termonfeckin*.

TERMONAMONGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

TERMONANY, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

TERMONFECKIN, (otherwise written *Terfeckan*) a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, three miles and an half from Drogheda. This village is seated on a small but pleasant river near the sea.—Here was formerly the residence of the great primate *Usher*. A monastery was founded here in 665: also an abbey for regular canoneses, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary; the remains of the Primate's palace was a few years ago totally destroyed. There are the ruins of several small castles in this neighbourhood: those of *Glasspistol* stand about 2 miles distant; and a little farther eastward is a fine fishery, the charter of which, 'tis said, was held by the fishermen waiting with their fish in the town of *Termonfeckin*, till the lord of the castle was served.

TERMONMAGUIRK, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster.

TERRENURE, an agreeable seat, sit. 2 miles from Dublin, and within half a mile of Rathfarnham, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

TERRILL'S-CASTLE, sit. near *Cellbridge*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; near it on the river Liffey, are mills called *Terrill's-mills*.

TERRILL'S-MILLS, see *Terrill's-castle*.

TERRILL'S-PASS, sit. in bar. Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, 40 miles from Dublin: here are the ruins of a castle. Fairs held 17 May and Dec.

TERRYGLASS, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Low Ormond, co. Tipperary, pro. Mun.

TERRYHOGAN, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulst.

TESSARARAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Conn.

TESSAURAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinst.

THE BREAKS of SCORNEY, a ridge of mountains, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

THE COW, a rock, sit. off *Magee-island*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

THE DAUGHTONS, see *Daughtons*.

THE DOWNS, sit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

THE HEAD, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

THE KISH, a bank, sit. at the mouth of Dublin bay, prov. Leinster.

THE ROSSES, islands so called, sit. off the Western coast of the co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, where a considerable herring fishery is carried on every year; they lie opposite to *Dunglo*, and near the north isle of *Arran*.

THE TOUCH, sit. in bar. Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

THE TOUNS, a great sand-bank, sit. before the mouth of Lough-Foyle, near Londonderry, prov. Ulster, which however does not obstruct navigation, as there are at all times 14 or 15 fathoms of water in the channel, which is broad and deep. In the entrance of the Lough, there are very great sands on the left-hand, from one end to the other, which are some miles broad off the land; and on the right-hand are little sands or shelves lying close to the land; between these there is a broad channel, in most parts 3 and 4 fathoms deep; and in that arm whereon *Londonderry* stands, it is 10 or 12, and before the town 4 and 5; so that this is justly esteemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

THOMAS-STREET, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, 69 miles from Dublin; within a mile and half of which, are the ruins of a church.

THOMASTOWN, a borough, post, and fair town, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, about 58 miles from Dublin; it is otherwise called in Irish, *Bally-mac-Andan*, i.e. the town of Anthony: near it are the ruins of *Ferpoint-Abbey*, where a synod was held in the year 1152, when *John Papero*, the Pope's legate, made one of the number of bishops that were convened there, at that time, to settle the affairs of the church. About the year 1180, a castle was erected here by *Thomas Fitzanthony*. The church is part of an old abbey, in the ruins of which is a monstrous tomb-stone, which they say, covers the body of a giant; and tradition will have it, that one of the Irish kings lay buried here, several ages before this kingdom sub-

mitted to the English. There is a very fine bridge here over the river Newre, and from hence to Waterford the stream is navigable for small vessels. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory. Fairs are held annually on 25 May. Lat. 52 : 26. Long. 7 : 28. It returns 2 members to parliament, patron, Lord *Clifden*.—There is also a place of same name in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, near 82 miles from Dublin, where is an antient but handsome edifice, with good improvements, the seat of Lord *Landaff*: it was once esteemed the finest seat in this kingdom. Also a rectory in dioc. Kildare, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Also a place in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

THOMOND, an antient district, containing the present co. Clare, prov. Munster; the principal chiefs of which, were called *Mc-Cas*, or *Magh Gaes*; a son of *Olliul Olum*, or *Olim*, about the beginning of the third century, was elected chief of this district, on which he took the name of *Cormac Cas*, and greatly distinguished himself by his military abilities. From him the succeeding chiefs of *Dal-Cas* (another name for this place) endeavoured to derive their origin. However this may be, it appears from the Irish annals, that the chiefs of the subordinate districts, were frequently chosen kings of *Dalcas*, until the sovereignty came into the hands of *Brien Boromh*, hereditary chief of *Hy Loch-Lean*, now *Burrin*, whose descendants enjoyed that dignity, until the arrival of the English, when the *De-Clares* obtained a grant of the entire county, which from them has since obtained the denomination of *Clare*. *Dalcas* was originally inhabited by a colony, of the second migration of the *Fir Bolgæ*, called *Momonii*, whence it obtained the name of *Tuath Mumham*, or North Munster, by corruption, *Thomond*.

THORNHILL, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

THORNTOWN, sit. in bar. Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

THORNYHILL, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

THREE CASTLE HEAD, sit. off the S. coast of co. Cork, prov. Munster; so called from three square castles on it. It lies near *Mizen-head*, which is the extreme point of that county, and is otherwise called *Sheep's-head-point*.

THREE CASTLES, sit. near Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

THREE-MILE WATER, sit. in Carrickfergus bay, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

THREE-SISTERS, three remarkable hills, so called by sailors, they are sit. on the isthmus between *Smerewick* and *Ferritor's creek*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

THURLES, a post town sit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 70 miles from Dublin. It has a great market, the 1st. Tues-

day in each month, and gave title of Earl to the *Ormond* family. It is sit. on the river *Suir*, which divides the town nearly into two equal parts. A monastery was founded here by the *Butler* family, in A. D. 1300, for Carmelites or White-friars: a tower is still remaining on the E. side of the river, and a part of the cross aisle leading to the N. There was also a castle erected here belonging to the Knights Templars, or Knights of St. *John* of Jerusalem. Fairs held on Easter-monday, 21 Aug. and Dec. This is a rectory in dioc. of Cashel; Lat. 52 : 55, long. 8 : 9. About 5 miles beyond Thurles, are the ruins of *Ballybeg-Castle*; and within 3 miles of Thurles are the large ruins of the famous abbey of *Holy-Cross*.

TIAQUIN, a barony in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TIBRACH, sit. on the N. side of the river *Suir*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, about 2 miles E. of *Carrick-mac-girfish*. In antient times this town was well inhabited, and in high repute, particularly on the arrival of the English. A great stone is now standing there, which is a boundary between the co. Kilkenny and Tipperary.

TICKMACREVAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

TIDAVNET, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulst.

TIDENSTOWN, sit. near Inistioge, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

TIELLEN-HEAD, a cape, sit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

TIERHOGER, sit. near *Lea Castle*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinster; here is an antient burial-place, and the ruins of a church.

TIERKELLY, sit. 2 miles N. E. of *Rathfryland*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster, where there is a very good chalybeate spring.

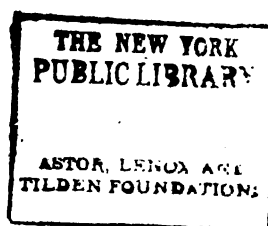
TIERNIGOOSE, a seat in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, near the river *Fleisk*.

TIFFERNAN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

TIHALLEN, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

TIKILLEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

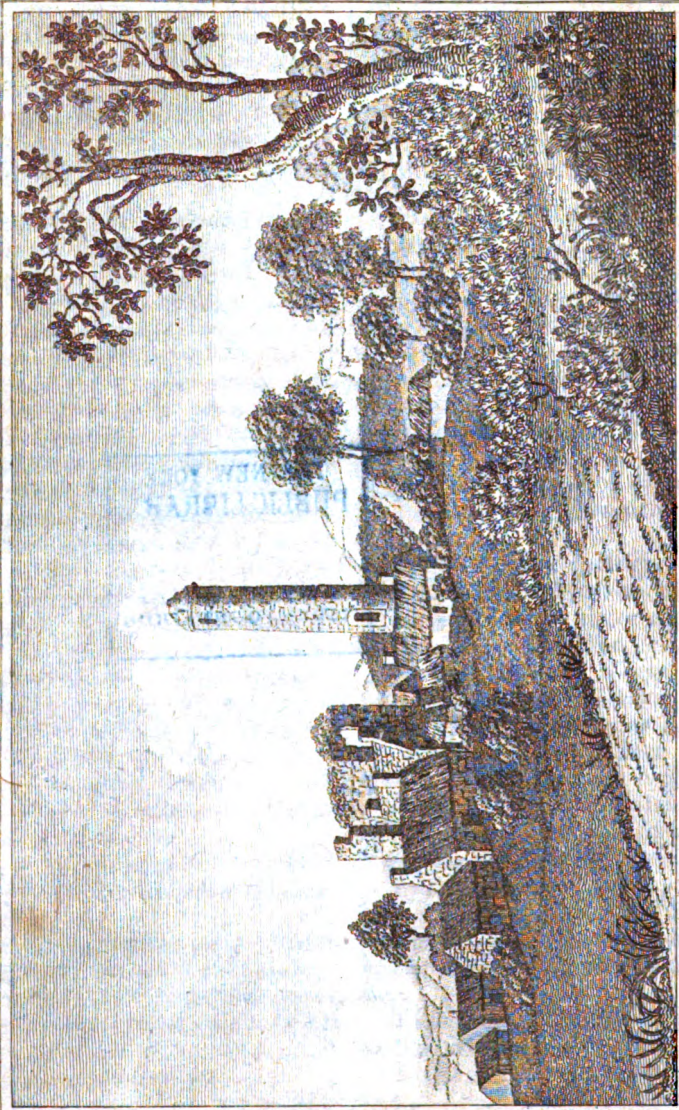
TILLETEAGHAN, (or *Tailtean*) a place in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, where the Druids sacrificed in honour of the marriage of the *Sun* and *Moon*, and *Heaven* and *Earth*, on the 1st of Aug. being the fifth revolution of the Moon from the vernal equinox. At this time the states assembled, and young people were given in marriage according to the custom of the Eastern nations.—Games were also instituted, resembling the olympic games of the Greeks, and held 15 days before



Nov. 1794.

Pl. 2.

Anth. Hib.



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before and 15 days after the 1st of Aug. This festival was frequently denominated *Lughaid Naofsean*, or the matrimonial assembly.

TIMAHOE, or *Teach Mochae*, sit. in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; above 42 miles from Dublin: It is a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin. Within a mile of this place, are 3 old forts. At Timahoe are the ruins of a very old church, built by St. *Mochae*, and a fine round tower. The antient abbey of Timahoe, was burnt in 1142. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Loftus. In 1642 *Monk* defeated the Irish rebels near this place. Fairs held 5 April, 2 July, and 18 Oct. Also a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

TIMMIN, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it lies between Cromlin and Tallagh; on these lands stand the remains of an antient castle, sit. on a rising ground.

TIMOGH, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

TIMOLEAGUE, sit. in bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster; 4 miles East of Cloghnakilty. Lat. 51:27. Long. 8:57. 'Tis otherwise called *Tee Molaga*, i. e. the residence of St. Molaga; and lies on an arm of the ocean. From Courtmacsherry (the harbour's mouth) to Timoleague is 2 miles. This harbour formerly navigable, is now quite obstructed with sand. A small river discharges itself here, called the *Arigideen*; it runs at the foot of an hill covered with an oak wood, for a mile before it reaches the town, in a serpentine form. At its entrance into the town, it washes the walls of an antient castle, built by the *O'Shaghnessys*; next it washes the verge of the church-yard, and then glides by the walls of an antient abbey of Franciscans, founded by the *Macartys*, in the beginning of the 14th century, temp. Edw. II. In this abbey Edmund de Courcey, bp. of Ross was buried, in March 1518, who was a great favourite of king Henry VII. Timoleague was formerly a place of some note, being much resorted to by the Spaniards, who imported large quantities of wine here; and it is said there were formerly no less than 14 taverns that sold sack in the town. It is sit. between the castle and the abbey, under an hill which shelters it from W. and Northerly winds. This castle was built by the *Barretts*. Here is a regular street, one side of which was new built by the late Lord *Barrymore*, for the accommodation of linen-weavers, but the design happened to fail. Here is a market-house and bleach-yard, but no regular market. Near it is a well dedicated to the V. M. much frequented on the 8 Sept. The festival day of St. *Molaga*, (according to *Colgan*) is on the 20 Jan. he being the antient patron of this place. Fairs held 28 Mar. 5 July, 21 Aug. and 7 Dec. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ross.

TIMOLIN, sit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; near 30 miles from Dublin.—Near it are the ruins of an old castle and church. Fairs held Easter-mond. and 28 June. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. A monastery for regular canons was founded here in a very early age: also a nunnery of the order of *Arcadia*.

TIMONY, sit. near Roscrea, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TIMOOLE, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

TINEHALY, a post and fair town, in bar. Ballynacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 38 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 1st Wed. Jan. 7 Feb. 2 Wed. O. S. March, 8 May, last Wed. June, 7 Aug. and 7 Nov.

TINEHINCH, a bar. in Queen's co. prov. Leinster, in which is a village of same name, where fairs are held 29 Oct. Also a place in co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster; fairs held 1 May and 29 Sept.

TINNECROSS, sit. near Tullamore, in King's co. prov. Leinster.

TINTERN, sit. in bar. Shelburn, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; 85 miles from Dublin. It is a curacy in dioc. of Ferns. Here was an antient abbey, founded in the year 1200, by *William Marechal*, or Marshal Earl of Pembroke, on occasion of a vow he had made when in danger of being shipwrecked. It was built on the sea shore, endowed and supplied with monks of the Cistercian order, from *Tintern*, in Monmouthshire in Wales. Here is a seat of the *Colclough* family. Fairs held 24 Mar. 12 May and 21 Sept.

TIPPERAGHNY, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

TIPPERARY, a county, in the prov. of Munster; bounded by the King's co. on the N. the Queen's co. and Kilkenny on the E. Waterford on the S. and Galway, Clare and Limerick on the W. It is one of the finest counties in Ireland; but is occupied chiefly in feeding sheep, and rather thinly inhabited. It was a palatinate under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Ormond, which was suppressed in the reign of King George I. after that nobleman's attainder. It is furnished with the greatest and best flocks of any co. in the kingdom. It stretches northward 52 miles, and measures from E. to W. 31 miles, and contains 554,950 acres, comprehending 12 baronies, viz. *Lisa* and *Offa*, *Clanwilliam*, *Middlethird*, *Sewardagh* and *Compsey*, *Kilneman-na*, *Killnalongurty*, *Eliogurty*, *Ikerin*, *Ilcagh*, *Owney* and *Arra*, upper *Ormond* and lower *Ormond*, and it returns 8 members to parliament. This county contains about 169,000 inhabitants. Among the antient families of this co. are the *McEgans*, *O'Kennedys*, *O'Briens*, *O'Dwyers*, *Butlers*, *Purcells* and *Mathews*.—Part of Tipperary was called *Holy-crofs*, and the

the Northern part, which is mountainous, was called Ormond. In it lie 12 mountains in an heap, called *Phelenge Modena*. Chief town, *Clonmel*.

TIPPERARY town, sit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; near 87 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 5 April, July, 10 Oct. and Dec. A monastery was founded here in the reign of King Henry III. for Eremites, following the rule of St. *Augustin*. This town was burnt by *Breyn O'Breyn*, in the first week of Aug. 1329. This is a rectory in dioc. of Emly, and a post town.

TIRAGHRILL, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TIRAWLY, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; in this district the wood *Foclut* stood, celebrated for being the scene of the vision of St. *Patrick*, before he undertook the mission of Ireland. It was antiently called *Hy-Firmalgaid*, and contained the N. part of the antient *Hy-Mernisg*, the *Auterij* of *Ptolemy*.

TIRCONAL, i. e. the land or wood of *Connal*, the word literally signifies the country of the chief tribe, and comprehended the present county of *Donegal*.

TIRDAGLASS, sit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Here St. *Colman* founded an abbey, which was twice destroyed, viz. in 1112 and 1162. The town was also burned in 1140.

TIRENASCRAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonsfert, sit in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TIRMALGAID, an antient district, comprehending the barony of Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TISSASSON, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, sit. in the liberties of Kinfale, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TITESKIN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TIVOHINE, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

TI-VOURNEY-GERAAN, see *Tyvoourney-gerran*.

TLACHGO, a place in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, where the Druids in time of paganism, sacrificed on tombs of their antient heroes to the Earth or universal Nature, on the eve of the 1st. of Nov.—the sanctuary here spoken of, is still remaining, being the Tumulus at *New-Grange*, near Drogheda.

TLACHGO-BAN, or *Cairn ban*, that is the white cairn, or temple of *Vesta*, situated near Newry, co. Down, prov. Ulster; being 180 yards in circumference, and 10 in altitude. Another on the summit of *Sliabh Creabh*, on the top of which are 22 smaller Cairns from 5, 4, and 3 feet high. Also one at Warring's-town, in same co. which was opened in 1614, discovering a dome in the centre of which, under a tabernacle was placed a handsome urn of a brown

colour, containing burnt bones.

TOBARBUNNY, or *Toberbunny*, sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, within a few miles of the metropolis.

TOBARCORY, or *Tobbercory*, and sometimes writter *Tubbercorr*; a village sit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, distant 103 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of a church and a castle. Fairs held 22d. of May, 27 June, 4 Oct. and 29 Nov.

TOBARCUREN, see *Tubbercorker*.

TOBARDONY, or *Tubberdonny*, and sometimes *Tubberidany*, a village sit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 102 miles from Dublin; three miles from which, at the foot of a hill, are the ruins of a castle.—Near Tobar-dony are the ruins of the antient abbey of *Kilmacdough*, which formerly gave title to a bishop. Fairs held 12 July and 20 Sept.

TOBARFUDDER, a village sit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TOBARMORE, or *Tubbermore*, situate in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, above 90 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 17 Jan. 13 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 May, 5 July and 20 Oct.

TOBARSCANNVAN, a village, sit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TOBER, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster.—Fairs held 18 Sept.

TOBERCORMAC, or the well of *Cormac*, a place in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, where a monastery was founded in 1488.

TOBERDALY, sit. near Philipstown, King's co. prov. Leinster.

TOE-HEAD, a high promontory in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster, standing a little to the W. of Castlehaven: Due S. of which in the ocean are the high steep rocks, called the *Stags*, which however being always to be seen, are easily avoided.

TOEM, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TOEMONIA, called in Irish *Touathmona*, sit. near Tullsk, in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded here by *O'Connor*.—No vestige of a village remains here, nor is there any appearance of other erections, save only the walls of a very antient castle that did belong to *O'Connor*.

TOGHER, a village sit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Also in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

TOGHER CASTLE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; in a wild tract, one mile farther S. of which, is the head of the river *Banden*.

TOLLOCHORTON, a parish in the dioc. of Lismore, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

TOLLYNADELLY, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; Fairs held 1 Wed. aft. Trinity, and 21 Nov.

TOMAGH,

TOMAGH, sit. in bar. Clonlisk, King's co. prov. Leinster.

TOMB, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

TOMBEOLA, sit. at the head of Round-stone bay, in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded here about the year 1427, by the *O'Flahertys*, dynasts of *Eir Conaught*, in which elevated station they continued 'till the arrival of *Oliver Cromwell*. In the beginning of queen Eliz.'s reign this building was wholly demolished, and even the stones (those of the church walls not excepted) were made use of to build a castle in the neighbourhood. The few ruinous remains are scarcely visible, and very imperfectly mark the traces of this antient village.

TOMDEELY, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munst.

TOMES, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; to the W. end of *Killarney-lake*. It was the seat of *O'Sullivan More*.

TOMFINLOUGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, pro. Mun.

TOMGRANY, or *Toomgrany*, a village sit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe. Fairs held Thu. of Trinity and 10 Oct. An abbey was founded here in an early age.

TOMHAGGARD, sit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 26 July. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

TOMREGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulst.

TONTINE-COVE, sit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TOOMAVARA, sit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, 69 miles from Dublin. Fairs held on Whit-monday and 4 Nov. Within a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of this place are the ruins of *Knockane-castle*, and on the opposite side are those of *Blanc-castle*, at the foot of a high hill. At *Toomavara* are the ruins of a preceptory of the Knights Templars. This is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, and otherwise written *Toomevara*; but should properly be called *Twamywharra*, i. e. the burial place of *O'Mara*; and tho' but a small village, yet shews by the vestiges of antient buildings, that it was formerly a place of some consequence.

TOOMBS, a range of rocks, so called by the Irish, but by the Scotch "*the Cloghan*." They are sit. in the bay of Carrickfergus, co. Down, prov. Ulster; they run out into the sea for about 3 or 400 yards from the N. side of it, and are covered at high water. They appear at low water like a parcel of cabbins.

TOOME, a bar, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.—Also a place in bar. Kilnemannua, co. Tipperary,

prov. Munster; where was a priory of canons regular.

TOOMEBRIDGE, a village sit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Fairs held 28 Mar. and 4 Dec.

TOOMEVARA, see *Toomavara*.

TOOMGRANEY, see *Tomgrany*.

TOOMISH mountain, sit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

TOONE river, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TOONMORE, see *Gibbon's-grove*.

TOOREEN, a seat in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; where was a castle, the proprietors of which were the *Roaches*; but they forfeited it in the rebellion of 1641. The house is sit. on the W. of *Lismore-river*, leading to which is a long and beautiful avenue of large elms; and here also are large tracts of orcharding, which afford considerable quantities of cyder. The *Red-streak* of Herefordshire thrives exceedingly well in the soil hereabouts. It is said that the first cyder made in this country was at *Affane*, by one *Greatrakes*, who came over upon the settlement of Munster.

TORC mountain, or *Turk-mountain*, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

TORFECKAN, see *Termonfeckin*.

TORRE-ISLAND, see *Tory-island*.

TORY-ISLAND, sit. off the coast of bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. It is sometimes written *Torre-island*, and is extremely fertile. It lies about 8 miles from the main-land. There was an abbey here over which *St. Ernan* presided in 650.

TOUGH, a rectory in dioc. of Emlv, sit. in bar. Ownybeg, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

TOUGHCLUGGIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Emlv, sit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Mun.

TOWNAVILLY, sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, above 114 miles from Dublin. Within a mile of which is *Lough Eske*, where there is a very handsome seat.

TOWNLY-HALL, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

TOWN-MICHEL, sit. in co. Cork, pro. Munster: here are the ruins of the spacious abbey of Mourne, in a valley; and of a small castle on the brow of a hill. There are some venerable oaks, which stretch their long arms across the road, and from thence wind down a romantic glen, in view of a good house.

TRABOLGAN, an antient seat sit. to the S. of Cork harbour, in co. Cork, prov. Munst.

TRACTON, a curacy in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TRACTON-ABBEY, sit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 2 miles S. of Carigaline. It was founded anno 1224, for Cistercian monks,
by

by the *Mac Cartys*. This foundation was confirmed by Edw. III. The abbots of it formerly sat in parliament. This abbey was granted by queen Eliz. to *Henry Guilford*, gent. and Sir *James Craig*, 20 March, 1568, on their paying beforehand the sum of 7*l.* 15*s.* Sir *James Craig* assigned it to the earl of *Cork*, who passed a patent for this abbey 23 March, 7th Jas. I. and was by him given to his son *Francis*, lord *Shannon*. It is now quite demolished, and a handsome feat made there. It gave title of *baron* to the late *James Dennis*, chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland. The monks who inhabited this abbey came from Wales, and the house was called "*de Alba Tractu*." Fairs held 5 Aug.

TRA-KIERAN-COVE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TRALEE, a borough, post and fair town in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 144 miles from Dublin. It was antiently written *Traleigh*, i. e. the strand of the river *Leigh*, which is a small rivulet that empties itself at the bottom of *Tralee-bay*, on the bank of which river this town is situated. It is the shire town of the co. Kerry, ever since the attainder of *Gerard*, earl of *Desmond*, and was, during the existence of that earl's palatinate, the place where he chiefly resided and exercised his jurisdiction. It was incorporated in 1612, by letters patent of king James I. and is governed by a provost, burgeses, common-council, a town-clerk, &c. The provost is clerk of the market, justice of the peace and quorum throughout the whole co. during his year, with power to hold a tholsel-court every thursday, and a court of pied-powder. In the midst of the town is a square, environed on the N. side with the co. court-house and the goal, and on the other side with houses and shops. Thro' the middle of the town runs a rivulet, over which are some small stone bridges. There were in it formerly 4 castles, all which, except one, have been taken down; the remaining castle was the chief seat of the earls of *Desmond*, and afterwards was granted with a large estate, by queen Eliz. to Sir *Edw. Denny*. In this castle was committed the inhuman murder of Sir *Henry D'Anvers*, with the justices *Mcade* and *Chartres*, who were slain with all their servants, while they were asleep in their beds, by Sir *John of Desmond*, the earl's brother, in the year 1579; which piece of barbarity paved the way for the destruction of the *Desmond* family soon after: the pretence for this cruelty was, Sir *Henry D'Anvers* holding session of goal delivery in *Desmond's* palatinate. Adjacent to the castle are good gardens, and a bowling-green. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded here, under the invocation of the holy cross, in 1260, or according to some in 1243, by *John*, son of *Thomas Fitzgerald*, who, with his son

Maurice, was slain at *Collen* by *MacCarty More*: they are both interred in the N. part of this friary, which had formerly a good steeple, but nothing now remains except some of the vaults. The parish church is well built, with good seats and handsome galleries. This town is sit. above a mile from the sea, to which distance a vessel of 50 or 60 tons may come, and at high-water small boats row up to it; but it has little intercourse with other places by sea, the bay being open, shallow, and unsafe for shipping. In this bay considerable quantities of herrings are taken. There is a chalybeate spa about 2 miles from *Tralee*, sit. on the N. side of the bay, of an excellent quality, and in a fine air. This place sends two members to parliament, patronage in the *Denny* family. The town was destroyed in the wars of 1641, and again in the time of James II. It held out a long siege against the Irish in 1642. Fairs held 4 and 5 Aug. 9 and 10 Oct. 7 and 8 Nov. Lat. 52 : 10, N. lon. 9 : 40, W.

TRALEE-BAY, sit. in bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster: you enter it by giving the *Hogs-islands* a birth, and sailing E. by N. It is not much frequented by ships, being dry at low water; however small vessels lie safe aground in it. The channel is towards the middle of the bay: the entrance is between two small islands, called the *Sampier-isles*. Almost all the maps of Ireland, and sea-charts, place *Fenit-island*, which they call *Fenor*, in the middle of this bay, whereas it lies close to the shore on the N. side, between which and the main there is a small creek for ships, which must be entered from the North; but the passage is so narrow and foul, that it cannot be entered without a good pilot. On one side of this bay, near a delightful strand, very commodious for air and exercise, there is an excellent chalybeate spring. The soil about it is gravelly, and somewhat inclining to turf on the E. side. The well is near a foot deep, and about 3 feet in diameter, flowing out of a small bank of yellow clay, mixed with gravel.

TRALONG, sit. about one mile W. of *Refs*, in co. Cork, prov. Munster: on these lands are one of those subterraneous passages, which are distinguished by the names of East and West *Pouladuff*.

TRAMORE, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; fairs held 3 May, 25 July, 1 Oct. and Nov. This place stands in a broad, open and dangerous bay of St. George's channel, which is often taken for Waterford harbour, to the loss of many; as the wind blowing hard from S.S.W. or S.E. tumbles in a great rolling sea, which renders it almost impossible for imbaying ships to weather the heads, and the ground being generally foul and rocky, cables are frequently cut: in this extremity such

as cannot make *Rinefark-harbour*, (for which the Eastern shore of the bay is to be kept close on board) ought, if possible, run on there to the N. W. in the bottom of the bay, where, on a loose stoney beach, the water flows to a great height, by which means men and goods have been saved. *Tramore* is much frequented as a very pleasant summer bathing place, and is considered as the Baie of the Eastern coast of Ireland. It has been much improved by its present proprietor, *Barth. Rivers*, esq; who has erected a handsome market-house and assembly-room there.

TRANSTOWN, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munst. Fairs held 3 April and 25 Sept.

TREMONT, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

TREVET, sit. about 3 miles E. of *Taragh*, in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. This antient town was rebuilt by *Hugh de Lacey*, who planted a colony here of his English followers. It became a place of considerable note, but is since fallen to decay. Here was a considerable monastery, which, in 1145, was destroyed by fire. The English erected a large church here, in honor of *St. Patrick*: it is now in ruins, but many fragments of beautiful tombs and monuments still remain. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

TRIENAGH-BAY, sit. in bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

TRIERTY-LOUGH, a lake sit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

TRISTY-MOUNTAINS, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TRILLIC, sit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, 88 miles from Dublin: about 3 miles from it are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 14 May, 4 Sept. 1 Tuesd. Oct. and 14 Nov.

TRIM, a borough, post and fair town in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, above 22 miles from Dublin. It is the shire town of the co. seated on the river *Boyne*, and is noted for several parliaments having been held therein, and also for a large antient castle, now in ruins, built by *W. Peppard*, and said to have been the residence of king *John*. Here are also the ruins of a church. The assizes are held here for the co. Meath, and the goal is a strong, good building. A fine row of trees, on both sides of the road, reaches from this town to the seat of lord *Trimlestown*, which is about 1½ mile distant. At Trim is a barrack for a troop of horse, and a charter-school for 40 children, endowed by the late earl of *Mornington*. This town is governed by a sovereign, recorder and town-clerk, and returns two members to parliament: patron, the earl of *Mornington*. It was a place of strength and consequence, surrounded by walls, and had many religious foundations in it. Mr. Beauford calls it *Brughna Boyne*, and says it was a cemetery of the antient kings of Ireland. In 432, St.

Patrick founded here an abbey for canons regular, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built on a piece of ground given by *Fethlamid*, son of *Laoghair*, and grandson of *Niall*. St. Patrick made his nephew, St. *Loman*, bishop here, whose festival is held on 17 Feb. In 1538, an image of the Virgin Mary, which had been preserved for many centuries in this abbey, was publicly burned. The steeple of the abbey, called the yellow steeple, was a lofty, handsome square tower; one half of it was demolished by *Cromwell*, against whom it held out a considerable time as a garrison. The Grey friary here was dedicated to St. *Bonaventure*, and generally called the observantine friary of Trim. It was, according to some authors, founded by king *John*, but others say by the family of *Plunket*. The Dominican friary, sit. near the gate leading to Athboy, was founded in honor of the Virgin Mary, by *Geoffry de Geneville*, lord of Meath. The priory of cross-bearers was dedicated to St. John the Baptist: one of the bishops of Meath was said to have been the founder, and his successors in that see were great benefactors to this priory, which was a truly magnificent building; and it is probable that the parliaments of Trim were held in the great hall of this house. The church here is called the *Greek-church*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Fairs held at Trim: 27 March, 8 May, Wedn. after Trinity-sund. 1 Oct. and 16 Nov. Lat. 53° 32', lon. 7° 0'

TRIMLESTOWN, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Here is the handsome seat of lord *Trimlestown*, about 2 miles distant from Trim.

TRINITY-PARISH, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster, it is part of the corps of the deanery.

TRISTERNAGH, a handsome seat within about 2 miles of Ballinalack, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, over lower lough *Erne*. Near it are the ruins of a monastery, which was built in the form of a cross, having in the centre a tower or steeple, raised on the four innermost corners of the cross. This abbey was founded, as Sir *H. Piers* tells us, by Sir *Geoffry Constantine*, about the time of *Henry II*d.

TRORY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Tyreskennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulst.

TROUGH, a barony in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.—Also a village sit. between four and five miles from Limerick, in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; where are the ruins of a church and castle.

TRUBLY, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

TRUAGHNACMY, a bar. containing 19 parishes, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

TRYADD, sit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; fairs held 5 July.

TRYVET, see *Trevet*.

TRAM

TUAM, a borough, post and fair town in bar. Downamore co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 93 miles W. of Dublin. It is the seat of the Abps. of Tuam, and is a vicarage within their diocese. In the year 487, an abbey was founded here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, in the beginning of the 6th century, was made a cathedral by St. Jarlath; and a city was afterwards built here in honor of this exemplary bishop, whose remains were preserved in a chapel called *Temple-na-ferin*, or the church of the shrine. After the death of this saint, we find express mention made of three persons who were abbots of Tuam, viz. *Cellach*, son of *Eochad*, who died in the year 808; *Nuadet-Hua-Bolchain*, abbot and anchorite, who died 3 Oct. 877, and *Conagh*, son of *Kieran*, abbot of Tuam and prior of *Clonsfert*, who died in 879. The priory of St. John the Baptist was founded here about the year 1140, by *Tirdelave O'Connor*, king of Ireland. It is not certain to what order this house belonged, but it was granted to *Richard*, earl of *Clanricarde*. The abbey of the holy Trinity was founded here either in the reign of king *John*, or of *Hen. III.* for premonstre canons. Tuam and all its churches were destroyed by fire in the year 1244. Something better than a mile beyond Tuam is a round tower, and half a mile from it the ruins of a church. Within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of this town is *Bermingham*, a seat of the earl of *Louth*; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Tuam are the ruins of a castle. Tuam gives title of viscount to the family of *Wenman*; Sir *Richard Wenman*, bart. being created Viscount *Wenman* of Tuam, by letters patent dated at *Canterbury*, 30 July, 1628, the 3d of *Charles I.* This town returns two members to parliament; patronage in the *Bingham* family. Fairs held 4 July and 15 Dec. The bishoprick of Tuam is considerably the largest in the kingdom: it was rated in the king's books at 50*l.* per annum, but is worth 4000*l.* With this fee the bishoprick of *Ardagh* is held in commendam.

TUBBER, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinst.

TUBBER-COR, see *Tobarcorry*.

TUBBERCORKER, sit. near *Lackagh*, in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here is a reputed holy well, and some remains of an old church in ruins. It is otherwise written *Tobbercurcan*.

TUBBERDALY, a seat within about 2 miles of *Croghan-hill*, in King's co. prov. Leinster.

TUBBERDONNY, or *Tubberidony*, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 102 miles from Dublin; 3 miles from which on the foot of a hill, are the ruins of a castle. Near *Tubberdonny* are the ruins of the ancient abbey of *Kilmacdough*, which formerly gave title to a bishop. Fairs held 12 July and 20 Sept.

TUBBERHANT, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 2 Oct.

TUBBERMORE, see *Tobarmore*.

TUBBERMURRY, sit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munster; fairs held 4 Apr. 26 Aug. and 19 Sep.

TUBBERPADDER, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 9 July and 10 Oct.

TUBBERPOUND, sit. in King's co. prov. Leinster, 51 miles from Dublin.

TUBBERSEANAVAN, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 17 May, 30 June, 18 Sep. and 31 Oct.

TUBERBRACKIN, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held Whitmond. & 23 Oct.

TUBRID, an improved seat in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, one mile E. of *Ardfert*. This place takes its name from a celebrated well which is near it.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Likewise a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

TUBRIDBRITTAIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Lein.

TUITSTOWN, sit. in bar. Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

TULLADONNELL, sit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

TULLAGH, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ross, sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TULLAGHAGH, or *Tullahow*, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

TULLAGHAN-BAY, sit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TULLAGHENOGUE, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

TULLAGHLEASH, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

TULLAGHMAIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Shellilagher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cathel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Mun.

TULLAGHNANEEVE, see *Saintfield*.

TULLAGHNISKIN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

TULLAGHOBIGLY, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

TULLAGHONOH, a barony in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

TULLAGHORTON, a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TULLAHANE, sit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held Whitmond. 4 August, and Thursday before 12 Nov.

TULLAHAW, see *Tullaghagh*.

TULLAMORE, a market and post town in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinster, 46 miles from

from Dublin. It is but a small place, yet gives title of baron to a branch of the family of *Moore*, and is a chapelry in dioc. of Meath. The river *Tullamore* divides the town into two nearly equal parts. Here is a barrack, and near a mile beyond the town are the ruins of a castle; a mile farther is *Charleville*, formerly the seat of the earl of *Charleville*; opposite to it is *Merryfield*, the seat of Mr. *Crofton*, sit. on the banks of a small but fine river. Fairs held 10 May, July, and 21 Oct.—There is also a place of same name in co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*. Fairs held 17 Nov.—And another in co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*, otherwise called *Bryansford*, sit. above two miles N. W. of *New-castle*; a mile E. of which, in the road to *Dundrum*, are the ruins of an old church, at a place called *Mahera*, near which formerly stood a high round tower.

TULLANSTOWN, sit. in co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinster*, 39 miles from Dublin, otherwise called *Tallanstown*.

TULLIGARRON, sit. in co. *Kerry*, prov. *Munster*, about 3 miles N. E. of *Tralee*; near which place *Saunders*, the pope's nuncio, who was sent over in the year 1579, to forward an opposition to queen *Eliz.*'s government, died miserably of an ague and flux, brought on him by want and fasting, in the wood of *Clonlish*, in 1582.

TULLIHALLEN, sit. in bar. *Ferrard*, co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinster*.

TULLILEASE, sit. in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*. Fairs held 1 March, 29 Apr. June, and 24 Oct.

TULLINALLY, sit. in bar. *Fore*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. *Leinster*.

TULLIVIN, sit. in co. *Cavan*, prov. *Ulster*; fairs held 7 Mar. 4 May, 5 July, 26 August and 11 Dec.

TULLO, sit. in bar. *Tullogh*, co. *Clare*, prov. *Munster*, 102 miles from Dublin; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile on one side of which stands the castle of *Lisfin*. This place is sometimes written *Tulla*, and likewise *Tullagh*; fairs held 13 May, 4 Sept. and 1 Oct. This is a rectory in dioc. of *Killaloe*.

TULLOGHALLEN, a curacy in dioc. of *Armagh*, sit. in bar. *Ferrard*, co. *Louth*, prov. *Leinster*.

TULLOGHMELAN, a rectory in dioc. of *Lismore*, sit. in bar. *Iffa* and *Offa*, co. *Tipperary*, prov. *Munster*.

TULLOHERRIN, see *Tullowherrin*.

TULLOW, a post town in bar. *Ravilly*, co. *Carlow*, prov. *Leinster*, 38 miles from Dublin, sit. on the river *Slaney*. Here is a small church, which is a rectory in dioc. of *Leighlin*, and a pretty market house. Over the river is a bridge of 6 arches, at the foot of which are the ruins of an Augustine monastery, which was granted, in the reign of queen *Eliz.* to *Thomas*, earl of *Ormond*. This place is remarkable for making the best garters. The castle is converted into a

barrack: it was a strong place in the time of *Cromwell*, who took it with a great slaughter of the Irish. Fairs held 21 April, 10 July, 29 Oct. and 21 Nov.—There is a place of same name in co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*; fairs held 27 and 28 April, 16 and 17 July, 13 Septem. and 5 Nov.

TULLOWBEG, a chapelry in dioc. of *Leighlin*, sit. in bar. *Ravilly*, co. *Carlow*, prov. *Leinster*.

TULLOWCRYN, a rectory in dioc. of *Leighlin*, sit. in bar. *Idrone*, co. *Carlow*, prov. *Leinster*.

TULLOWHERIN, or *Tulloherrin*, a rectory in dioc. of *Osory*, sit. in bar. *Gowran*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Leinster*. Here is one of the ancient round towers.

TULLOWMAGRIMAH, a rectory in dioc. of *Leighlin*, sit. in bar. *Catherlogh*, co. *Carlow*, prov. *Leinster*.

TULLOWMOY, a rectory in dioc. of *Leighlin*, sit. in bar. *Ballyadams*, *Queen's co.* prov. *Lein.*

TULLOWROAN, a rectory in dioc. of *Osory*, sit. in bar. *Crannagh*, co. *Kilkenny*, prov. *Lein.*

TULLY, sit. in bar. *Ophaly*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*; fairs held 27 July and 21 Dec. It is a curacy in dioc. of *Kildare*.—Also a rectory in dioc. of *Raphoe*, sit. in bar. *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*.—Also a curacy in dioc. of *Dublin*, sit. in bar. *Half-Rathdown*, co. *Dublin*, prov. *Leinster*.—Also a village in bar. *Kilcoursy*, *King's co.* prov. *Leinster*.

TULLYBRACKY, a rectory in dioc. of *Limerick*, sit. in bar. *Coshma*, co. *Limerick*, prov. *Munster*.

TULLYCARBET, see *Tullycorbet*.

TULLYCLEA, a river sit. in bar. *Tyreskennedy*, co. *Fermanagh*, prov. *Ulster*.

TULLYCORBET, or *Tullycorbet*, a rectory in dioc. of *Clogher*, sit. in bar. *Monaghan*, co. *Monaghan*, prov. *Ulster*. Here is a parish church, distant about 56 miles from Dublin.

TULLYHOG, a village sit. in bar. *Dungannon*, co. *Tyrone*, prov. *Ulster*.

TULLYLISH, a vicarage in dioc. of *Dromore*, sit. in bar. lower *Iveagh*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulst.*

TULLYMORE-PARK, a fine sequestered seat near *Bryansford*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*; surrounded by most extensive plantations, particularly some of the finest groves of larch trees in the kingdom, planted by lord *Clanbrassil*: here is also a most romantic river, exhibiting a succession of the most picturesque cascades.

TULLYNAKILL, a vicarage in dioc. of *Down*, sit. in bar. *Castlereagh*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

TULLYDONALD, sit. in co. *Donegal*, prov. *Ulster*; Fairs held 1 Feb. 17 May, 21 June, 1 Aug. 3 Nov. and 2 Dec.

TULLYQUIOLLY, sit. about 6 miles from *Newry*, co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

TULLYRUSK, a vicarage in dioc. of *Connor*, sit. in bar. *Massareen*, co. *Antrim*, prov. *Ulster*.

TULLYVALLEN,

TULLYVALLEN, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held 7 May and 6 Nov.

TULRAHAN, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Conn. Fairs held 31 Jan. 15 May, 18 Oct. and Dec.

TULSK, a borough and market town in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, 75 miles from Dublin. It sends 2 members to parliament, tho' it contains but about a dozen thatched cabbins. A mile beyond it are the ruins of a once beautiful church, and from one to two miles from it are the ruins of 3 castles. O'Connor erected a castle at *Tulsk*, in 1406, and a monastery for Dominican friars is said to have been built here in the 15th century, by *Mc.Duil* or *O'Dowell*; but it is more probable that the founder was *Phelim*, son of *Phelim Cleary O'Connor*, who, in 1448, was slain by the wound of a spear in *Kilcula*, and interred in this friary, the very same year in which he had given a quarter of land to erect the monastery, which, tho' in ruins, is still pretty entire. Near this town are numbers of ruined edifices: castles and churches, forts and towers lie in a promiscuous heap, levelled to the dust. The patronage of this borough is in the *Caulfield* family. Fairs held Easter-monday, Friday before Whit-sunday, 20 Aug. and 1 Monday O.S. Nov. Lat 53: 44 lon. 8: 42.

TUMNA, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

TUMORE, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Conn.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TUNS, *rocks* so called, sit. off the coast of bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

TUNYQUIN, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, 77 miles from Dublin: it is pleasantly seated on a rivulet that divides it in the middle.

TUOSITA, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfer, sit. in bar. Glanerough, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

TURK-MOUNTAIN, see *Tork-mountain*.

TURLACHMORE, see *Turloughmore*.

TURLAMORE, sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster, where races are held 8 June, and fairs 29 Sept. and 12 Dec.

TURLOGH, sit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: it is a seat of the *Fitzgerald* family: here is a round tower of a very great height, not above 9 or at most 10 feet diameter on the inside; the entrance within is about 4 feet from the ground, which is very uncommon, and yet the soil about it has not apparently gained any accession of elevation; there is no vestige of an ascent, either on the inside or outside. Fairs held 9 May, 13 June, 24 August, and 8 Dec. There is a quarry here of beautiful marble, as black as jet, and free from any mixture of white or grey, but as yet very little

worked. *Tunlogh* is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

TURLOUGHMORE, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, fairs held 1 Aug. and 18 Sept. It is otherwise written *Turlachmore*. Here the rivers *Clare* and *Moyne* unite their waters under ground, alternately appearing and retiring from view. In winter they form a lake here, which, in summer, becomes a beautiful and sound sheep-walk, upwards of 6 miles in length and two in breadth.

TURVEY, a handsome seat in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 9 miles from the metropolis.

TUSCAN-PASS, a pass between the co.'s Down and Armagh, in prov. Ulster; otherwise called *Tuskin's-pass*. Fairs held Easter-monday and 8 Nov. Formerly there were three encumbered passes thro' bogs, woods and morassy grounds, affording a bad and dangerous communication between these counties; they were called *Scarvagh-pass*, *Pointz's*, alias *Fenwick's-pass*, and *Lamb's*, or *Tuscan-pass*, in Irish, *Pass Turrihane*. The first of these passes is Northward of *Fenwick's-pass*, upwards of 2½ miles, and Northwards of *Newry*, 8. The second is Northward of *Tuscan's-pass*, about 2½ miles, and the third is Northward of *Newry*, upwards of three miles. A castle was formerly erected on each of these passes, and the stumps of those of *Pointz's* and *Tuscan's-pass* still remain, but that at *Scarvagh-pass* is utterly destroyed. Almost midway between *Scarvagh-pass* and *Fenwick's-pass*, is a small lake called *Lough Shark*, from an abundance of pike, often known by the name of *Shark*, found in it, and another called *Lough Dian*, of smaller dimensions than the former, both of which lie near the bank of the new *Newry* canal.

TUSKAR-ISLAND, sit. near bar. Forth, off the coast of co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

TUSKER-ROCKS, sit. in St. George's-channel, near the coast of co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Lat. 52: 11, lon. 6: 45.

TWELVE-PINS, *mountains*, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TWIGH, sit. in bar. Clunlonan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

TWO-MILE-BRIDGE, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; fairs held 25 July, and 18 Oct.—Also a village sit. in bar. Issa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

TWO-MILE-WATER, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 26 miles from Dublin.

TWO-POT-HOUSE, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 117 miles from Dublin.

TYBRACK-CASTLE, sit. within 2 miles of *Carrick-on-Suir*, prov. Munster. It was built by king *John*, about the year 1180, and is sometimes written *Tybroghny*.

TYBROGHNY-CASTLE, see *Tybrack castle*.

TYLAGH, see *Tullagh*.

TYNAGH,

TYNAGH, situat. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 78 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of *Palace-castle*, seated in the midst of a fine grove of trees. Fairs held Ascension-day, 2 days; 31 Aug. and 11 and 12 Dec. About a mile from Tynagh is *Castle de Burgho* or *Castle Burke*; the castle, which is now in ruins, was built by *Tibot Burke*, esq; ancestor to the present proprietor.

TYNAN, sit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, about 65 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of a castle, amidst a good plantation of trees. Tynan is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, and a post-town.

TYONE, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 1 Aug. and 9 Sept.

TYRANNY, a bar. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulst.

TYRAWLY, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, which gave title of baron to the family of *O'Hara*.

TYRCONNEL, the antient name of the co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. It gave title of *viscount* to the family of *Brownlow*.

TYRCROGHAN-CASTLE, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. It was formerly in the possession of the *Fitzgeralds* of *Tycroughan*. This building was considerably larger a few years since: it is said that it has been destroyed to apply the stones to the repair of the turnpike-roads, tho' there is a quarry near the place. It is surrounded by a rampart and bastion of earth, and a very deep dyke. It stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond *Clonard-bridge*. Here are also the ruins of an abbey.

TYRELL'S-PASS, sit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, otherwise called *Killevally*. Fairs held 12 June and 23 Oct.

TYRERAGH, a barony in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. This barony, tho' level along the coast, is intersected by large bogs, and the Southern part of it is bounded by the *Ox-mountain*, *Sliebh Dham*, and a great range of desolate hills, that extend a good way into the bar. of *Leney*, in which also there is a great scope of bog.

TYRESKENEDY, a barony in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

TYRHUGH, a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulst.

TYRONE, a county in the prov. of Ulster; bounded on the N. by Londonderry, on the S. by the co. of Monaghan, on the E. by Lough Neagh and part of Armagh, and on the W. and S. W. by Donegal and part of Fermanagh. Immediately S. of Londonderry it extends 33 miles from N. to S. and 43 from E. to W. It contains 35 parishes, 4 baronies, 467,700 acres, 4 boroughs, and returns ten members to parliament. Chief town, *Omagh*. Its baronies are *Dungannon*, *Strabane*, *Omagh* and *Clogher*; the latter is otherwise called *upper Dungannon*. The antient families of this co. are those of *O'Neill*, *O'Hagan*, *Caulfield*, *Hamilton* and *Ghichester*. In

this co. is *Lough Neagh*, the largest lake in Ireland, overspreading near 100,000 acres of land; and tho' not diversified and adorned with islands and woods like *Lough Earne*, yet is much superior when considered as a sheet of water. It communicates its benefits to five several co.'s, viz. Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim and Down. This co. formerly gave title of earl to the family of *O'Neil*, after whose attainder the family of *Power* had that title; the heirs of that family being married into that of *Beresford*, they now enjoy the same. It is a large co. and tho' a great part of it be rough and mountainous, yet for richness of soil and good pasture, it is not inferior to many counties in the kingdom. The bleach-greens in it are principally situated in the neighbourhood of *Dungannon*, *Cookstown* and *Stewartstown*: from *Castlecaulfield* to *Strabane*, in the N. W. part of the county, there are but few bleach-greens. The linen manufacture here is estimated at 257,444 $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly, the principal part of which consists of seven-eight wides, of the denomination formerly of *Money-mores*, but may now be called coarse and fine *Tyrone*s, of an inferior quality to the seven-eight wides called *Coleraine*s. About the beginning of the 5th. century, a colony from the district of *HyFalgia*, in the King's co. prov. Leinster, distinguished afterwards by the name of the kingdom of *Offaly*, settled in the N. of Ireland, where, for several ages, it was distinguished by the name of *Hy-Failia*, and *Tir-hy-n-Fail*, by corruption *Tiranel* and *Tirone*, i. e. the land of the district of *Fail*; a circumstance that gave rise to the N. and S. *Hy-Falia*, so much spoken of by the Irish historians of the middle ages. In this county are some very fine collieries, but the want of a more perfect inland water-carriage contracts the operation of the many benefits which the situation of these collieries presents.

TYVOURNEY-GERRAN, a village sit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is otherwise called *Mary Gerrane's-house*, and is the most Western point of all Europe, whence it is of as much celebrity in the W. of Ireland, as *John-a-Groats-house* in the N. of Scotland.

V A

VALE of ANGELS, a name antiently given to the town of *Banger*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

VALENTIA, a large island in bar. Iveragh, on the S. W. coast of the co. Kerry, prov. Munster; it is about 5 miles long, the sea running between it and the main like a river, which is, in most places, about half a mile broad, and of a sufficient depth for vessels to sail thro' at any time of the tide. *Cromwell* had forts erected at both

both ends of this island, which were since neglected. Vessels may enter the harbour at either end, and sail quite round the island. It was, in queen *Ann's* wars, much frequented by *French* privateers, who, by keeping a watch on the island, lay very secure; for if any ship of war came to this place, the centinel gave notice to what end of the harbour she directed her course, and then the privateer sailed directly out at the other, and thereby escaped. From *Valentia*, on the opposite shore, nearly the middle of the harbour, there is a good chalybeate spring. This island is a fertile tract, and esteemed the granary of the country: it belonged mostly to the family of *Annesley*, to whom it gave title of viscount, sir *Francis Annesley* being created visc. *Valentia*, 11 March, 1621-2, the 19 of James 1st. in reversion after the decease of sir *Henry Power* of *Bersham* in *Denbighshire*, constable of the castle of *Maryborough*, knight marshal of Ireland, governor of *Leix*, and privy counsellor, who was created visc. *Valentia* in 1620, of whom some account may be seen in *Moryson's history of Ireland*. It gave also title of visc. to *Donald Mac Carty More*. Lat. 51:40, N. lon. 10:30, W. This is a rectory in dioc. of *Ardfert*. The name of this place seems to be of Spanish original, many of that people having formerly had settlements about this part of the kingdom.

VALENTIA-HARBOUR, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, now called *Port Magee*, the W. entrance to which is about a league to the N. of *Puffin-island*: there is another entrance to the N. E. the mouth of which is called *Beginnis*, from a small island so called, between which and *Valentia island*, is the channel, the other passage between *Beginnis* and the N. E. shore, being foul ground and full of sunk rocks. In this sound is another small island, but of no importance to navigators, called *Lamb-island*: what is of more consequence to them is a sunk rock, lying midway between *Beginnis* and *Valentia*, on account of which the Western shore is to be kept on board by such ships as enter the harbour on this side. Having passed the inward point of *Valentia*, the river runs up S. W. thro' which a vessel of a considerable burden may sail, or anchor in deep water and good holding ground; but the best place to moor in is opposite to a red cliff that is on the S. side. This harbour is justly esteemed the best in these parts, and almost the only one besides *Dingle*, of tolerable safety, after a ship has passed the river *Kenmare*.

VASTINA, a rectory in diocese of Meath, sit. in bar. *Moycashel*, co. *Westmeath*, prov. Leinster.

VELVET'S-TOWN, situated in co. Cork, prov. Munster, 113 miles from Dublin.

VENDERIUS, a river or bay mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought by *Camden* to be the bay of *Carrickfergus*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; but *Rich. Cirence.* calls it *Viderius*, and thinks it to be the bay of *Strangford*, in said co. The name seems to be derived from *Uind e Riü*, or head of the river.

VENISNIA-INSULA, an island near the N. cape, mentioned by *Rich. Cirencest.* and made by him to be *Tory-isle*; but it was more probably the N. isle of *Arran*, being opposite to the cape *Vennicium* of *Ptolemy*.

VENNICNIUM-PROMONTORIUM, a cape mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and sit. in the N. W. of Ireland, at the entrance of *Donegal bay*, in co. *Donegal*, prov. Ulster.

VENTRY, a village sit. in bar. *Cortagunnyn*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is a rectory in dioc. of *Ardfert*.

VENTRY-HARBOUR, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is quite open, and exposed to the S. W. winds, but tolerably defended from the N. and E. It is divided from that of *Dingle* by a narrow isthmus: the Western point is called *Cahier Trant*, where there is an old Danish intrenchment, and another at *Rathanane*, a ruined castle belonging to the knight of Kerry. The Irish have a tradition that this isthmus was the last ground in Ireland that was possessed by the Danes. Mr. *Smyth* thinks it is not improbable that this tradition may have been founded on the account of a great battle fought at *Ventry*, between the *Irish* and the *Danes*, as related by *Hanmer* in his chronicle, p. 24, 25, for which he cites the book of *Hoath*; this harbour is little frequented by shipping; however there is a sufficient depth of water in any part of it for vessels to anchor in: nor is there any danger in the entrance, there being neither rock nor shoal but what is visible.

VERGIVIVM-MARE, that part of the *Atlantic-ocean*, which washes the Southern coast of Ireland.

VERSAILLES, see *Bagnetstown*.

VILLE, sit. in bar. *Dundaalk*, co. *Louth*, prov. Leinster.

VILLIERSTOWN, a chapelry in dioc. of *Lismore*, sit. in bar. *Decies without*, co. *Wexford*, prov. Leinster.

VIRGINIA, sit. in bar. *Castleraghan*, co. *Cavan*, prov. Ulster; it is a post and fair town, distant from Dublin above 40 miles, on one side of which is a pretty large lake called *Lough Ramor*, in which are several islands, where there are the ruins of some castles. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Virginia* is *Lurgan church*. Fairs held 9 July and 21 Nov.

VODIE, an antient district mentioned by *Ptolemy*, containing the present bar. of *Carbury*, in co. *Cork*, prov. Munster.

VOW-FERRY

U P

VOW-FERRY, a village sit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ULLAD, the antient name of the prov. of Ulster. *Ullad* or *Ullagh* originally comprehended all the present prov. of Ulster, but was afterwards confined to the present co. of Down: however it is to this day retained in the name of *Ulster*, or the Northern country; whence we find in the antient poems and chronicles, the inhabitants of this district denominated *Tuath de Danans*, or northern people.

ULLARD, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

ULLOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Here are the ruins of the church and castle of Ulloe.

ULSTER, the most northerly province in Ireland: It is bounded by the *Deucalionian sea* on the N. on the W. by the *Atlantic-ocean*; on the E. by *St. George's-channel* and the *Irish-sea*; and on the S. and S. W. by the province of *Leinster* and *Connaught*. Its greatest length is 68 miles, and in breadth from *Malinbeg* to the point at the entrance of *Strangford-bay*, is 98 miles. The circumference, including the windings and turnings, about 460 miles, and the area or superficial content 3,143,000 acres. *Ulster* abounds in lakes and rivers, which supply it with a great variety of fine fish, besides what it has from the sea, by which a great part of it is bounded: the Southern parts are rich, fertile, well cultivated and inclosed; but the greater part of the Northern is open and mountainous. The *farm-houses* here are the neatest and best built in the kingdom: this prov. also includes within itself the whole, or by far the greater part of the *linen* manufactory, the best branch of trade in the kingdom. It contains the counties Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan and Down, 54 baronies, 332 parishes, 58 market towns, 29 boroughs, 1 Archbishopric and 5 bishoprics, and gives title of *earl* to his royal highness *prince Frederick*, son to his present majesty, Geo. III.

UMALIA, a district which comprehended the present bar. of Morisk, in the co. Mayo, and half the bar. of Ross, in the co. Galway, prov. Connaught, the chiefs of which were the *O'Mallies* or *O'Ma'ys*, some of whom are still in possession of part of their antient patrimony.

UMMURUS, a large tract of boggy ground, sit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, thro' which the *Grand-canal* passes, having a bridge here called *Ummurus-bridge*, about 29 miles distant from Dublin.

UMOND, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

UPPER-CONELLO, sit. in the S. part of the co. Limerick, prov. Munster; the chiefs of which

U S

district were the *Mac Eneirys*, who were dispossessed of their country by the earls of Desmond.

UPPERCROSS, a barony in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

UPPERTHIRD, a barony in co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

UREGARE, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

URGLIN, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

URLINGFORD, sit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, above 61 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which are the ruins of the church and castle of *Fennor*, between which and *Urlingford* a small stream runs thro' the centre of a bog, dividing the counties of *Kilkenny* and *Tipperary*, and the provinces of *Leinster* and *Munster*. Fairs held 12 May, 15 Aug. and 12 Oct. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory.

URNEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

Also a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

URRIN, a river in bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

URRISBEG mountain, sit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

URRISHEAD, a cape situate in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

USHET, the Eastern part of the island of *Raghery*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

USK, sit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Fairs held Thursday before 12 May, 1 Thurs. and Frid. in Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

USKEAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

USNEACH, a mountain in bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, on which fires were kindled by the Druids on 1 May, in honour of *Beal* or the *Sun*. This was the grand Bealtinne of the Northern parts of Leinster, where the states assembled and held judgment on all criminals worthy of death, and such as were found guilty were burnt between two fires of *beal*: children and cattle also were purified on this day, by passing them between the fires.

UVERN1, an antient city mentioned by Ptolemy; it is not certain where it was situated, but appears to have been either the present town of Bantry or Kenmare, prov. Munster.

W A

WADDISTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

WALCHESTOWN, sit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

WALKINSTOWN, sit. near *Crumlin*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Near it is *Drumna* or *Drumfna-castle*.

WALLSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster; here is a large building, sit. near the river *Awbeg*.

WALSHS' CASTLE, sit. near lake *Strangford*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster; near it is another castle called *Castle-Audley*.

WALSHS' TOWN, sit. 1 mile N. E. of Burton, in co. Cork, prov. Munster; here was formerly a castle built by the *Barrys*, several centuries ago. In the wars of 1641 it was fortified and garrisoned, but was taken by the Irish in 1645, together with other castles which belonged to them.

WALTERSTOWN, sit. in bar. Kilkenny-west, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, sit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

WARD, a village sit. in bar. Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

WARRENTOWN, see *Warrenstown*.

WARINGSFORD, sit. on a branch of the river *Lagan*, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

WARINGS-POINT, sit. about 1 mile N. W. of *Rosfrvor*, in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. It is looked upon as the entrance into the river of *Newry*, called also the *Narrow-water*, where all coals that come down the canal must be shipped off for Dublin. On this narrow part of the river stands the castle of *Narrow-water*, built on a rock (which straitens the channel) where two ferry-boats maintain a communication between this county and that of *Louth*; near it a *Salt-work* has been erected. At this place is 3 fathom water; and from this point the town of *Newry* are two small leagues, but no depth of water except for small craft.

WARINGSTOWN, sit. in the bar. of *Lower Iveagh*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; 'tis otherwise called *Glancannel*, about 2 miles S. W. of *Magheralin*, and near 14 N. of *Newry*. In this town and the neighbourhood of it, the linen manufacture is carried on to great advantage: having been introduced and cherished here by the late *Sam. Waring*, esq; whose family have here an elegant seat. In this place and neighbourhood, the linen manufacture has been carried on to great advantage. Here is a well finished church, roofed with Irish oak, and remarkable for the workmanship of it. *William Waring*, esq; who first settled here, gave the ground for this use, and obtained an act of parliament for changing the site of the old parish church from *Donaghcloney* bridge; after

which in the year 1681, he built this church at his own expence. This place was then thin of inhabitants, and much overgrown with woods: near it is a *Danish rath*, which was opened about the year 1684, and in it was found a large flat quarry-stone, placed upright like a door, which being removed, laid open an entrance into a narrow low passage, about 10 feet long, and only wide enough to admit a man to creep in upon his hands and knees. This passage led into a small round vault, about 6 feet high and 8 feet wide, placed in the centre of the mount. In the middle of the vault, 4 long small stones were fixed in the ground, each about 2½ feet high, standing upright as supporters to a flat quarry-stone 2½ feet long, and 20 inches broad, placed on them in manner of a table; under which on the ground stood a handsome earthen urn, of a dark brownish colour, as if not thoroughly baked, about ½ inch thick in its sides, containing broken pieces of burnt bones, mixed with ashes and fragments of burned wood.

WARRENSBROOK, a pleasant seat, sit. to the W. of *Inniskeen*, on the S. side of *Bandon-river*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

WARRENTOWN, sit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinster; fairs held 1 Jan. 26 April, 22 June and 2 Sept.—Also a barony in King's co. prov. Leinster.—Likewise a village sit. in bar. *Atherdee*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

WATERFORD county, sit. in prov. Munster; it is bounded on the W. by the co. Cork, S. by the ocean, and on the N. by the river *Suir*, which parts it from the co.'s of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E. by its own haven, which separates it from the co. Wexford. It extends from E. to W. 40 miles, and from N. to S. 23 miles, contains about 262,800 acres, 7 baronies, viz. *Coshmore* and *Coshbride*, *Decies* within *Drum*, *Decies* without *Drum*, *Glanchiry*, *Upper-third*, *Middlethird* and *Gualtiere*; it has 74 parishes, and at least 110,000 inhabitants, and returns 10 members to parliament; chief town *Waterford*. Its ancient families are those of *O'Feolan*, *M'Thomas*, *Boyle*, *Walsh*, *Aylward*, *Pöer*, *Wyse*, *Dalton* and *Sherlock*. A people called the *Menapii*, inhabited the co.'s of *Waterford* and *Wexford* in the time of *Ptolemy*, the geographer, who flourished about A.D. 140. After which *Waterford* was peopled by the *Desii*, a very powerful clan, originally planted in *Meath*, from whom the bar. of *Decies* is denominated. *St. Declan*, one of the precursors of *St. Patrick*, was descended from the family of these *Desii*, was the first who preached to them the Christian religion, and converted numbers of them in the year 402, thirty years before *St. Patrick* came to Ireland

on the same mission. This is a maritime country, well inhabited, but mostly rough and mountainous.

WATERFORD city, sit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munster; it is a post, market, fair and shire-town, distant 74 miles S.S.W. from Dublin. It has been also called (but corruptly) *Port-Largy*. It stands on the S. side of the river *Suir*; a broad and rapid river without any bridge, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its junction with the *Nora* and *Barrow*, all which united form the harbour. This city is distant about 8 miles from the sea, and is a most convenient port for foreign traffic; the harbour runs almost 12 miles up the country, nearly in a straight line, all the way deep and clear. Waterford was originally built in 879, but destroyed in 981; it was considerably enlarged by *Strongbow* in 1171, and still further in the reign of *Hen. VIII.* who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. *Rich. II.* landed and was crowned here in 1399. In 1690 *James II.* embarked from hence for *France*, after the battle of the *Boyne*; and king *Wm. III.* resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. This city is governed by a mayor, and other magistrates, and sends 2 members to parliament; electors *Freemen* and *Freeholders*. It is the see of a bishop, who has here a fine palace, built of hewn-stone with two fronts. To this bishoprick that of *Lismore* was united in 1363; the cathedral is extensive and elegant, besides which there are three churches, (one of which is extremely beautiful and spacious) four Roman Catholic chapels, and places of worship for *French* Protestants, Presbyterians, Quakers and Anabaptists. The Court-house, Exchange, Custom-house and barracks, are handsome buildings; and the new Theatre and Assembly-rooms are fitted up in a very fine taste. There are several charity-schools and humane foundations well supported; the private dwellings are generally modern, and with the other improvements of the city, keep pace with the increase of its trade. The *White glass*, and other manufactures of *Waterford* are in a flourishing state; and its export of Beef, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Pork, Corn, &c. is considerable; to which the extensive inland navigation it has by means of the *Nora*, *Suir* and *Barrow* greatly contributes; as they also do to the import trade, from the demand for foreign commodities in the several rich countries and flourishing towns thro' which these rivers flow. The trade it carries on with *Newfoundland*, and of which it enjoys the principal share, is of the utmost importance, as upwards of 70 sail of shipping are employed in the supply of the banks with provisions, &c. and return from thence and the *West-Indies* with *fish*, *rum*, *sugar*

and *cotton*, &c. Some idea of the provision trade here may be formed by the vast number of large hogs killed, which amounts to upwards of 3000 per week, for many weeks together; and of butter there have been exported from hence, from 60 to 80,000 casks per year. The lat. of Waterford is 52: 10, and its lon. 7: 25. The antient name given to this city by the Irish, was *Cuan-na-Grioth*, i. e. *the harbour of the Sun*; a second name it was known by was *Gleann-na-Gleadh*, i. e. *the valley of lamentation*; from a bloody battle between the Irish and the Danes, in which the former gained a complete victory, and burned the city to the ground. Several towers and castles have been erected here; of which *Reginald's tower* still remains: the founder of which is said to have been son to *Ivorus*, king of the *Danes*. *Strongbow* made use of it as a prison for the chiefs of the Irish and Danes. It came at last into the possession of the store-keeper of the fort of *Duncannon*, and since 1663, was applied to the keeping of the king's stores. Where the barracks now stand, was antiently a square fort, mounted with great guns, and partly encompassed by a moat. The cathedral commonly called *Christ-church*, and dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was at first founded by the *Oslen* or *Danes*, who built this city, and by *Malchus* the first bishop of this see, after his return from his consecration out of England. *St. Saviour's* friary was founded here by the citizens for Dominicans, in 1235. *St. Catharine's* priory, founded by the Danes, and endowed by *Elias Ironside*, about 1210. The priory of *St. John*, alias *St. Leonard's*, founded by *John* earl of *Moreton*, Peter de Fonte benefactor, in the 12th century, for *Benedictines*; and the Holy Ghost friary, founded by *sr Hugh Purcell*, in 1240, for Franciscan friars. The quay of this city, which is above $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and of considerable breadth, is not inferior to, but rather exceeds the most celebrated in *Europe*. To it the largest vessels may conveniently come up, both to load and unload, and at a small distance opposite to it, may lie constantly a-float. There is a communication by a ferry-boat, from this city to the co. *Kilkenny*. Also packet-boats are established between this port and *Milford-haven* in *Wales*, for the convenience of the S. of *Ireland*. This city is computed to contain 35,000 inhabitants. The see of Waterford is rated in the king's books at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* but is worth 2,500*l.* per ann. Fairs are held at Waterford 4 May, 24 June and 25 Oct. This city gives title of earl to the family of *Talbot*, that of viscount to the family of *Lumley*, and that of marquis to the earl of *Tyrone*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford. Opposite *Reginald's tower*

tower (before mentioned) on the N. side of the river, is *Cromwell's-fort*, so called from having been his station when he laid siege to and took possession of this city. At the other extremity of the quay are vast quarries rising perpendicularly from the river, and called *Bilberry-rock*, and on the opposite side of the river is *Granny-castle*.

WATER-PARK, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster: it is a well improved seat.

WATER-GRASS-HILL, sit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 117 miles from Dub.

WATTLE-BRIDGE, situate in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, 62 miles from Dub. Here are the ruins of an antient temple of the Druids, sit. on the edge of the river *Fin*; and at one side of *Wattle-bridge* is *St. Mary's-church*.

WELLS, sit. in co. *Wexford*, prov. Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin.—Also the name of a fair town in bar. *Idrone*, co. *Carlow*, prov. Leinster; fairs held Ascension-day and 14 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

WELLS-TOWN, a small village sit. on the river *Fin*, about 3 miles from *Ballybofey*, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

WEST-CASHEL, (otherwise called *Casol-irra*) sit. 6 miles S. of Sligo, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A bishoprick was erected here by St. *Bron* in the 6th century.

WESTMEATH county, sit. in prov. Leinster: it is bounded on the N. by the co. of *Gavan*, on the E. by the co. of *Meath*, otherwise called *East Meath*, on the W. by the co. *Longford* and *Lough Ree*, which separates it from the co. *Roscommon*. It is divided into 12 baronies, viz. *Fore* (a half bar.) *Moygeesh*, *Corkerry*, *Moyashill* and *Magheredernon*, *Delvin*, *Farbill*, *Rathconrath*, *Kilkenny-west*, *Brawny*, *Clunlonan*, *Moycashel* and *Fertullagh*; containing about 231,538 acres, and 69,000 inhabitants: it extends from E. to W. 33 miles, and from N. to S. 27; has 62 parishes, 3 boroughs, besides the manor of *Mullingar*, and returns ten members to parliament. Its antient families are those of *O'Melaghlin*, *O'Malone*, *Macawly*, *Mageoghan*, *Dalton*, *Petit*, *Tyrel*, *Dillon* and *Fox*. It gives title of earl to the family of *Nugent*. Beside the principal river, which is the *Shannon*, this county is watered with a number of agreeable lakes, viz. *Lough-Leign*, *Lough-Derrivaragh*, *Lough-Iron*, *Lough-Ennell*, *Lough-Drin*, having trouts in it of an emetic quality, and *Lough-Banean-Annagh*. *Westmeath* is much intermixed with bogs; chief town, *Mullingar*, which is the assizes and shire town for this county, and the second great fair in the kingdom for wool.

WESTPHALSTOWN, a curacy in diocese of Dublin, situate in bar. *Balruddery*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. *Beaufort*.—Mr *Scull* places it in bar. *Newcastle*.

WESTPORT, a post and fair town in bar. *Morrisk*, co. *Mayo*, prov. *Connaught*; fairs held 1 Jan. 25 May, 6 Aug. and 1 Dec. It is distant about 123 miles from Dublin: within 3 miles of it is *Mount Brown*, a handsome seat; and near *Westport*, beautifully situated on a gently rising ground, near the river which runs between the town and the sea, is a seat of the earl of *Altamont's*, commanding a fine view of the bay, with its numerous islands, great and projecting promontories, and rich and hanging woods.

WESTOWN, sit. in bar. *Balruddery*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

WEXFORD county, situated in prov. Leinster; bounded by *Wicklow* on the N. *St. George's-channel* on the S. and W. and part of the counties of *Carlow* and *Kilkenny* on the E. It is in length from N. to S. 44 miles, and in breadth from E. to W. 25 miles, containing 342,900 acres, and about 115,000 inhabitants: it has 8 baronies, viz. *Gorey*, *Scarewalsh*, *Ballaghkeen*, *Bantry*, *Shelmaliere*, *Shelburne*, *Bargie* and *Forth*, 142 parishes, 8 boroughs, and sends 18 members to parliament. The soil is various, in some places it is coarse and poor, in others fruitful both in corn and grafs: the chief town is *Wexford*. The bar. of *Forth* joins this town, where are the remains of an antient *British colony*, planted there by Hen. II. These people retain their native language, manners, and many singular customs to this day: they intermarry amongst themselves, and have intermixed little or none with the natives. Here, it is probable, the antient *British* or *Celtic* language hath been preserved with less corruption than even in *Britain*, where the *Danish*, *Saxon* and *French* languages have been interwoven with it; be that as it may, the inhabitants are remarkably industrious, cleanly to an extreme, and possessed of great simplicity of manners. In this co. is *Duncannon-fort*, which commands the harbour of *Waterford*, in co. *Waterford*, prov. *Munster*.

WEXFORD-HAVEN, sit. in co. *Wexford*, prov. *Leinster*: it runs in W. and by N. with its innermost part wholly Northward: just before the haven lie two great shelves by the side of each other, of which that on the S. side is called *Hanman's-path*, and the other the *North grounds*: there is a channel between *Hanman's-path*, and the land on the S. side of the haven, and another between the N. side and the *North grounds*; but this last has only 6 feet of water at full flood, and the other 8 feet at the usual tides, and 10 feet at spring-tides. The chief channel is between the two lands, being 4 and 5 fathoms deep. Besides these lands, there is another shelf in the mouth of the harbour, which kind of sandy banks lying across the mouths

mouths of harbours and rivers, are usually called *bars*, and the havens which have them, *barred havens*. With a high flood there are about 16 feet of water; being passed the *bar*, there are 3 fathoms of water, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 4, but afterwards for a great way, but 10 feet and $10\frac{1}{2}$, with a high flood; tho' under the castle, where the vessels come to an anchor, there are 4 fathoms, and before the *town*, 3; on account, however, of the shallows before noticed, no vessels can go to *Wexford*, that draw above 10 feet water, but must lade and unlade in a creek near the mouth of the haven, on the S. side, about 3 miles from the *town*, where there is a sufficiency of water, but no shelter from the S. W. winds: at the extremity of each of the two narrow necks of land which defend the entrance of this haven, there is a fort, that towards *Dublin* is called *Fort Margat*, the other towards *Roselair*. Lat. 52: 21, lon. 6: 52.

WEXFORD town, the capital of the co. of that name, prov. Leinster; nearly 67 miles S. from *Dublin*. It is the shire and assizes town for that county; also a market, post and fair town; sit. near the sea, upon the river *Slaney*, which empties itself into the ocean here. It is governed by a mayor, and other magistrates, and sends 2 members to parliament. The *haven* is very large, and the entrance is defended by two narrow necks of land, each forming an isthmus that stretch forward to meet each other, leaving an opening of about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile. It was called by the *Danes* who built it, *Wexsford*, and was also called *Carman*, and was formerly a place of more strength and trade than at present. The first forces from *England* that attempted the conquest of this kingdom landed here, (encouraged by king *Dermot*) a year before the earl of *Pembroke*. They were led by *Robert Fitzstephens* and *Maurice Fitzgerald*: the former built a castle 2 miles from the town, called *Garrick*, which he fortified with the utmost art of those times; but the people of *Wexford* not brooking such a neighbour, got him into their power by a stratagem, then confined him and most of his followers in prison, 'till the arrival of king *Hen. II.* when the inhabitants brought *Fitzstephens* to *Waterford*, where they delivered him to that monarch, and were the first who submitted as subjects of *England*. *Fitzstephens* was appointed governor of the town, and the district round it, which in a few years increased so much with English inhabitants daily arriving here, that in some time they spread all over the country, where they still remain, and are famed for the best improvements in the kingdom. From this town king *Henry* embarked for *England*, after receiving homage from most of the kings and princes of this nation. Here was the ceremony of the first English marriage per-

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formed, between *Raymond* (afterwards viceroy of *Ireland*) and the lady *Basil*, sister to *Strongbow*, earl of *Pembroke*; and this was the second town which *Cromwell* besieged, or that had the courage to oppose him. It is seated in a bottom, tho' where the castle stands is a rocky high hill, which overlooks the sea, and commands the port and town. There are several parts of the walls standing, which are very thick. The gates yet remain, and it contains some handsome buildings. Near one of the gates is a small structure that covers a mineral well, which they call a *spa*; but the appearance of the water is not very inviting, as it is covered with an oily scum, but it has many virtues attributed to it, and is frequented by individuals, but not as much as formerly; at the end of the town are good barracks for soldiers, which have a fine prospect of the harbour; most of the old buildings are made of stone of a reddish colour: the church is in the main street, of a modern taste, tho' partly built on the old foundation. The town consists of one long street, with some lanes on each side; there are several ruins of ancient abbeys and religious houses interspersed; the church, market-house, and custom-house, are handsome modern structures, the quay, like their trade, is not very extensive: their chief export is corn, particularly *barley* and *malt*, of which they export pretty large quantities; provisions of all kinds are plentiful and cheap here, and there is very fine wild-fowl to be had from the month of November to May. Fairs held 17. March, 1. May, 29 June, 2 August and 1 November. Lat. 52: 15, lon. 6: 25. *Wexford* gives title of earl, as does *Waterford* also, to the family of *Talbot*, earl of *Shrewsbury* in *Great Britain*. It returns two members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Neuille* and *Le Hunt*. This town is a rectory in dioc. of *Ferns*; in 1788 the number of houses in it amounted to 1412.

WHALEY-ABBAY, sit. near *Rathdrum*, co. *Wicklow*, prov. *Leinster*; now the seat of Mr. *Whaley*; it was erected on the ancient site of an abbey founded by a brother of St. *Kevin*, probably St. *Dangan*.

WHIDDY-ISLAND, antiently called *Eucida Insula*, sit. in bar. *Bear* and *Bantry*, co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; it lies opposite to *Bantry*, and is a pleasant spot of a triangular form, having a good deer-park and excellent soil; here are plenty of rabbits, and some good orchards.

WHILLANS-ROCKS, these rocks lie between the mouths of *Larne* and *Glenarm* bays, in one of the *Copland* islands called *Cross island*, off the coast of co. *Down*, prov. *Ulster*.

WHITE-CHURCH, a rectory in dioc. of *Cloyne*, sit. in the liberties of *Cork*, prov. *Munster*.

fter.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore, sit. in bar. Decies without, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; this parish is of considerable extent, and gave title to the family of *Maule*, the hon. *Wm. Maule*, being created *baron Maule of Whitechurch*, and earl of Penmure of Forth, in the co. Wexford, by patent dated 2 May, 1743. Some years ago the rib of an elephant was dug up within a mile of Whitechurch. It is well known this creature is a native of the warmer climates, far remote from this country. It is pretty certain the Romans never had any footing here: and it is doubtful whether they ever brought any of these animals even into *Britain*; the only author that hints at their being brought thither, is *Dion Cassius*, but *Suetonius*, who also wrote the life of the emperor *Claudius*, mentions nothing of the matter, nor does *Dion* say that he brought them with him, but that he gathered them together in order to do it. Yet *Cambden* thinks that the monstrous bones and teeth, which he takes notice to have been dug up in *England*, must have been the remains of *Elephants*, brought over by the emperor *Claudius*, as *Dion* reports. *Mat. Paris* says the first elephant seen on this side the *Alps*, was one sent as a present by *Lewis* 9th of France, to our king *Hen. III.* A. D. 1255, and perhaps, a few more since might have been brought over for shew or curiosity; we have no other method of accounting for these bones being found in this kingdom or in *England*. In *Whitechurch* parish, about a mile E. of the church, is a most stupendous cavern, called *Con-a-glour* or the *Pigeons hole*; a little to the Northward is a smaller cave, called *Oon-a-mort*, and in this neighbourhood are several others. *Whitechurch* is distant from Dublin, 95 miles; fairs held 5 Aug.

WHITE-CHURCH of Glynn, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

WHITE-HEAD CAPE, sit. in bar. Decies within, co. Waterford; prov. Munster.

WHITE-HOUSE, a seat in co. Down, prov. Ulster, joining the bay of *Carrickfergus*, at which spot king *William III.* landed. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from *Belfast*.

WHITETOWN, sit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

WHITEWOOD, a seat of lord *Gormanstown*, sit. near *Nobber*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

WICKLOW county, sit. in prov. *Leinster*: it is bounded by *Wexford* on the S. that of *Dublin*

and part of *Kildare* on the N. *St. George's channel* on the E. and by *Kildare* and *Carlow* co.'s on the W. It extends from N. to S. 32 miles, from E. to W. 26 miles; contains 311,600 acres, 58 parishes, about 58,000 inhabitants, has 4 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament. This co. is divided into the six baronies following, viz. *Rathdown*, (a half barony) *Newcastle*, *Arklow*, *Ballynacour*, *Talbotstown* and *Shillalee*. Its antient families are those of *O'Toole*, *O'Brien*, *MacMorogh*, *Cavanagh* and *Murphies*. It is partly a fine arable county, and partly encumbered with mountains, but its lower lands and rich bottoms are found to be a good soil. In some places rich veins of copper and other minerals have been discovered. In the *Wicklow mountains* are some of those deep, dark valleys, called *glens*, extremely beautiful and picturesque, together with some astonishing waterfalls: that of *Powercourt* is perhaps one of the most beautiful in the world, both for its prodigious height and pleasing appearance. Chief town, *Wicklow*.

WICKLOW harbour, sit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. This harbour at present admits of nothing but small craft, the bar having no more than 7 or 8 feet at high-water, spring-tides. In making for the bar, you must give the rock at the *Black-castle* a good birth.

WICKLOW town, sit. in bar. *Newcastle*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, 24 miles from Dublin: it is a market, post and fair town, and the shire and assize town for that co. It is seated on the sea side, and has a narrow haven at the mouth of the river *Litrim*, fit only for small vessels which carry provision to the capital, and that indeed is its chief trade: here is a rock, by some taken for the remains of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall. There are but few buildings, yet it has a barrack, and is remarkable for the best ale in the kingdom: about a mile and an half on the E. is a point of land called *Wicklow-head*. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and gives title of viscount to the family of *Howard*, and was antiently called *Wykenlooe*. Fairs held 28 Mar. Ascension-day, 12 Aug. and 25 Nov. Wicklow returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Tighe* family. Lat. 52: 7, lon. 6: 30.

WILLBROOK, sit. near *Athlone*, in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a seat within about 2 miles of *Edenderry*, in King's co. prov. Leinster.

WILTOWN, sit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

WINDEGAR, sit. in co. Waterford, province Munster; fairs held 21 June and Aug.

WINDGATES, a small fishing village sit. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Bray*, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ from *Dublin castle*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

WITTER, a rectory in dioc. of Down, sit. in bar. Aides, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

WOODFIELD.

WOODFIELD, sit. near *Birr*, King's co. prov. Leinster.

WOODFORD, sit. in bar. *Leitrim*, co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*, above 97 miles from *Dublin*; fairs held 12 and 13 May, 2 and 3 Oct.

WOODFORT, sit. near *Mallow*, in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*; here is a handsome house, with elegant plantations and considerably large orchards. To the S. of the house is a circular hill, covered over with trees, except some viſtoes that are cut thro' them; on the top of this mount is a turret, whence the eye may be feasted with a luxurious prospect of a great tract of country, with the adjacent town of *Mallow*, and the high mountains of *Waterford*, *Limerick* and *Kerry*. Near the foot of this mount runs the river *Clydagh*, in delightful meanders, thro' groves of ever-greens, and soon loses itself in the *Black-water*, near *Kilbolady*, where are considerable plantations of cyder-fruit, firs, and other forest trees.

WOOD-LAWN, sit. in co. *Galway*, prov. *Connaught*, about 81 miles from *Dublin*.

WOODSTOCK-CASTLE, sit. near *Athy*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*: it was built by *Richard St. Michael*, lord of *Rheban*, as an appendage to the palatinate of *Dunnamas*, granted to the earl of *Pembroke*. About the year 1424, *Thomas*, the 7th earl of *Kildare*, then lord *Offaly*, married *Dorothea*, daughter of *Anthony More* of *Leix*, and with her obtained the manors of *Rheban* and *Woodstock*, and in them erected a court-baron and court-leet, which are still held.

WYANSTOWN, sit. in bar. *Deece*, co. *Meath*, prov. *Leinster*.

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YAGOE, a vicarage in dioc. of *Dublin*, sit. in bar. *Naas*, co. *Kildare*, prov. *Leinster*.

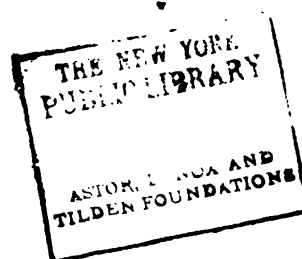
YELLOW-RIVER, sit. in bar. *Warrenstown*, King's co. prov. *Leinster*.

YOUGHAL, sit. in co. *Cork*, prov. *Munster*, 108 miles S. W. of *Dublin*, 20 miles N. E. of *Cork*, and 32 S. W. of *Waterford*; it is a borough, market, fair and post town, pretty large, and sit. under a high hill, close to the water's edge, on the river *Black-water*, near the mouth of the bay. It is governed by a mayor and other magistrates, being an antient corporation; the original inhabitants were a colony from *Bristol*, who still retain much of the old English dialect. This place had formerly more trade than at present; it has a barrack, and returns 2 members to parliament: patron, the earl of *Shannon*. Lat. 51:50 N. lon. 7:50 W. Here is a manufacture of earthen ware, which is in a thriving state; there is a bar at the entrance of the port which makes

it troublesome, and often dangerous, but ships when they are once in, lie very safely, and it is equally convenient and capacious; some time ago the strand here was esteemed proper for a horse-race, but now the sea has worn so many deep holes in it, that it is utterly spoiled of that diversion. The town consists chiefly of one large street, with a few outlets; the custom-house is pretty enough; this place held out for the crown against the *Desmond* rebellion, in the reign of queen *Eliz.* the earl besieged it, and for want of promised assistance, the town yielded, but the mayor was hanged by order of this victorious male-content, in the year 1579. *Youghall* submitted to *Cromwell*, notwithstanding, in the year 1648, the corporation had proclaimed *Charles* 11d. king of *England*, &c. At this port *Cromwell* embarked for *England*, after his incredible successes in this kingdom; the inhabitants seem to have worn the badge of loyalty, more especially since the protestant succession; and at the year 1678, an order appears on their records, that no *Roman Catholic* should buy or barter any thing at their public markets; and in the year 1704, there was but one popish priest in the town of *Youghal* and its precincts. Here are the ruins of two abbeys, one at the N. and the other at the S. end of the town, and some remains of the college or abbey which was dedicated to *St. Mary*, some of the apartments are kept in repair: they are the remains of a spacious building; here are also the ruins of a *Franciscan* house, built by an earl of *Kildare*, in 1232. It was *Cromwell's* head quarters for some time; there are several monuments belonging to some branches of the *Boyles*, particularly *Roger Boyle*, famous for his art of war and some dramatic pieces. In the gardens of *Youghal*, the potatoe it is said, was first planted in this kingdom, being first introduced, as it is said, by sir *Walter Raleigh*, which is not improbable, since this was part of his estate, which he sold to the earl of *Cork*. Fairs are held here *Ascension-day*, and 18 Oct. The collegiate church of *Youghal* is now united to the diocese of *Cloyne*, the bishop of which is obliged to keep 2 curates to perform divine service there: it is now more properly a parish church; and said to be one of the largest parish churches in *Ireland*. It is a very antient structure, built in the Gothic taste, the nave is 135 feet long, and 66 broad, adorned with 6 Gothic arches at each side. The E. window of the chancel is very fine, in the Gothic stile; on the N. side of the church, stands a square tower about 30 feet high; there are 2 ruined chapels on each side of the chancel, and another W. of the church: in these are several antient tombs and inscriptions.

APPENDIX

A P P E N D I X.



A P P E N D I X.

No. 1.

TABLE of additional *Places and Remarks, &c.*

*Thus marked * have been already mentioned in the foregoing Work.*

A

ABLERIAGH, sit. about 5 miles from *Castleblaney*, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

AGHAREA church, sit. about 5 miles from *Donough*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

AMIGAN castle, (in ruins) sit. near 5 miles from *Adair*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ARDMULLEN castle, (in ruins) sit. about 2 miles beyond *Clanard-bridge*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

ARGONNEL castle, (now in ruins) sit. about 3 miles from *Castleshane*, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

ATHCARNE castle, (in ruins) sit. near 4 miles from *Kilmoon*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

AUGHADOWAY church, sit. near 3 miles from *Garvagh*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

AUGHALEE church, (in ruins) sit. about 4½ miles from *Lurgan*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; near it are some flour-mills.

B

*BALBRIGGEN (*harbour.*) In making this harbour, and coming from the Northward by night, you must keep in 8 or 9 fathoms water, to keep clear of the *Carjoe*, a half-tide rock,

B

which lies about a mile N.N.E. & E. from the pier. When you bring the pier to bear S. W. you may make bold for it: and as this harbour is all clear ground, and a soft sand, a vessel in a storm from E. without anchor or cable, may venture to run herself aground within it. The tide flows here until 11 o'clock full and change.

BALFOUR-CASTLE, a seat near *Lisafskia*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

BALLAGH-BUY mountain, sit. 1½ mile beyond *Boyle*, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLI-GRIANAN, (i. e. the *Summertown*) now called *Grenanstown*, a seat about 1½ mile from *Toomavara*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BALLYALENAN castle, (in ruins) sit. 2 miles beyond *Rathkeale*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLYCARTHY castle, (in ruins) sit about 1 mile beyond *Arbella*, and 6 miles beyond *Castleisland*, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

BALLYENGLAND castle, (in ruins) sit. near *Askeaton*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLYGLASHIN castle, (in ruins) sit. about 2 miles beyond the village of *Ballypatriek*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BALLYLAGHAN castle, sit. about 6 miles beyond

yond *Swinesford*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNABOLA castle, (in ruins) sit. about 3 miles from *Gowran*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinst.

BANAGH castle, (in ruins) sit. on the side of the river Ban, about 4 miles from *Barbridge*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BLACK-BANK castle, (in ruins) sit. near 2 miles beyond *Newtownhamilton*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

BLACKHALL castle, (in ruins) sit. about 4 miles beyond *Old Kilcullen*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinst.

BLANE-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. at the foot of a high hill near *Toomavara*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

BOMB-O-HALL, a small village sit. beyond *Timolin*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

BROGHILL castle, sit. 1 mile beyond *Frankfort*, King's co. prov. Leinster.

BURROS castle, (in ruins) sit. about 5 miles beyond *Urlingford*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

C

CAPPOGE castle, (in ruins) sit. near *Dunsink*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

CARRICKAFOIL castle, (in ruins) the ancient mansion of *O'Connor Kerry*: sit. near *Ballylongford*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. It was once a place of great strength and importance.

CARRICKLEE, a seat near the S. side of the river Fin, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond *Lifford*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CARRIGANEURA castle, (in ruins) sit. 2 miles beyond *Mitchellstown*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARRIGNACONNY castle, sit. by the river *Blackwater*, about 1 mile from *Castletown-roach*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

CARTRON castle, (in ruins) sit. on the banks of *Cronaugh river*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *Athlone*, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-BANGAN, (in ruins) sit. on the side of a hill about 3 miles from *Knocktopher*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

CASTLE-GARDEN castle, (in ruins) sit. about 4 miles from *Gowran*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinst.

CASTLE-MAC-GARRET, (usually called *Magarset*.) a handsome seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond *Balindaggin*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-SAUNDERSON, a seat near *Wattlebridge*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; opposite to it on the very edge of the river *Fin*, are the ruins of an ancient temple of the Druids.

CASTLE-TROY, (ruins) sit. by the river *Shannon*, about 5 miles from *O'Brien's-bridge*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CAUSWAYSTOWN castle, sit. about 8 miles from *Trim*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CLARE-CASTLE, a handsome seat near the river *Cuthen*, about 10 miles from *Newry*, prov. Ulster.

CLINTONSTOWN castle, sit. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from *Dunleer*, on the N. bank of the river *Dee*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

CLOGHAN-CASTLE, sit. about 8 miles from *Tuam*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLOGHANEELY church, sit. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *Dunfanaghy*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

CLONENAGH church, sit. 5 miles beyond *Maryborough*, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

CLONMORE castle, (in ruins) sit. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Hacketstown*, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.

CONFY castle, sit. near *Leixlip*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, it is in ruins, and so is *Confy-church* contiguous to it.

CONNOR-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. on the bank of the river *Moy*, about 3 miles beyond *Balina*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it commanded a fine view of *Killala-bay*.

CONNOUGH castle, (in ruins) sit. near *Tallow*, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

COOL-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. on the banks of the river *Brosna*, about 5 miles beyond *Ballycumber*, King's co. prov. Leinster.

CRUMPS-CASTLE, sit. within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of *Fethard*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

CURRAGHA church, (in ruins) sit. about 3 miles from *Grenouge*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CURVAGH church, (in ruins) sit. on the edge of *Lough Allen*, 3 miles from *Ballintra*, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

D

DERRY-CASTLE, sit. about 8 miles from *Nenagh*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DERRYLIAGH castle, sit. near *Newport*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

DERRYLORN church, sit. about 8 miles from *Dungannon*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

DONAGHMORE church, (in ruins) sit. within 1 mile of *Navan*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; in the church-yard stands a tower about 70 feet high and 12 in diameter, the door of which is 10 feet from the ground.

DROUGHLONE, a small lake sit. about 3 miles from *King's-court*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

DRUMCUMET, sit. near *Dungiven*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

DRUMMARA church, sit. about 3 miles from *Dromore*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

DUNALY castle, (in ruins) sit. about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from *Silver-mines*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

DUNDRUM castle, (in ruins) sit. a little beyond *Churchtown*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

**DUNLEARY (harbour.)* The harbour of *Dunleary* is formed with a new pier, it lies S. W. by W. from the light-house of *Howth*, and S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the light-house on the piles, distance 1 league. In making for the harbour, you must take care not to go too far

far to the Westward, to avoid the *Chickens*, rocks which are covered at $\frac{1}{2}$ flood; they bear from the end of the pier, N.W. by W. one-eighth of a mile. This harbour affords good shelter from all winds but Northerly.

DUNNYMAYNE church, sit. near 5 miles from the *Mill of Louth*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

E

EMYSORE-GLEN, sit. near *Stramore-inn*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

ERRY-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. a little beyond *Clara*, in King's co. prov. Leinster.

EVE-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. within one mile of *Callen*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

F

FINLOY church, sit. about 3 miles from *Rathmarkan*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

FIRMAR church, (in ruins) sit. near *Slane*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

FLEET-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. on a small peninsula, commanding the entrance into *Lough-Larne*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

FORGNEY church, sit. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *Moyfere*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

G

GARY-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. near *Athlone*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

GARRYLOUGH castle, (in ruins) sit. about 5 miles beyond *Olart*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

GRAANEBOUE castle, (in ruins) sit. 2 miles beyond *Adair*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

GRANGE church, (in ruins) sit. near 5 miles from *Strabane*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

H

HAGGARDSTOWN castle, sit. about 4 miles from *Castlebellingham*, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; 'tis now in ruins.

I

IRISHTOWN castle, (in ruins) sit. about 1 mile beyond *Palmerstown*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinst.

K

KILBARRY church, (in ruins) sit. about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond *Dunmanway*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KILCOLGAN castle, (in ruins) sit. about 4 miles from *Ballycumber*, King's co. prov. Leinster.

KILDALLEN church, sit. about 3 miles from *Killesandra*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KILKEA-CASTLE, sit. on the river *Greece*, in bar. *Kilkea*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. This castle was built about 1420 by John the 6th. earl of Kildare, but repaired and enlarged by Gerald the 11th. earl in 1573, as appears by inscription on the chimney piece in the dining room. On a stone near the large gateway is a curious sculpture, representing two persons wrestling, the one with the head of a fox, and the other of an ape: near them is another figure with the head of a dog. This sculpture seems to allude to the union of Gerald the 5th. earl, with Patrick Fox and Walter Fitzgerald, in the government of the co.'s Cork, Limerick and Kerry, in 1400. In 1513 Gerald the 8th. earl of Kildare, was shot near this castle as he was watering his horse at the river, by one of the *O'Mores* of *Leix*, and died of the wound at Kildare on the 16th Oct. in that year.

KILLEGLAND church, (in ruins) sit. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *Grenogue*, co. Meath, prov. Leinst.

KILMACURREL church, (in ruins) sit. about 7 miles from *Largay*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

KILTEEVAGH church, sit. about 4 miles from *Ballybofey*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

KIRKARD, ruins sit. between *Strandhouse-inn*, and *Eskey-bridge*, co. Sligo, prov. Conn.

KNOCKALTON castle, (in ruins) sit. within 2 miles of *Nenagh*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

KNOCKANE castle, (in ruins) sit. near *Toamavara*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

L

LEMANAGH castle, sit. about 3 miles from *Inchiquin*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

LEMANAGHAN church, (in ruins) sit. near 3 miles from *Ballycumber*, King's co. prov. Leinst.

LISMULLIN castle, (in ruins) sit. about 4 miles from *Killynaute*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

M

MAGARSET, see *Castle-mac-garret*.

MAGHERALLY church, sit. about 2 miles from *Banbridge*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

MASHANGLASS castle, (in ruins) sit. on a hill, within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of *Macroomp*, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

MODESHEL church, (in ruins) sit. within 4 miles of *Callen*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

MORINSTOWN church, sit. 2 miles beyond *Racondra*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MOYCASHILL castle, (in ruins) sit. about a mile beyond *Kilbeggan-bridge*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

MOYLAUGH castle, (in ruins) sit. about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from *Newtownbellew*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MUCKAMORE castle, (in ruins) sit. within a few miles of Lough Neagh, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

MULLIBRACK church, sit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Market-hill, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

MULLINHONE castle, (in ruins) sit. near the village of Killaghy, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

MYTERSTOWN tower, sit. about 4 miles from New-inn, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

N

NAUL-CASTLE, this old building is boldly sit. over a romantic glen, through which a small stream winds its course, and divides the co.'s Dublin and Meath, in prov. Leinster; at a small distance lower down a fine water-fall is formed, called the *Roches*.

NEWTOWN-ABBEY, situate near Trim, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

NIE-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. 3 miles from Nenagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

O

O'CANE'S-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond Clady, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

P

PORT-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. 2 miles from Carrick, in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

PURT castle, (in ruins) sit. 1 mile beyond Abbeyfeal, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

R

RATHANVEGUE castle, (in ruins) sit. about 4 miles beyond Roscrea, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

RATHGOWREY castle, (in ruins) sit. 1 mile beyond *Fooksmill*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

RATHRUDDY castle, situate 1 mile from Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

REEK-PATRICK church, sit. near 3 miles from Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

RHINROW-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond *O'Brien's-bridge*, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

ROEBUCK castle, sit. about 3 miles S. E. of Dublin; co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it was built at a very remote period and strongly fortified. About 1534 it was the residence of lord *Tremlestown*, then chancellor of Ireland; it was occupied by king *James II.* and the duke of *Berwick*, when they had their camp in its neighbourhood. The present lord *Tremlestown* repaired it a few years ago, and intended it for his country residence. There is a remarkable tree adjoining the castle which grew out of an old wall, and has carried in its trunk a large stone, which is now to be seen, upwards of 4 feet from the ground.

ROSHEEN-ABBEY, (in ruins) sit. within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of *Ballylongford*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

ROSLINGAN castle, (in ruins) sit. near Donegal-bay, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

ROUGHAN castle, (in ruins) sit. about 1 mile from *Coal-island*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

S

SKIRRY church, (in ruins) sit. on the summit of a hill, about 2 miles beyond Broughshane, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

SNOWTON-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. a little beyond *Naul*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

SOLDIERSTOWN church, sit. about 1 mile beyond *Moir*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

T

TEMPLE-PATRICK church, (in ruins) situate within a mile of *Donaghadee*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

TREVET-CHURCH, sit. about 3 miles beyond *Ratoath*, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. It is an antient building. An English colony was once settled at this place.

TROUGH-CASTLE, (in ruins) sit. above 4 miles from *Limerick*, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Near it is *Trough-church*, also in ruins.

A P P E N D I X.

No. 2.

Antient *Septs* and *Colonies* inhabiting different districts of *Ireland*
in the early Ages.

AUTERII, a people of antient Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy, and supposed to have inhabited parts of the co.'s Galway, Mayo and Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BOLGÆ, see *Fir Bolgæ*.

CAELANI, see *Galen*.

CANGANII, (or *Ganganii*) a people who inhabited the Western parts of co. Clare, prov. Munster.

CAUCII, an antient people of Ireland, who according to Rich. Cirencest. inhabited the Northern parts of the co. Wicklow, and also the banks of the river Liffey, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; the chiefs of whom were denominated *Hy Breghnán* or *O'Brenan*.

CORIONDII, a people supposed to have been the antient inhabitants of the present co. of Wexford, prov. Leinster; whose antient chiefs were the *O'Moroghs*, and in latter ages *Mac Morroghs*. In the Irish history we find the *M'Morroghs*, frequently stiled kings of Leinster; and to them the English are indebted for their first establishment in this country.

DAMNII, antient inhabitants of the present co. Down, prov. Ulster.

DAMNONII, a people who inhabited the antient bar. of *Morisk*, co. Mayo, prov. Conn.

DARNII, the antient inhabitants of the co. Derry, prov. Ulster, they are mentioned by Ptolemy.

DEASSII, a people who in antient times inhabited a district in the S. part of the co. Meath, prov. Leinster, the chiefs of which were called *Maghean*, and afterwards corruptly written *Ængus*. A chief of this district about the year 278, having rebelled against *Cormac M'Art* king of Meath, entered the royal palace of Taragh, and slew Kellach, the king's son; whereupon Cormac raised an army, suppressed the rebellion, and drove *Ængus* out of Meath, who with several of the *Deassii* settled in the co. Waterford, prov. Munster: in which co. there is a barony called after them to this day.

DERGTENII, inhabitants antiently of the Southern coasts of co. Cork, prov. Munster.

EBLANII, the antient inhabitants of co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, who formerly resided near Dublin-bay.

ERDINII, a people formerly inhabiting the Southern parts of co. Donegal and co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

FIRCRAII, antient inhabitants of the co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, the chiefs of which were the *M'Mahons*.

FOMHO-

FOMHORAIC, a people mentioned in the antient Irish poems and said to have infested the Southern coasts of Ireland, whilst it was in possession of the *Nemethæ*. They appear to have been the Punic traders, who first arrived on the coasts of the British Isles, about 500 years before the Christian æra; and during their voyages frequently made to Britain, (where they discovered the valuable tin mines of Cornwall.) It is concluded those antient navigators occasionally visited the coast of Ireland, and traded with its natives for skins and such other commodities as the country then produced; and that they obtained their appellation from the word *Fomorhaic*, which signifies sea-men.

FOMORII, see *Fomhoraic*.

GALENI, (or *Caelani*) antient inhabitants of part of co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, the chiefs of which were the *O'Tools*.

GANGANII, see *Canganii*.

HEBERII, antient inhabitants of the co. Kerry and part of co. Clare, prov. Munster. The poets have fabled that this part of the island was peopled by *Heber*, who was the son of *Milefius* and the elder brother of *Heremon*.

HERMONII, a people who inhabited the present prov. of Leinster: they are asserted to have descended from *Heremon*, a son of *Milefius* the Spaniard.

IBERI, a people mentioned by Ptolemy, who inhabited the S. coasts of co. Kerry, prov. Munster. There were other *Iberi* mentioned by the Irish writers who inhabited the N. of Ireland, in the co. Derry, between Lough Foyle and the river Ban, prov. Ulster.

IBERNII, see *Uternii*.

LUCANII, called by Ptolemy *Luceni*: they are mentioned by Rich. Cirenc. and placed by

him in co. Kerry, near Dingle; they appear to have been the *Lugadii* of the Irish writers, which in a general sense comprehended all the inhabitants of the Southern coasts, from the harbour of Waterford to the mouth of the river Shannon, tho' sometimes confined to those of the co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

LUGADII, see *Lucanii*.

MENAPII, a people who inhabited that part of the present co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, which lies between the mountains and the sea.

MOMONII, the antient inhabitants of the present prov. of Munster.

NEMETHÆ, the aboriginal inhabitants of Ireland, according to the most antient poems and histories.

PARTHOLANI, the antient inhabitants of Ireland, mentioned by the bards, and said to have been colonies prior to the arrival of the *Bolgæ*; but all knowledge of these people is lost, as well as that of the *Nemethæ*.

RHOBODII, (or *Robagnii*) a people who inhabited the N. of Ireland, in part of the co.'s Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone, prov. Ulst.

RUDRICII, the same as *Fircrabii*, which see.

VENICNII, the people who inhabited the country sit. near the *Venicium-cape*, mentioned by Ptolemy: comprehending the Western coast of co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

VODII, antient inhabitants of co. Cork, prov. Munster.

VOLUNTII, an antient people who resided in part of the co. Down, prov. Ulster.

UTERNII, a people mentioned by Ptolemy, who inhabited the S. parts of the co. Kerry, and the Western parts of co. Cork, prov. Munster; they appear to have been the same as the *Ibernii* of Richard of Cirencester.

A P P E N D I X.

No. 3.

A TABLE of Distances between the several Ports of Great-Britain, on St. George's Channel, and those of Ireland.

Liverp. Park-g from Lundy, to	Fr. Land's-end, to	Cape Clear	53	to	From Milford-haven, to	Cape Clear	65	from Holyhead, to	Cape Clear	85
		Kinfale	49			Kinfale	50		Kinfale	69
		Cork	50			Cork	49		Cork	65
		Youghal	48			Youghal	40		Youghal	56
		Waterford	51			Waterford	30		Waterford	42
		Black-Rock	50		Black-Rock	20	Black-Rock		37	
		Dublin	89		Wexford	23	Wexford		33	
		Cape Clear	69		Wicklow	33	Wicklow		19	
		Kinfale	53		Dublin	45	Dublin		20	
		Cork	53		Drogheda	52	Drogheda		23	
		Youghal	44		Dundalk	58	Dundalk		27	
		Waterford	34		Cape Clear	66	Strangford-bay		24	
		Black-Rock	27		Kinfale	51	Fairhead		24	
		Wexford	31		Cork	45	Carrickfergus-bay		11	
		Wicklow	41		Youghal	37	Strangford-bay		9	
		Dublin	53		Waterford	26	Dundalk		25	
		To Dublin	43		Black-Rock	16	Drogheda		27	
		Dundalk	52		Wexford	18	Dublin		33	
		Drogheda	47		Wicklow	28	Wicklow		40	
		To Dublin	45		Dublin	40	Wexford		57	
	Dundalk	49			Canfore point	60				
	Strangford-bay	42								

No. 4.

A TABLE of the Distances between the several Ports on the Coast of Ireland.

From Cape Clear to	Kinfale	leag.	16	From Dublin to Canfore-point:		28
	Cork		20	Drogheda		9
	Youghal		25	Dundalk		16
	Waterford		38	Strangford-bay		13
	Black-Rock		43	Strangford-bay to Carrickfergus-bay		9
From Kinfale to Cork			4	Carrickfergus-bay to Fair-head		37
From Cork to Youghal			9	Fairhead to Colodagh-head		10
Waterford			20	Colodagh-head to Lough Swilly		7
Black-Rock			30	Lough Swilly to Sheep-haven		6
From Youghal to Waterford			14	Sheep-haven to Tory-island		6
From Waterford to Canfore-point			10	Tory-island to Isles of Arran		9
From Canfore-point to Wexford			4	Isles of Arran to Raghlin-lsle		8
From Wexford to Wicklow			14	Raghlin-lsle to Donegal-bay		7
From Wicklow to Dublin			10	Donegal-bay to Sligo-bay		6

A P P E N D I X.

No. 5.

Circuit Roads of the Judges.

The assize Towns are printed in Italicks.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

From Dublin to *Waterford*
Carrick
Clonmell
Cork
Mill-Street
Castle Island
Tralee
Castle Island
Abbey Feale
Newcastle
Rathkeale
Adair
Limerick
Dublin

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

From Dublin to *Roscommon*
Tulsk
Elphin
Carrick
Boyle
Sligo
Ballisfadare
Coloony
Tobercorry
Banada
Kilmateague
Foxford
Castlebar
Balcarra
Newbrook
Holymount
Kilmain
Shrule
Cahirmorres
Galway
Gort
Crusheen
Ennis
Gort
Loughrea
Kilconnel
Ahascragh
Mount Talbot
Roscommon
Dublin

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

From Dublin to *Wicklow*
Arklow
Gorey
Castlebridge
Wexford
Ross

From Dublin to *Kilkenny*
Leighlin-bridge
Carlow
*Athy**
Maryborough
Philipstown
Dublin

*At Naas generally in the Spring, and at *Athy* in Summer.

NORTH EAST CIRCUIT ULSTER.

From Dublin to *Drogheda*
Dundalk
Downpatrick
Saintfield
Carrickfergus
Belfast
Lisburn
Lurgan
Portadown
Rich-hill
Armagh
Tynan
Glaslough
Monaghan
Castleshane
Castleblaney
Peterborough
Mill of Louth
Ardee
Navan
Trim
Dublin

NORTH WEST CIRCUIT ULSTER.

From Dublin to *Kilcock*
Infield
Kinnegad
Mullingar
Ballinalack
Edgeworthstown
Longford
Granard
Cavan
Newtownbutler
Maguire's-bridge
Enniskillen
Trillick
Omagh
Newtownstewart
Strabane
Lifford
Londonderry
Dublin

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

No. 6.

A TABLE of the *First Fruits* of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in IRELAND, as taxed in the King's Books.

* * We have given the Names of the following Places, as they are written in the original Record, which has been accurately copied, and was some time ago printed in a Tract entitled "VALOR BENEFICIORUM ECCLESIASTICORUM IN HIBERNIA;" as they do not follow alphabetically, an Index to the Dioceses is added at the end of the Table.

Diœcesis A R M A C H A N A.

Extenta & Taxatio Dignitatum & Beneficiorum Spiritualium in Diœcesi prædictâ facta per Georg. Miden, & Fran. Augier Commissionarios Regis Jacobi primi 15mo anno Regni.

Archiepiscopus Armach. ita taxatur ultra omnia onera & reprisas.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
M A N E R. Termonfeighan	23	18	6	Rectoria de Aghalaw	20	0	0
— Dromiskin	14	1	6	— Carinteale	10	0	0
— Kilmoone	5	0	0	— Erylekerogh	10	0	0
— Eniskeene	10	0	0	— Killyshell	5	0	0
— Turlogh	0	0	0	— Ballynclogg	6	0	0
— Donoghmore in Com. Dunen	10	0	0	— Clomwennoe, <i>alias</i> Clonnoe	6	0	0
— Ardtra	98	0	0	— Donoghennie	8	0	0
— Donoghmore in Com. Tyron	70	0	0	— Arbooe	6	13	4
— Armachan.	140	0	0	— Derrybrochithe, <i>alias</i> Kilsaman	13	0	0
Duo tertiae Manerii de Nobber	5	0	0	— Tullanesken	3	6	8
R. impropria de Athboy in Com. Miden	10	0	0	— Ardtragh	6	13	4
Castrum & Terræ de Caneston	2	0	0	— Derrylowran	6	13	4
Priorat. St. Andrew, vulgo le Black Abbey	0	0	0	— Killdrefs	5	0	0
Messuagium cum Gardino in Villa de Drogheda	2	0	0	— Dysertereagh	13	6	8
Procuria Spiritual. Jurisdic. Archiepiscopat.	10	0	0	— Lessan	5	0	0
In toto	400	0	0	— Diserlhin	5	0	0
(Archiepis. taxat. alibi, 30 Hen. VIII.	183	17	14)	— Taulaght	3	6	8
Decanatus Armach.	35	0	0	— Ballyderry	3	6	8
Archidiaconatus Armach.	2	0	0	— Mayberryelta	3	6	8
Rectoria de Donoghmore	20	0	0	— Ardmagh	25	0	0
— Dromglass	6	0	0	— Creggan	18	0	0
— Clonfeakle	16	0	0	— Levallybeglishe	13	6	8
— Termonmagnorke	13	0	0	— Dromce	18	0	0
				— Killmore	18	0	0
				— Loghgilly	20	0	0
				— Dernoofe	20	0	0
				Rectoria			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Recloria de Tynan	20	0	0	Recloria de Tawnatlee	20	0	0
— Kilclony	6	0	0	— Mullabracke	10	0	0
— Killleve	20	0	0	All Sterling			

Hæc Beneficia sequentia in Com. Lud. ita ab antiquo taxantur.

R. de Bewly	6	2	1	V. de Monfeildston	5	14	4½
V. de Termonfeakin	9	7	0	R. de Derver	4	19	9
V. de Donleire	4	2	0	V. de Dundalke	7	10	3½
V. de Donany	2	3	1	R. de Killincoule	5	11	9
R. de Monfeildston	11	9	0	All Sterling			
All Irish money.							

Taxatio de antiquo facta per Commissionarios Domini Regis Henrici VIII. anno regni sui 30mo.

R. de Clonmore	22	13	4	— St. Katherinæ, ibid	4	13	4
R. de Rathe	5	4	1½	R. de Knockfergus	10	0	0
R. de Carrick	4	11	4	Cant. B. Mariæ de Athird	4	0	0
V. de Moylare	5	4	1	— Sanctæ Crucis, ibid	6	6	8
R. de Killincoule	7	9	0	— St. Johannis, ibid	6	13	4
R. de Derver	6	14	0	— de Stabannon	5	6	8
V. de Athird	10	10	4	Preb. de Dunben al Kilkirley	1	6	8
— Dromcar	5	16	0	— Kene	0	0	0
— Dromyn	9	14	10	R. de Heyneston	6	6	8
— Clonkin	1	7	2	V. de Carlingford	3	13	8
— Kyldymocke	1	1	1	Cant. B. Mariæ de Dundalke	5	6	8
— Stabanon	16	8	7	— S. Katherinæ, ibid	2	13	4
— Dromyskin	11	9	2	— S. Trinitatis, ibid.	5	6	8
Cantuar. Sti. Georgii de Athird	4	6	8	All Irish.			

Diœcesis CLOCHORENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio Dignitatum & Beneficiorum Spiritualium in Diœcesi prædictâ facta 15mo Jacobi primi.

Episcopatus Clochorensis ita taxatur.

In Comitatu Monaghan	140	0	0	V. de Aghaveighe	4	0	0
— Tyron.	18	0	0	R. & V. de Aghnillurgher	13	6	4
— Donegal	174	0	0	R. de Clogher	26	13	4
Abbatia Clochorensis in Com. Tyron.	18	0	0	R. de Donerave	10	0	0
	350	0	0	R. de Kilserry	6	13	4
				R. de Dromore	8	0	0
Decanatus Clocher	2	0	0	R. de Tedonnagh	20	0	0
Archidiaconatus	35	0	0	V. de Raveckmali, alias Monaghan	3	6	8
Cancellariatus	26	13	4	R. de Tahellen	6	0	0
Præcentoriatu	13	6	8	V. de Ergletrough	6	0	0
R. & V. de Disrefaylan	13	6	8	V. de Donnagh	6	13	4
— Ennismacfaugh	20	0	0	R. de Mucknoe	8	0	0
— Bohoge	6	0	0	V. de Dunnemayne	7	0	0
— Devenishe	13	6	8	V. de Aghenamullen	5	0	0
— Mayherniecrofs	10	0	0	V. de Carrickmaycrofs	4	0	0
— Cleenishe	10	0	0	V. de Killeny	2	0	0
— Mayhericulmoney	13	6	4	V. de Miikane	1	6	0
V. de Carne	6	13	4	V. de Mayhericlonge	3	0	0
V. de Roffirhin	1	6	8	R. de Killmore	4	0	0
R. & V. de Derrevroffe	1	6	8	V. de Tolcarberd	3	0	0
V. de Drommelly	10	0	0	V. de Drumnates	0	15	0
				All Sterling.			
				Diœcesis			

Diœcesis MIDENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio, 31 Hen. VIII. facta & Taxata.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Episcopatus Miden.	373	12	0½	R. de Killmone	13	9	1½
Archidiaconatus Miden.	100	0	0	V. de Stamollen	14	13	4
Decanatus de D U L E E K.				V. de Kilkervan	3	7	0
R. de Admulghen	21	15	6	V. de Ardcath	6	16	3
V. de Ballmagarve	9	9	6	V. de Nany	5	0	0
V. de Tymole	2	14	4	V. de Clonenalwoy	0	16	0
V. de Mora	5	2	0	R. de Kentiston	10	12	8
V. de Lecknowe, <i>alias</i> Pierstown Landy	0	17	0	V. de Ponte	6	13	4
R. de Rathfeigh	12	7	0	R. de Ballygarte	8	3	10½
				R. de Paynefton	22	2	8

Decanatus de R A T H T O U T H.

V. de Rathtouth	3	17	8	V. de Rathbeghan	5	17	0
V. de Trevets	5	12	8	R. de Kilbrue	13	7	1½
V. de Donboyne	21	9	4				

Decanatus de S K R Y N E.

Vicaria de Moyclare	4	3	7½	V. de Daneston	3	10	0
— Kilmore	1	13	7	— Tabelagh <i>alias</i> Taberaght	5	0	0
— Knockmarke	4	17	0	— Killen	9	0	0
R. de Agher	6	17	8	R. de Raperston	6	10	0
V. de Galtrym	13	5	4	V. de Kilmessan	3	17	0
— Skryne	6	18	0	R. de Troublely	3	7	0
— Athlomney	6	2	0	R. de Dunfany	4	9	8
— Dowetifston	2	13	4				

Decanatus de T R Y M.

V. de Athboy	23	14	2½	R. de Lescartan	9	6	0
V. de Killowan	6	0	9	V. de Rathmelcan	5	12	0
V. de Laracor	6	0	9	R. de Rathmore	17	12	0

Decanatus de S L A N E.

R. de Slane	24	6	0	R. de Kilbery	18	0	0
R. de Nobbir	29	5	8	R. de Stacallan	10	0	0
V. de Kilpatrick	5	17	1	R. de Gernonston	14	8	6
R. de Drakeston	10	10	8	R. de Killary	20	5	0
V. de Donamore	9	9	8	R. de Stokeston	9	3	0
V. de Rathkenny	10	9	4	R. de Kowthe	6	2	6
R. de Drumconragh	21	15	11	R. de Dunmowe	7	18	4
V. de Syddan	8	11	0	V. de Killary	3	10	0

Decanatus de K E L L Y S.

R. de Moynaltie	18	0	0	V. de Moyaghir	8	0	0
R. de Newton	5	6	0	V. de Girlic	8	16	0
R. de Crufton	3	4	10	R. de Kilkir	17	15	0
V. de Donapatrick	7	16	0				

Decanatus de C L O N A R D.

V. de Clonard	12	18	5	R. de Rathwere	43	13	4
R. de Castlericard	6	0	0	V. de Rathwere	22	6	8
R. de Killagh.	4	19	8				

4 T

Decanatus

Decanatus de M O L I N G A R.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
V. de Molingar	5	15	0	R. de Clonfadforan	4	0	2½
V. de Rathconnyll	2	16	11	R. de Kilbridepilate	0	14	0
R. de Killagh, <i>alias</i> Kilwellagh	13	1	8	V. de Portefangan.	2	8	8
R. de Lynn	1	19	8	R. de Moltefarnan	8	10	0
R. de Molefkyr	0	10	10	V. de Delvyn	14	18	8
R. de Karryk	0	2	8	R. de Taghmone	6	18	0

Decanatus de F O U R E.

V. de Faghly	5	13	0	V. de Logherewe	4	5	4
R. de Killaloe, <i>alias</i> Killallow	11	10	0	V. de Mayne	6	17	0
V. de Rathgarth	5	2	4	R. de Moylaghe	7	5	0
V. de Diamore	2	9	11	R. de Cañlecorre	3	6	8

Decanatus de L O U G H S E U D I E.

R. de Loughfeudie	16	0	0	V. de Stahalmocke	2	3	4
R. de Dyfarde	5	4	5	R. de Kilbryde-befane	2	0	0
R. de Rathconnartie	13	15	0	R. de Newton in Fertullagh	2	3	4
V. de Rathregan	2	13	4	R. de Dyfertale	2	0	0
V. de Culmollen	10	0	0	V. de Ardnurcher, <i>alias</i> Ballynurcher	0	0	0
R. de Trym	65	6	8	R. de Amory	2	0	0
R. de Loghbracan	6	0	0	All Irish Money.			
R. de Clonegell	10	0	0				

Taxatio Quorundam Beneficiorum facta per Rev. in Christo Patrem Daniele Daren. Episcopum & alios Commissionarios, 28 Eliz. & retornat. in Scaccarium eodem Anno.

V. de Fyreall	20	0	0	V. de Killadory	9	0	0
R. de Killadory	18	0	0	V. de Kilclonfert	7	0	0

All Sterling.

Diocesis D U N E N S I S.

Extenta & Taxatio &c. facta 15 Jac. I.

Episcopatus Dunensis	25	0	0	Præb. S. Andreæ	26	6	4
Decanatus Dunensis	13	6	8	Præb. de Talbottown	8	0	0
Archidiaconatus	8	0	0	Præb. de Dunspore	2	0	0
Cancellariatus	10	0	0	V. de Bally	4	0	0
Præcentoriatus	2	0	0	All Sterling.			

Diocesis C O N N O R E N S I S.

Taxatio facta fuit per eosdem Commissionarios.

Episcopatus Connorensis	25	0	0	V. de Loughgule	2	0	0
Decanatus	1	0	0	—Skerries	2	0	0
Archidiaconatus	30	0	0	—Temaghcremay	1	0	0
Præcentoriatus	30	0	0	—Shankill	5	0	0
Cancellariatus	20	0	0	—Templepatrick	1	0	0
Thesaurariatus	13	6	8	R. de Laide	10	0	0
Præb. de Connor	12	0	0	—Culrairie	26	0	0
Præb. de Magherherkan	8	0	0	—Carricktergus	8	0	0
Præb. de Kellnaige	20	0	0	V. de Infula	5	0	0
Præb. de Carnecastle	13	6	8	—Ballenalmagh	1	0	0
V. de Mylton	2	0	0	—Coole	1	0	0
—Culfertrin	2	0	0	—Dumene	0	4	0
—Singington	1	0	0	—Drumale	0	4	0
—Romoan	2	0	0	—Glinus	1	6	8

R. de Ballemartin

R. de Blalemartin	2 10 0	—Maghreneeske	0 10 0
V. de Ballwater	2 10 0	—Camlin	0 10 0
—Cramwell	2 0 0	—Annaghgaldanagh	1 10 0
—Donnemaught	0 10 0	—Lanaway	3 0 0
—Gortfaule	1 6 0	—Clonarine	0 6 8
—Ballemania	0 10 0	—Desert	0 6 8
—Balleroberte	0 10 0	—Lambegg	1 10 0
—Dawagh	0 10 0	R. de Engall	0 6 8
—Carnegrane	0 10 0	V. de Carnemew	1 0 0
—Raughlins	1 6 8	—Kilmakenett	0 6 8
—Sillwodden	1 10 0	—Killagh, <i>alias</i> Kiloe	3 0 0
—Ballinderry	1 0 0	Capella de Mylocke	0 7 0
—Maghreneagalb	1 0 0		
		All Sterling.	

Diocesis D E R E N S I S.

Extenta & Taxatio &c. facta 15 Jac. I.

Episcopatus Derensis tem in Temporalibus, quam in Spritualibus taxatus ad	250 0 0	R. de Killelaghey	3 6 8
Decanatus Derensis	50 0 0	R. de Termonanny	3 0 0
R. de Drumchoze	8 0 0	R. de Ballinesculline	6 13 4
—Ballydaigh	8 0 0	R. five V. de Fathyn	13 6 8
—Aghlowe	8 0 0	R. de Clonemanye	12 0 0
—Tawlaghtard	10 0 0	R. de Donaghclantey	10 0 0
—Tawlaghfinlegan	13 6 8	R. & V. de Clonkay	13 6 8
—Boyvevie	13 6 8	—Cooledogh	10 0 0
—Banaghcarr	8 0 0	—Movailcare	20 0 0
—Connubarr	20 0 0	R. de Diserteyney	5 0 0
(Archidiaconatus de Dunboe)	20 0 0	R. & V. de Donaghmore	20 0 0
R. de Killoyne	2 0 0	—Clonley	20 0 0
R. de Agherdowy	18 0 0	R. de Drumraght	10 0 0
—Disertoghill	10 0 0	—Lambfeyll	10 0 0
—Argill	10 0 0	—Bodoney	10 0 0
—Mayheray	10 0 0	—Cappagh	13 6 8
—Ballynescreene	5 0 0	—Teraghamingan	6 0 0
—Tollaghacreele	10 0 0	—Ardstragh	30 0 0
—Killcarenaghan	3 0 0	—Urney	13 6 8
—Disertmartin	6 0 0	—Donahcedy	20 0 0
V. de Killreogh	1 10 0	—Legh Patrick	16 0 0
R. de Camus & Macoskin	13 6 8	—Camus in Com. Tyron	3 6 8
		All Sterling.	

Diocesis R A P O T E N S I S.

Taxatio Dioecesis Rapotenfis &c. facta 15 Jacobi I.

Episcopatus Rapot.	200 0 0	R. & V. de Tullaghbigla	10 0 0
Decanatus Rapot	30 0 0	—Ragmunderdoyne	4 0 0
R. & V. de Tabohine	33 0 0	—Ensignile	15 0 0
—Raghniobie	18 0 0	—Aghaninshon	6 0 0
—Aghnishe	10 0 0	—Gartan	3 0 0
—Conceall	16 0 0	—Killaughty	6 0 0
—Killmacrean	6 6 0	—Keacbegg	13 6 0
—Tullaferne	10 0 0	—Killaragh	5 0 0
—Moyvagh	5 0 0	—Glencollumkill	4 0 0
—Clondevodogge	20 0 0	—Templecrone	4 0 0
Præb. de Claudecolcath	13 13 0	V. de Dromhancee	20 0 0
—Inver, <i>alias</i> Invermayle	10 0 0	Ecclesia Killibarrin	1 10 0
—Killemerd	6 0 0		
		All Sterling.	
		Diocesis	

Diœcesis KILMORENSIS.

Taxatio Episcopatus Kilmorensis &c. facta 15 Jacobi I.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Terræ in Com. Cavan	65	0	0	V. de Kildallon	5	0	0
— Fermanagh	5	0	0	— Kilshandra	15	0	0
— Leytrim	20	0	0	— Drunge & Terra	15	0	0
— Longford	8	10	0	— Killisheerdimin	10	0	0
— Roscommon	1	0	0	R. & V. de Dengoene	16	0	0
— Westmidd.	0	10	0	V. de Tauragh	4	0	0
Summa totalis Kilm. & Ard.	100	0	0	— Moybolge	4	0	0
Decanatus Kilmor. consistens de				— Mally and Balliclauphilip, <i>alias</i> } Templecally	10	0	0
R. de Keydie, valoris	6	0	0	— Dim	4	0	0
V. de Kilmore, valoris	8	6	0	— Anaghgelue	6	0	0
V. de Ballyntemple, valoris	6	0	0	— Kildonafertam	8	0	0
Extenditur in toto ad	20	0	0	— Killteenagh	3	6	8
V. de Urney taxatur ad	6	0	0	— Killaffer	6	13	0
R. & V. de Hanaa, <i>alias</i> Belturbet	30	0	0	— Kinawley	10	0	0
V. de Drumlaghan, <i>alias</i> Bolgan	8	0	0	R. de Kilcann	4	0	0
R. & V. Caffeterra	20	0	0	R. de Knochyde	2	1	4
				V. de Turgan	4	0	0
				R. de Caffleraghen	2	1	4
				V. de Templepurt	13	6	8

All Sterling.

Diœcesis ARDACHANENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 28mo. Fliz.

Episcopatus Ardach.	11	0	0	V. de Clonedarrell	1	0	0
Decanatus ibid.	14	0	0	— Killoe	3	0	0
Archidiaconatus ibid.	2	0	0	— Killefs	2	0	0
V. de Granarde	14	0	0	— Moydowe	2	0	0
— Strode	14	0	0	— Killacomveck	2	0	0
— Rouse	4	0	0	— Aghrye	1	0	0
— Clonebronie	4	0	0	— Rathreaghe	1	0	0
— Templemichell	4	0	0	— Kilglafs	2	0	0
— Clonegothe	4	0	0	— Telfyne	3	0	0
— Ballycormake	4	0	0				

All Sterling.

In Diœc. Kilmore, ex Lib. Vift. in Bibliotheca Trin. Col. Dub.

(V. de Urny	6	0	0)	In Diœc. Ardach.			
R. de Moybologe, <i>alias</i> Killinker	10	0	0	Kilbrome	2	0	0
V. de Dromlane	8	0	0	Aghery	1	0	0

All Irish.

Diœcesis DROMORENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 15mo. Jacobi I.

Episcopatus Dromorensis in temporalibus unacum Rectoria de Kilbrone, quæ extenditur ad 40s. sterl. & Rect. de Maghedrale, quæ valet 40s. sterl. & Mene decimæ de Knockaguerrin quæ valet <i>per annum</i> 20s. sterl. Extenditur ad	50	0	0	de R. & V. de Dromballrome, val. 3 <i>l.</i> 10s. & de R. & V. de Tullalish, val. 2 <i>l.</i> 10s. & de tribus Luminaries, quæ val. 40s. sterl. & sic valet in toto	16	0	0
Decanatus Dromor. consistens de Rect. & Vic. de Aghaderrick val. 4 <i>l.</i> sterl. & de R. & V. de St. Patrike, val. 4 <i>l.</i> sterl. &				Archidiaconatus Dromor. unacum R. & V. de Donadona, val. 3 <i>l.</i> 10s. sterl. R. & V. de Seagoe, val. 4 <i>l.</i> R. & V. de Magherawley, val. 50s. sterl. Extenditur in toto ad	10	0	0
							Cantariatus

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cantariatus Dromor. taxatur unacum R. & V. de Magheralin, val. 5 <i>l.</i> sterl. & R. & V. de Anaghilt, val. 5 <i>l.</i> sterl. In toto.	10	0	0	& V. de Drommarraghe, val. 5 <i>l.</i> sterl. R. & V. de Shankhill, val. 6 <i>l.</i> sterl. & R. & V. de Garvagh exceptis decimis novem Villarum ibidem, quæ sunt mensales Episcopatus, val. 3 <i>l.</i> in toto	14	0	0
Cancellariatus Dromor. unacum R. & V. de Cladallane, val. 6 <i>l.</i> sterl. R. de Drumgath, val. 40 <i>s.</i> sterl. in toto	8	0	0	V. de Clownish	1	10	0
Thesaurarius Dromor. consistens de R. & V. de Dromore, val. 10 <i>l.</i> sterl. R. & V. de Annaclovan, val. 5 <i>l.</i> sterl. & V. de Drumgath, val. 20 <i>s.</i> sterl. in toto	16	0	0	—Dromgnollane	1	10	0
Præb. de Drommarraghe consistens de R.				—Donaghmore	1	6	8
				—Killbroney	1	0	0
				All Sterling.			

Diœcesis DUBLINIENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta 30mo. Hen. VIII.

Archiepiscopat. Dublin.	534	15	2½	—S. Petri de Monte	1	6	8
Decanat. St. Patricii, ibid.	145	5	0	V. de Lucan	4	16	8
Præcentoriatus	51	12	8	V. de Castrocknock	13	6	8
Cancellariatus	50	5	0	R. de Hollywood	4	14	0
Thesaurarius	68	3	4	V. de Hollywood	2	13	4
Archidiaconat. Dub.	42	15	8	V. de Rathmore	10	12	4
Archidiaconat. Glandelach	34	9	0	R. de Ufke	0	12	0
Præb. de Kilmatalwey	13	6	8	—Delgeny	24	0	0
—Swerds	32	14	0	V. de Newcastle	2	0	0
—Yago	10	16	8	—Bree	1	0	0
—S. Andoeni	7	9	10	R. de Dromokey & Castle Adam	2	13	4
—Clonmethan	28	6	8	V. de Wicklow	3	6	8
—Tymothan	10	0	0	R. de Incheboyne	13	6	8
—Castrocknock	20	6	4	—Silbernán in patria de O'Birnes	2	0	0
—Malahidert	18	0	0	—Infula ibidem	2	0	0
—Tipper	16	10	0	V. de Larabryne	17	6	8
—Monmahenock	11	15	11	—Straffan	5	0	0
—Howth	24	6	10	—Kildroght	5	12	8
—Rathmichael	8	1	1	—Trifleldermot	12	0	0
—Wicklow	10	0	0	R. de Nicholstown	9	13	6
—Maynouth	23	2	3	—Norragh	20	0	0
—Taffagard	10	1	8	V. de Norragh	13	6	8
—Donlavan	12	6	8	R. de Timolinbegge	9	12	0
—unius portionis de Tipperkevin	5	6	8	V. de Kilta	5	0	0
—alterius portionis, &c.	4	0	0	—Killolan	6	0	0
—Stagonyll	1	13	4	—Fountistown	3	10	0
—unius portionis de Donomore in Omaile	3	0	0	—Callonestown	3	0	2
—alterius portionis, &c.	3	0	0	—Teaghdo	15	6	8
V. de Swerds	22	6	8	All Irish,			
—Cowlock	5	1	8				
—S. Katherinæ in vico Thomas-street, Dublin	18	16	0	Decanatus Ecclesiæ S. Trinitatis Dub. vocat. Christ Church taxatus 25° Nov. 14mo. Jacobi I. ultra omnia onera & reprimas	70	0	0
R. de Cloghrane	10	0	7	Taxatio cæterorum Beneficiorum facta fuit 21 Junii 13mo. Jacobi I.			
V. de Donabate	7	6	8	Præcentoriat.	18	0	0
—Luske ex parte Præcen.	14	5	10	Cancellariat.	22	12	6
—ex parte Thefaur.	14	12	6	Thesaurarius	24	10	0
R. de Baldongan	3	13	4	Præb. S. Michaelis	7	0	0
V. de Balrothery	11	19	10	—S. Michani	12	11	3
V. de Balfcaddan	4	12	4	—S. Johannis	11	13	4
Custos S. Stephani Dublin	6	13	4	All Sterling.			
V. de Hollywood	7	4	4				
—Balmadan	4	18	0				
—Kilfalaghan	5	6	0				
—Garettown	7	11	2				
—Taulagh	8	11	1				
R. de Dames	1	0	4				

Diœcesis D A R E N S I S.

Extenta & Taxatio facta tempore Regis Hen. VIII.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Episcopatus de Kildare	69	11	4	R. de Knawenstown	2	16	8
Decanatus ibidem	8	10	1	———Kilmage	1	15	0
Archidiaconatus ibidem	15	3	2	———Balimaftolk	2	0	2
Præb. de Ballysonan	20	4	0	———Castlecarbery	26	13	4
———Donada	2	0	0	R. de Thomastown	5	12	0
———Lalyaghmore	0	13	4	V. de Killofey	7	15	4
———Donmorkill	0	6	0	V. de Ballyfas	7	7	0
———Rathangan	40	0	0	Cantuaria B Mariæ in le Naas	6	17	9½
Ecclesia Cathed. de Kildare	49	6	8	R. de Henriestown	6	0	0
Custod. S. Magdalanæ, ibid.	1	4	2	V. de Henriestown	2	6	8
V. de Kilcock	4	3	4	V. de Cloncurry	4	0	0
———Balrayne	8	4	4	R. de Norny	4	0	0
———Carne	3	1	0	V. de Norny	1	0	0
———Ratherny	3	8	8	V. de Oughtard	6	13	4
———Kerogh	10	0	10	R. de Kilclonfert	12	0	0
———Kill	6	13	4	R. de Haynestown	6	0	0
———Ley	4	0	0				
———Clonethanboe	5	19	8	All Irish.			
R. de Donmory	4	17	4	<i>Taxatio aliorum Beneficiorum.</i>			
V. de Bondymgifton	6	1	5	28 Eliz.			
V. de Clane	10	4	0	R. de Killadory	18	0	0
R. de Pollardstown	0	16	4	V. de Killadory	9	0	0
R. de Lyons	6	2	0	R. de Croghan	12	0	0
V. de Maynan	6	9	0	V. de Castle-Peter, <i>alias</i> Dromcowley	10	0	0
———Donada	1	3	0	V. de Kilclonfert	7	0	0
———Dony, <i>alias</i> Downinges	9	0	0	R. de Rathdrome, <i>alias</i> Ratheromoyne	8	0	0
———Deficullen	6	17	4	<i>Taxatio facta</i> 14 Jac. I.			
R. de Walterstown	3	0	0	Præb. de Gefhill	26	13	4
V. de Lackagh	2	0	0	V. de Gefhill ultra omnes alloc. & de-}	14	3	0
R. de Kilbrackan	3	6	8	ductiones			
———Ballyfax	5	0	0	R. de Williamstown, ultra &c.	21	9	6
———Carnalway	4	14	1	R. de Prymult, ultra &c.	44	5	0
———Callonestown	3	0	2	———Castle-Peter, ultra &c.	20	16	0
———Tymeghoo	1	6	8	V. de Ballynekill, ultra &c.	16	13	6
———Naas	10	8	1	———Ardea, ultra &c.	10	3	½
———Donnen	4	7	8	———Oregon, ultra &c.	12	3	½
———Rathangan	12	6	8	All Sterling.			

Diœcesis O S S O R I E N S I S.

Extenta & Taxatio facta 29mo. Hen. VIII. per Walterum Cowley & Jacobum Whyte Commissionarios, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Episcopatus	100	Marks		R. de Callan	40	0	0
Decanatus Eccl. S. Kanici de Kilkenny	26	13	4	V. de Callan	13	6	8
Præcentoriatu, ibidem	10	0	0	———Gauran	13	6	8
Cancellariatus	11	0	0	———Dongarvan	6	0	0
Thesaurariatus	11	0	0	R. de Kildery	7	0	0
Archidiaconatus	26	13	4	R. Sti. Martini	10	0	0
Collegium apud Kilkenny	26	13	4	V. de Dunfert	10	0	0
Collegium five R. de Gauran	26	0	0	V. de Kiltranya	10	0	0
Præbend. de Kilmanaghe	6	13	4	R. de Inchywohogan	13	6	8
———Moyne	8	0	0	V. de Tullyghanbroge	6	0	0
———Aghcowre	8	0	0	———Killmanagh	5	0	0
———Killawre	8	3	4	———Castledwogh	10	0	0
———Blackrathe	7	0	0	R. de Glaisheooc	4	0	0
———Tastoffen	4	0	0	———Rathbeagh	10	0	0
———Clawnemonery	4	0	0	———Cwylcrahin	9	0	0
				V. de			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
V. de Kilmakeare	3	0	0	R. de Aghbillyr	6	13	4
—Comer	10	0	0	V. de Bollaghe	6	0	0
—Dyfert	4	0	0	—Kiltockyghan	3	0	0
—Mukully	6	0	0	—Downky	6	0	0
—Mothell	6	0	0	—Elyt	2	0	0
—Castletown	6	0	0	R. de Kilmaboy	6	0	0
—Dunmore	7	0	0	V. ibidem	4	0	0
R. de Rosconyll	20	0	0	V. de Pomefally	2	0	0
V. de Tipperbrogan	2	0	0	V. de Rathkeran	2	6	8
—Killaghy	2	13	4	R. de Ballytarfue	3	0	0
—Killkenney	2	13	4	V. de Polrwayn	6	0	0
R. de Cloghmantagh & Kilrush	10	0	0	V. de Fydowne	6	6	8
R. de Aghboy <i>alias</i> Aghevo	20	0	0	R. de Clonmore	3	10	0
V. ibidem	10	0	0	R. de Beawley	4	0	0
V. de Forailan	6	0	0	V. de Kilpecock & Killaha	6	0	0
R. de Bondell	5	0	0	—Roibarcen & Shanboghe	3	6	8
—Templenichol	4	0	0	—Kilcollom	6	0	0
—Kildellygly	2	0	0	R. de Listerling	5	0	0
—Durro vel Durrwa	6	0	0	—Kilmokonoke	2	0	0
—Eyrke	8	0	0	—Kilwayn & Kilbride	1	6	8
—Kilemoy vel Kildermey	2	0	0	V. de Rowre	3	6	8
V. de Gerypond	6	0	0	R. de Kilnedymock	1	0	0
V. de Knocktoffre	8	0	0	R. de Delay	2	0	0

All Irish.

Diœcesis FERNENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 29mo. Hen. VIII.

Episcopatus	108	13	4	V. de Kilrowan	7	6	8
Decanatus	33	6	8	R. de Tamghagher	26	11	4
Præcentoriatus	14	18	8	V. de Kilturke	8	5	4
Cancellariatus	32	11	8	V. de Killmore	8	0	2
Thesaurariatus	32	14	8	R. de Kilgorvan	2	5	0
Archidiaconatus	14	9	0	V. de Kilcowan	4	18	4
Præb. de Fethard	12	5	8	V. de Coulstuf	2	11	0
—Whitchurch	4	0	0	V. de Malrangan	11	9	3
—Rathaspoke	20	0	0	R. de Kilkevan	5	17	9
—Kilcowme & Kilroan	28	4	4	V. de Banno	5	8	0
—Coulstuf	10	5	0	R. de Ambrostown.	3	4	0
—Clone	3	6	8	—Donawne	2	0	0
—Crospatrick	2	0	0	—Ludegan	6	13	4
—Killawagen & Ballyelenane	10	0	0	—Horetan	2	0	0
—Tamon	28	19	7	—Ballybrassell.	5	0	0
—Kilruffe	2	0	0	V. de Clonmene	4	0	0
Ecclesia B. Mariæ de Wexford	26	13	4	V. de Hoke	7	0	0
V. ejusdem	15	3	8	R. de Old Roffe	12	17	9
V. Ecclesiæ S. Patricii de Wexford	20	0	0	V. ejusdem	7	0	0
V. de Rathaspoke	7	6	8	R. de Killalog	3	6	8
V. de Rathmacknee	13	6	8	—Ardcroman	3	3	7
R. ejusdem	11	13	4	—Carnagh	1	4	0
—Roffe	12	9	4	—Ballychan	3	0	0
V. ejusdem	10	0	0	Capella de Tillaraght.	1	4	8
Capella Salvatoris de Roffe	1	0	0	Eccl. de Killefke	0	12	4
R. de Kilmanan	16	0	0	R. de Raen	1	0	0
V. ejusdem	8	0	0	V. de Ballybalden.	0	18	0
V. de Thacomshan	7	7	0	R. de Ballyvole	0	8	14
V. de Maglas	7	9	2	—Kilpatrick	1	16	4
R. de Kilgowan	26	11	0	V. de Takillen	1	0	0
—Rostare	39	9	0	R. de Ballyhallenan	1	0	0
V. ejusdem	16	0	0	—Ardekenrye	1	0	0
Eccl. de Killalan	4	0	0	V. de Innescortie	2	11	4
V. de Carne	11	9	0	R. de Kilvannagh	0	10	0
Capella S. Clementis	3	13	4	R. de Kilcormock	2	3	2
R. de le Island	10	0	0	Eccl. Leproforum juxta Wexford:	1	0	0

R. de

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
R. de Malranean	16	0	0	Eccl. de S. Johan. juxta Wexford	16	15	0
V. de Killagge	13	6	6	———S. Roscarlen	1	6	8
Commendator. de Kilclogan	33	6	8	Capella S. Mich. quæ vocatur libera capella	4	0	0
Eccl. de Doncormock	30	17	8	Commendat. de Ballykyock	3	6	8
———S. Mich. juxta Wexford	2	0	0	All Irish.			

Diœcesis LEIGHLINENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio, de antiquo facta & Taxata.

Episcopatus	50	0	0	V. de Ballyellan	4	0	0
Decanatus	5	6	8	———Thomolinge	5	6	8
Præcentoriatuſ	3	0	0	———Kyltenan	0	13	4
Cancellariatuſ	5	6	8	———Clonagne	0	13	4
Theſaurariatuſ	2	0	0	———Lurner	4	0	0
Archidiaconatuſ	6	13	4	———Barraghe	0	13	4
Præb. de Illand	1	6	8	R. de Miſill	2	0	0
———Tullaghmaghma	2	0	0	V. ejuſdem	1	6	8
———Hahold	2	13	4	V. de Ballon	2	0	0
V. de Carlagh	6	13	4	R. de Ballyenecarge	2	13	4
R. de Hurclene	5	6	8	R. de Ballycaroghe	1	0	0
V. de Ramore	1	6	8	V. de Hacha	2	13	4
V. de Tullaghfellym	6	0	0	———Dunickeney	5	6	8
R. de Temple Peter	2	13	4	———Leguffye	3	6	8
V. de Chalifton	4	0	0	———Powerſton	2	13	4

All Irish.

In Lexia Anglicè Queen's County.

V. de Galyn	4	0	0	V. de Noyhwayle	2	0	0
———Cloneheya	1	6	8	———Themoke	2	0	0
———Clonekeynagh	3	6	8	———Tymghoo	4	13	4
———Ballyroyne	2	13	4	———Ballyaquilian	1	6	8
———Diſertdenys	4	3	4	———Rathaspucke	0	10	0
———Kilcolmanbane	2	0	0	R. de Killabane	4	0	0
———Borres	2	0	0	V. ejuſdem	2	0	0
———Straboo	2	13	4	R. de Killoſſen	2	13	4
(———Skenkyll	3	6	8)	V. ejuſdem	1	6	8
———Kiltale	2	0	0	R. de Slete	0	13	4
———Moyhanna	2	13	4	V. de Clodydagh	0	13	4

All Irish.

Taxatio parcellæ Diœc. præd. jacentis in præd. Comitatu, facta 28mo. Eliz.

R. de Dyſarte Eynnys	20	0	0	R. de Fonſton, alias Ballintobber	10	2	0
———Burreſſe	20	0	0	———Moyanra	6	0	0
———Kiltelye	15	0	0	———Noghwall	20	0	0
———Clonenaghe	25	0	0	———Clonkyne	20	0	0
———Straboe prope Shyan	18	10	0	V. ejuſdem	10	0	0
———Ballyrone	10	2	0	Præb. de Teckaline	3	0	0
———Kilcolmanbane	10	0	0	V. de Ballintobber	5	1	0

All Sterling.

Diœcesis CASSELENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit per Walterum Cowley & Jacobum Whyte Commiſſionarios, 29mo. Hen. VIII.

Archiepiſcopatuſ	66	13	4	Cancellariatuſ	6	13	4
Decanatuſ	12	0	0	Theſaurariatuſ	10	0	0
Præcentoriatuſ	6	13	4	Archidiaconatuſ	12	0	0

Præb.

A P P E N D I X.

21

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Præb. de Mollaghynnon	10	0	0	V. de Killnerath	1	0	0
— Killbreagh	3	6	8	— Killmolan	1	0	0
— Killardry	6	0	0	— Killcount	1	0	0
— Finnor vel Fynas	8	0	0	— Callarhamery	3	0	0
— Croghan	3	0	0	— Doubfeith	0	13	4
Eccl. de Knockgraffon	10	0	0	— Inchyamly	1	0	0
V. de Clogher	2	13	4	— Fethmoine	2	0	0
— Ballyshiggan	2	13	4	— Barnenely	1	6	8
— Ballydon	0	10	0	— Drom	2	0	0
— Tullaghmean	1	0	0	— Loughmoid	3	6	8
Eccl. de Kilconnayll	2	13	4	— Mannabrath	0	13	4
V. de Nayreth	0	13	4	— Adnythe	0	13	4
— Villacalfe	0	13	4	— Corketenneth	3	6	8
— Collman	0	13	4	— Killeclewe	2	0	0
— Fiddert	6	0	0	— Clomoie	0	13	4
— Rathgwole	5	0	0	— Ballinfin vel Ballufin	0	13	4
— Cowlagh	2	13	4	— Matheme vel Matheyne	3	6	8
— Pepperton	2	13	4	— Rathellea	0	16	0
— Mogawry	1	6	8	— Syan	0	10	0
— Moyeshell	1	6	8	— Bolye	2	0	0
— Killmannon	2	13	4	— Kilbeacan	0	10	0
— Dyfertkerane	0	10	0	— Killaehear	0	10	0
— Clonyn	2	13	4	— Garry	4	0	0
— Cronnston	1	6	8	— Killdanale	3	6	8
— Demelloge	1	6	8	— Ballynowre	1	6	8
— Killofscull	1	0	0	— Skornan	1	0	0

All Irish.

Dioecesis IMELACENSIS.

*Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit per Arth. Hyde & Fulc. Mounslow virtute Commissionis data
1 Jun. 26mo. Eliz.*

Episcopatus	26	13	4	Eccl. de Liscomonick Rect. integra	3	1	0
Decanatus	2	13	4	V. de Kiltelly	1	1	0
Præcentoriatu	2	13	4	R. de Naharlowe	10	0	0
Archidiaconatus	5	1	0	V. ejusdem	5	1	0
Præb. de Yfirlorayfe	5	1	0	V. de Tipperary	1	1	0
V. ejusdem	1	1	0	— Toghluggia	1	1	0
V. de Carrigilliffe	8	0	9	— Ulence	2	1	0
— Caherelly	5	1	0	— Solkhyde	5	1	0
— Luddenbegge	3	1	0	Capella de Lyfinvilly	2	1	0
— Wyllestowa	1	6	8	V. de Corrigin	1	1	0
— Any	6	1	6	Eccl. de Brywyfe Rect. integra	6	1	0
— Killfillan	3	1	3	V. de Shronell	1	1	0
— Cahircorby	3	1	0	Eccl. de Clonpett	1	1	0
— Moretown	3	1	0	V. de Newcastile	1	1	0
— Ballynarde, alias Cahirfofforge	3	1	0	R. de Malte	1	1	0
— Greane	5	1	0	V. de Emley	5	1	0
— Cluenbonnge	2	1	0				

All Sterling.

Dioecesis LIMERICENSIS.

*Taxatio & Extenta facta fuit per Franciscum Episc. Limeric. & alios Commissionarios 2 Oct.
5mo. Car. I.*

Episcopatus	sterl. 40	0	0	Præb. de Tullaghbrake	3	0	0
Decanatus	13	6	8	— Effyn	3	0	0
Præcentoriatu	8	0	0	— Croyer	3	0	0
Cancellariatus	12	0	0	— Kyldy	2	0	0
Thesaurariatus	13	6	8	— S. Monchiny	2	13	4
Archidiaconatus	16	0	0	— Ardokanny	2	0	0

4 X

Ballycayen

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Præb. de Ballycayen	sterl.	2	1	0	V. de Feodamore	5	0	1
— Donaghmore		2	0	0	— Knockomohide	2	1	0
— Dyferthe		0	13	4	Collegium de Killmalleck	13	1	0
— Kilbecan		0	13	4	— Limeric	21	3	4
V. de Browry		0	13	4	R. integra de Owrgare	6	3	4
— Mongarte		1	0	0	R. Sti. Lawrentii	0	6	8
— Kilmoclona		0	10	0	V. de Donaghmore	0	6	8
— Kylllyfyne		0	13	4	— S. Michaelis	0	5	0
— Sangole		0	13	4	— Creacoragh	2	0	0
— Clonelfarre		0	10	0	— Dermacowe	2	0	0
— Kilfannel		0	13	4	— Ballytankard	1	10	0
— Cloneache		0	13	4	— Glanogra	1	0	0
— Emlaghdyne		6	3	4	— Droghetarsney	0	5	0
— Kylldyma		0	16	8	— Dunaman	0	10	0
— S. Monchyny		1	6	8	— Ardcanney	2	0	0
Eccl. de Kyllfelly		1	6	8	— Cloncreaghe	0	5	0
— Derrygillion		0	13	4	— Clonelty	1	10	0
— Kilbride major		0	13	4	— Killady	2	0	0
— Kilbride minor		0	13	4	— Killfargus	0	10	0
— Drommen		2	0	0	— Kilfeltinan	0	5	0
— Athenese		0	13	4	— Kilmahalogue	0	5	0
— Kyllian		0	10	0	— Ardpatrick	0	5	0
— Athletriche		2	0	0	— Adare	5	5	0
— Rathkahell		2	0	0	— Effin	1	2	6
— Killelaghe		0	13	4	Eccl. de Clonccoure	0	10	0
— Killaghillian		0	13	4	R. de Capellruffell	0	7	6
— Novo Castro		1	0	0	R. & V. de Mahowna	0	10	0
— Gary		2	0	0	R. de Rathronan	0	10	0
— Molconriaghe		2	0	0	V. de Askeaton	0	10	0
— Gunekitimi		3	0	0	— Dromdeely	0	7	6
— Dowdonell		0	10	0	— Donnmoylean	0	10	0
— Lismacdiry		1	0	0	— Kilbroderan	0	10	0
— Kyllcormayne		2	0	0	— Kilcolman	0	7	6
— Cormothe		3	0	0	— Castlerobertgore	0	10	0
All Irish, excepto Episcopatu & Præb. de Ballycayen		2	1	0	— Loughill	0	10	0
V. de Kilkydy		2	1	0	— Kilmoylan	0	7	6
— Kilmure		2	1	0				

All Sterling.

All Sterling.

Diœcesis A R D F E R T E N S I S.

Taxatio facta incerto tempore.

Episcopatus	12	13	4	Cancellarius	2	0	0
Decanatus	3	0	0	Thesaurarius	2	0	0
Archidiaconatus	3	0	0	Archidiaconatus de Athedo	1	10	0
Centarius	2	0	0				

All Sterling.

Diœcesis W A T E R F O R D E N S I S.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit per Walterum Cowley & Jacobum Whyte Commissarios, 29mo. Hen. VIII.

Episcopatus	72	8	1	Præb. de S. Patricii de Waterford	8	0	0
Decanatus	20	0	0	Præb. de Ballygunner	0	13	4
Præcentoratus	9	0	0	Cap. Decani infra Eccl. S. Trinit. de } Waterford	14	0	0
Cancellarius	10	0	0	Cap. S. Jacobi in dicta Ecclesia	14	0	0
Thesaurarius	10	0	0	Pertilar. de Monnemontre	1	7	4
Archidiaconatus	6	0	0	— Foylinge	0	18	0
Præb. de Killronan	0	10	0	R. de Ballmakill	2	4	8
— Corbally	0	18	0	V. de Killmedan	5	0	0
— Rossiduff	0	13	4	— Kilish & Rathmoland	4	0	0
— Ballynekill	0	6	8				

R. de

(R. de Dongarvan	60	0	0	V. de Novo Castro	7	14	0
V. ejusdem	30	0	0	— Clonegan	3	0	0
V. de Dyfert	3	0	0	— Gillcaghe	3	0	0
— Killmolleran	3	0	0	— Finwaghe	2	9	8
— Infula Brike	2	6	0	— Rossenmyr	8	9	9½
— Bellatryan	3	10	0	— Fywys	3	0	6½
— Killbarmedin	7	6	8	— Killroffante	9	1	8
— Dunhill	7	6	8	— Stradbally	12	2	9
				All Irish			

Ex veteri taxatione in Bibliotheca Col. S. Trin. Dub.

(V. de Kilmolayte	9	16	3	Selkyunan	4	10	0
Cap. de Kilrushe	4	4	6	Motalpe	4	11	9
Præb. de Modilrige	3	13	6	Killaryde	2	14	6
— Gloge	2	16	0	V. de Mothill	1	13	4
— Killgobbenet	4	10	0				

Dioecesis L I S M O R E N S I S.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit per Arth. Hyde & Fulc. Mounslée virtute Commissionis datæ 33mo. Eliz.

Episcopat. unit. cum Waterford 1382			V. de Novo Castro	3	0	0	
Decanatus Lismor.	13	0	0	— Rosshusht	5	10	0
Præcentoriatu	10	0	0	— Killroffancta taxed by order of the			
Cancellariatus	10	0	0	Court of Exchequer in Hillary term 1668	6	16	3
Thesaurariatus	6	0	0	— Strabally	10	0	0
Archidiaconatus	6	0	0	— Ardmore	6	0	0
Quinquæ Vicariæ Choraes	20	0	0	— Donaghmore	3	0	0
Præb. de Tullagharton	5	0	0	— Kilthronagh	5	2	0
— Donaghmore	5	0	0	— Rathronan	10	0	0
— Kilbarmedyn	6	0	0	— Clonmell	6	0	0
— Dyfert & Kiltygan	3	0	0	— Kilallane	8	0	0
— Kilroffancta	4	0	0	— Kilcasse	6	0	0
— Modelegy	1	0	0	— Morliere	6	0	0
Præb. de Kilgoboned	1	10	0	— Tuburaghny	6	0	0
— Claffmore	10	0	0	— Carrige	5	2	0
— Mora	6	0	0	— Kilmurry	10	0	0
— Ogheteragh	5	2	0	— Kilfethan	10	0	0
— Moristown, alias Ballymonekerick	6	0	0	— Shanrahan	3	0	0
V. de Remogonaghe	3	0	0	— Tibard	5	3	0
— Alba Capella	10	0	0	— Newdans	5	2	0
— Aglis	6	0	0	— Deregrath	6	0	0
— Killthella	10	0	0	— Ardfynane	3	0	0
— Athmeane	6	0	0	— Tullagharton	5	2	0
— Clonethe	6	0	0	— Carrickmagriffin	5	2	0
— Moycollupe	3	0	0	— Cresse parva	1	0	0
— Dyfert & Kilmulvemen	5	0	0	— Dongarvan taxed by order of the			
— Clonegan	2	0	0	Court of Exchequer in Hillary term 1668	22	10	0
				All Sterling.			

Dioecesis C O R C A G E N S I S.

Extenta & Taxatio facta 31 & 33mo. Eliz.

Episcopatus per Certificationem Auditoris Generalis	(40	0	0)	Thesaurariatus	1	0	0
Decanatus	30	0	0	Archidiaconatus	7	1	8
Præcentoriatu	8	0	0	Præb. de Lisley Clerrigge	3	0	0
Cancellariatus	2	0	0	— Killonillie, alias Killenully	4	0	0
				— Killbritten	1	13	4
				Præb. de			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Præb. de Disertmore	3	0	0	V. de Killmowe	5	10	0
— Iniskyne	2	5	0	— Carmagihy	2	0	0
— Kyllaeglorie	2	5	0	V. de Killmocommoge	1	0	0
— Kilathbeggmullan	6	0	0	Eccl. de Killcoan	2	0	0
Quatuor Vicarii Choral. de Corke	16	0	0	Eccl. integra de Ragherlaghea	3	0	0
R. de Rynonrane	4	0	0	— Templeusk	3	0	0
— Leighmony	4	0	0	— Texaffe	3	0	0
— Rynrone	6	0	0	— Downederowe	3	0	0
V. ejusdem	3	0	0	V. de Clarine	4	0	0
R. de Killgobban	3	16	0	— Leighmony	2	0	0
— Templetryney	4	0	0	— Daughey	1	0	0
— Rathclaryne	3	16	8	— Disert Selligye	2	0	0
— Inishonan	5	6	8	R. de Driugh	2	0	0
V. ejusdem	2	10	0	V. ejusdem	2	0	0
R. de Knockevilly	4	0	0	V. de Skull	6	6	8
V. ejusdem	2	10	0	— Killcrogan	2	10	0
V. de Kinfaile	3	0	0	— Durrus	1	6	8
— Kinneagh	1	10	0	R. de Clathoranthé	2	0	0
— Fanloblishé	1	10	0	V. ejusdem	2	0	0
R. de Shandon	3	0	0	V. de Little Clery	2	0	0
V. ejusdem	3	10	0	— Rossebegg	0	6	8
V. de Athenowne	1	10	0	— Bullaford	5	5	0
R. de Insula parva	3	0	0	— Powlepluck	1	10	0
V. ejusdem	2	0	0	— Clowneredy	0	10	0
V. de Ballybodan	2	0	0	— Killbrogan	1	10	0
— Canboye	0	10	0	— Browne	1	10	0
— Rincurran	4	0	0	— Killbonane	1	0	0
Eccl. de Rathwony	1	10	0	— Movid	1	10	0
— Morieghmolán	2	0	0	Una Rect. in M'Clonishé	1	0	0
R. de S. Trin. Civitatis Corke	1	16	8	V. ejusdem	2	0	0
V. ejusdem	1	0	0	V. de Inshykilagh	3	0	0
Eccl. S. Michaelis	1	0	0	— Killmichell	2	0	0
— Kilshenan & Cap. ejusdem	3	0	0				

All Sterling.

Diœcesis ROSSENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 31 & 33mo. Eliz.

Episcopatus per Certificationem Auditoris Generalis	(10	0	0)	R. de Donaghmore	1	0	0
Docanatus	3	2	0	V. ibid.	1	0	0
Præcentoriatuſ	2	0	0	V. de Templekynlane	3	0	0
Cancellariatus	2	0	0	— Dyſert	2	0	0
Theſaurariatus	0	6	8	— Kylegarve	3	0	0
Archidiaconatus	3	10	0	— Arde	2	0	0
Præb. de Insula	1	13	4	— Caſtrovenu	1	10	0
— Dromdaleige	1	0	0	— Kilfarna	3	0	0
— Tymolegge	4	0	0	Una Rect. in Myſus	3	0	0
V. de Leſſeye	6	0	0	V. ibid.	6	6	8
— Rathe	6	13	4	R. de Craghge	2	10	0
— Killconenaghe	5	3	4	V. de Craghge	2	10	0
— Cruarye <i>alias</i> Temple O Malis	2	0	0	V. de Tullighe	2	0	0
— Kilkeran	2	0	0	Una Rec. de Kilcowe	0	10	0
— Insula	1	13	4	V. ibid.	1	0	0
— Tullaghe	2	0	0	V. de Aghada wne	6	0	0
R. de Kilmolalla	3	0	0	V. de Cleere	3	0	0
Eccl. de Coroffenhare, <i>alias</i> Ballymony	2	0	0	R. de Kylcauſne	4	2	0
Eccl. de Kylmyne	1	5	0	V. ibid.	4	0	0
R. de Tullaghe	2	0	0	R. de Kilkateren	0	6	8
— Temple O Malis	2	0	0	V. ibid.	0	6	8
Eccl. de Kilmegroſſe	1	6	8	V. de Kiltasky	1	0	0
V. de Tymlaghy	4	0	0	R. de Clanbarigkane	6	0	0
				V. ibid.	6	0	0

All Sterling.

Diœcesis

Dioecesis CLONENSIS

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 31 & 33mo. Eliz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Episcopatus	10	10	0	V. de Rathgogane	3	0	0
Guardianatus Villæ & Collegii de } Youghall	100	Marks.		Ballaghany	1	10	0
Archidiaconatus Clon.	1	5	0	Eriskethe	0	13	4
Decanatus	3	0	0	R. de Sandrome	7	6	8
Præcentoriatuſ	3	0	0	V. ibid.	3	13	4
Cancellariatuſ	0	6	8	V. de Kilbolane	2	10	0
Theſaurariatuſ	3	0	0	V. de Tyrileſthe	2	0	0
Præb. de Glanmore	6	0	0	R. de Ballyvorane	1	0	0
— Ballyhowlye	3	6	8	V. ibid.	0	10	0
— Donaghmore	2	0	0	Eccl. de Kilmaclemyne	0	13	4
— Cowill	1	0	0	V. de Dromodony	2	10	0
— Coulleny	2	10	0	— Caſtlemayne	2	0	0
— Subulter	0	10	0	— Liſkarrol	5	10	0
— Lackyn	0	10	0	— Brewſen	4	0	0
— Browſen	8	0	0	— Bregoghe	2	0	0
— Inyſkarry	2	10	0	R. de Kilcorkyrane	1	0	0
— Kylmodonnogh	4	0	0	V. ibid.	0	10	0
Quatuor Vicarii Chorales	13	13	4	R. de Leter	3	6	8
R. & V. de Brygowne	12	0	0	V. ibid.	3	6	8
V. de Clonmell	1	0	0	R. de Dryſhane	5	6	8
— Capella Roberti	1	0	0	V. ibid.	5	6	8
— Ballycloghye, alias Lavan	0	10	0	V. de Cloneſartie	5	10	0
— Kilbryne	1	0	0	— Roſkryne	1	10	0
— Ballymartir	1	5	0	— Kilſhane	1	10	0
— Cahirulcan	0	6	8	— Grekenough	1	13	4
— Bellaghathe	0	13	4	— Garotten	1	0	0
— Carrigtowell	2	0	0	— Downaghgibie	0	6	8
— Templebodan, alias Dronmoyre	2	0	0	— Clanherkyn	0	6	8
— Kilcouffey	0	10	0	— Mathoha	2	0	0
Eccl. de Garrybove	4	0	0	— Aghahbolighe	3	0	0
— Beghaware	2	0	0	R. de Aghmaghe	6	0	0
V. de Kilmaghan	5	10	0	V. ibid.	6	0	0
V. de Bellygory	1	10	0	V. de Clondrethe	1	10	0
R. de Menſthe	3	0	0	— Ballyvornie	2	0	0
V. ibid.	1	10	0	— Kilcolman	2	0	0
V. de Aghadda	1	10	0	— Kilmodonoghe	3	0	0
— Corekebegge	2	0	0	R. de Killgullane	6	0	0
— Roſtillane	1	10	0	V. ibid.	6	0	0
V. Capellæ de Rathe	1	0	0	V. de Maſhallſtown	6	0	0
Eccl. de Caſtro Chory	2	0	0	— Clondullane	6	0	0
Cap. de Inyſhinebacky	1	0	0	— Carrighonane	5	10	0
V. de Kilbrydane	1	10	0	— Caſtle Lyons	5	12	0
R. de Siteſkan	1	6	8	— Wallſtown	6	0	0
V. ibid	0	13	4	— Caſletown	6	0	0
R. de Aghraren	3	0	0	— Nohanne	6	10	0
V. ibid.	1	10	0	— Carrigleamlery	2	10	0
Eccl. de Bellaghe	3	0	0	R. de Rothcormock	5	10	0
— Dongory	1	0	0	V. ibid.	5	10	0
R. de Inyſhcullen	1	0	0	V. de Knockmoryne	1	10	0
Eccl. de Clonore	5	5	0	R. de Mogyley	2	0	0
				V. ibid.	2	0	0

All Sterling.

Dioecesis LAONENSIS.

Hæc Extenta & Taxatio partim facta fuit 5mo. Car. I. per Rowland Delahoide & alios Commiſſionarios.

Episcopatus	20	0	0	Præcentoriatuſ	1	6	8
Decanatus	5	6	8	Cancellariatuſ	6	0	0
			4 Y	Theſaurariatuſ			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thefaurarius	2	0	0	V. de Killeneawgh	1	0	0
Archidiaconatus	3	6	8	— Mowsey	1	0	0
(Præb. de Clondagad. Vasta	0	10	0	— Kneagh	1	0	0
— Tomgreny	5	0	0	— Killbarrayne	3	0	0
— Rathblanage	1	6	8	— Ardromy	1	13	4
— Eniscathie	4	0	0	— Ballyngarry	0	13	4
— Loghcayne	3	0	0	— Ulkean	1	0	0
— & R. de Dyfert	2	0	0	— Burreakeyn	1	0	0
— Tullo	3	0	0	— Fynough	0	10	0
— Clondagad	0	10	0	— Moydriny	3	0	0
Rec. de Ogathine	3	0	0	— Oghill	0	10	0
— Traderry	6	0	0	— Burgessebogga	0	6	0
— Kilmaferboy	3	0	0	— Roscrey	2	0	0
— Dromclyffe, <i>alias</i> Ogormocke	5	0	0	— Burrehin	0	6	8
— Killinboy	1	6	8	— Dowcorrchin	0	5	0
— Rath	1	6	8	R. & V. de Finglassye	0	10	0
— Kilkedy	1	0	0	V. de Templenohorry	0	13	4
— Obloyde	5	0	0	R. & V. de Kilcomyn	0	10	0
— Roscrey	7	0	0	V. de Soyanrone	0	13	0
— Birra	6	0	0	R. & V. de Killmurrey	2	0	0
— Moydriney	5	0	0	V. de Etagh	0	13	4
— Moyffe	6	13	4	V. de Birra	3	0	0
Vic. de Clonrushe	0	6	8	R. & V. de Kilterlana	1	0	0
— Iriſhecaltragh	0	6	8	R. & V. de Kinity	2	0	0
— Castleconnell	2	0	0	V. de Rosmacrowe	0	10	0
— Quyn	0	10	0	R. de Kilclonfert Mulwore	0	13	4
— Clonee	0	13	4	— Fynagh	3	0	0
— Duree	0	6	8	— Durragh	3	0	0
— Killmurrey, <i>alias</i> Duffkeyne	0	6	8	V. de Aglynecloghrane	1	0	0
— Thomfynlagha	0	10	0	V. de Ballyloghacugn	1	0	0
— Killmalyra	0	5	0	R. de Bannaghayne	3	0	0
— Kylcomery	0	13	4	V. de Killanfowlagh	0	10	0
— Clonloghan	0	5	0	— Cloneleagh	1	0	0
— Bonratty	1	8	4	— Kilfinaghta	1	0	0
— Clonedagard	0	10	0	— Kilteeleagh	1	0	0
— Kiltedan	0	6	8	— Kiltokennedice	1	0	0
— Killafin	0	6	8	— Killnoe	2	0	0
— Killmurrey	0	10	0	— Killuran	0	15	0
— Killamory	0	6	8	— Ogonoka	2	0	0
— Killfieragh	1	0	0	— Moyao	0	15	0
— Moartagh	0	10	0	— Kiltinanleigh	1	0	0
— Killbanyhoine	0	13	4	— Kilbraghtas	1	0	0
— Killardagh	0	10	0	— Tullo	3	0	0
— Killyferby	0	13	4	— Templemalie	0	15	0
— Killmakadown	0	10	0	— Inficronane	3	0	0
— Dromcliff, <i>alias</i> Ocormock	0	13	4	— Diserte	4	0	0
R. & V. de Killanora	2	0	0	— Finagh	0	5	0
V. de Rathblanage	0	6	8	— Kilchrist	1	0	0
— Killeneboy	0	5	0	— Killidifarte	2	0	0
— Killidye	0	6	8	— Killmihill	1	0	0

All Sterling.

Diocesis TUAMENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 28mo. Eliz.

Archiepiscopatus	50	0	0	Præb. de Kylveylan	2	0	0
Decanatus	6	0	0	— Kylvyen	2	13	4
Archidiaconatus taxat. &c. 1629	2	0	0	— Balla	1	0	0
Præpositura Tuam.	2	0	0	Quinque Stipendiarii infra Ecclesiam Tuam.	3	6	8
Præb. de Leckaghe	6	0	0	R. de Athenrye	12	0	0
— Kilmeamnore	0	13	4	V. ejusdem	5	2	0
— Keallebegge	0	13	4	R. de Dunmore	8	0	0
— Taxaxon, <i>alias</i> Templegaile	1	0	0	V. ejusdem.	4	0	0
				V. de			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
V. de Myllaghe	2	13	4	R. de Ballenrobe	2	0	0
— Killolcoba	1	0	0	V. ejusdem	1	0	0
— Ballakillye	1	0	0	V. de Enyshboffen	0	10	0
— Killareyran	2	0	0	— Knockvale	0	6	8
— Kilveylan	1	6	8	— Kylmayne	0	10	0
— Leckaghe	1	6	8	R. de Aghgoyr ex parte Archidiaconi Tuam.	2	0	0
— Kilmacrean	1	0	0	V. de Aghgoyr	0	10	0
— Belleclare	0	10	0	V. de Barrythowle	2	0	0
— Killourre	0	5	0	R. de Clancuan	2	0	0
Decanatus de Annacoyne, <i>alias</i> Enaghdune	1	15	0	V. ejusdem	1	0	0
Quatuor Stipendiarii, <i>ibid.</i>	2	13	4	V. de Coran	0	10	0
V. de Ballyntogher	1	0	0	— Belagheyne	0	10	0
R. de Kiltullagh	1	10	0	— Borrowkera	0	10	0
V. ejusdem	0	15	0	R. de Monula	4	0	0
V. de Kilbrenam	0	5	0	— Ballenegarry	1	6	8
— Kilveyen	0	13	4	— Killareyran	6	0	0
— Crosboyen	0	10	0	— Corkemore	2	0	0
— Taghekynney	0	6	8	— Ballencalla	1	0	0
R. de Mayo	2	0	0	V. de Killkeryn	1	0	0
V. ejusdem	1	0	0	R. de Cryfortyre	1	6	8
V. de Killmeanmore	1	0	0	V. de Roffe	0	6	8
— Killmeanbegge	0	13	4	— Ballendowne	0	6	8
— Klicoman	0	10	0	— Imaghyn	0	6	8
— Conga	0	5	0	— Morrithe	0	6	8
— Ballenecalla	0	5	0	(R. de Owle	1	0	0

All Sterling.

Diocesis ELPHINENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 28mo. Eliz. & 5mo. Car. I.

Episcopatus	103	18	0	V. de Ryfertenowe	0	13	4
Decanatus	13	6	8	— Ardecarne	1	10	0
Archidiaconatus	2	13	0	— Tonnia	1	0	0
Præpositura. Elphin.	1	10	0	— Killyngyn	0	13	4
Præb. de Tyrebewer	1	10	0	— Killumadan	0	5	0
— Corcaghlin	2	13	4	— Killcowley	0	10	0
— Artaghe	2	0	0	R. de Ardkerne	4	0	0
— Dunclyffe	4	0	0	V. de Artaghe	1	0	0
(— Killmacallan	0	6	8)	— Fuard	1	0	0
— Clonconnogher	3	0	0	— Templenylan	5	2	0
— Ballyntubber	0	13	4	— Oaran	1	0	0
— Varan	2	0	0	— Clongormagan	1	0	0
— Kilbegnet	2	0	0	— Donaman	1	0	0
— Killuckyn	1	10	0	— Kilbegnet	1	0	0
— Kilcowle	1	0	0	— Ballenakallye	1	0	0
— Tinnenberry	4	0	0	— Kilcroan	1	0	0
V. de Cama	5	0	0	— Drometample	0	15	0
— Rahasker	5	1	0	— Termonkeyle	0	15	0
— Killofalan	2	13	4	— Kilkevyn	0	15	0
— Killeen	3	0	0	— B. Maria in Elphin	0	10	0
— Killrowlin	0	13	4	— Kilbryde	1	0	0
— Taghboye	0	13	4	— Ballyntobber	0	6	8
— Teitraragh	2	0	0	— Killurrie	0	1	3
— Dyferte	0	15	0	— Baaslicke	1	0	0
— Kylcamroan	0	5	0	— Killester	0	1	0
— Kiltuan	0	10	0	— Killcargye	0	5	0
— Killanvoye	5	6	8	— Kilcowle	0	5	0
R. de Raharrowe	6	0	0	— Killuckan	0	10	0
V. de Killmean	5	6	8	— Ogella	0	3	4
— Porterryne	0	5	0	— Shenthill	0	5	0
— Athelegge	5	6	8	— Kilmacudsey	0	5	0
— Ashelome	0	2	0	— Lefbride	0	6	8

V. de

V. de Agherym	0	10	0	V. de Kiltrevyn	1	0	0
— Cloncrawne	0	3	4	— Kylgefyn	1	0	0
— Ivernon	0	10	0	— Bunlyn	0	6	8
— Kiltruftan	0	5	0	— Lifnenuffe	0	5	0
— Kilglaffe	0	4	0	— Kilkennirran	0	3	0
— Termonburys	1	3	4	— Corraghlen	0	5	0

All Sterling.

Pars Diœceſis prædictæ in Comitatu Slygoe.

V. de Acanagha	0	1	8	V. ejusdem	1	0	0
— Tawnoghe	0	1	4	V. de Killmacallan	0	3	4
— Kilmacallan	0	3	4	— Kilmacowen	0	1	8
— Kilmastrana	0	1	0	— Kilaspickbrowne	0	13	4
— Kilvacuan	0	1	8	R. de Slygoe inter duos pontes	0	6	8
— Shencoghe	0	1	0	V. ejusdem	0	3	4
— Dromecollan	0	1	4	V. de Kilraghe	0	1	0
— Cowleha	0	0	8	— Creeve	1	10	0
— Kilraffe	0	1	8	— Kilnemanagh	2	0	0
Præb. de Duncleife	2	0	0				

All Sterling.

Diœceſis C L O N F E R T E N S I S.

Extentæ & Taxatio facta fuit 28mo. Eliz. & 3mo. Car. I.

Episcopatus	24	0	0	V. de Killyncoſte	1	6	8
Decanatus	12	0	0	— Killovan	1	6	8
Archidiaconatus	4	13	8	— Clankenkeryll	2	0	0
— Sacriſta Clonfert.	2	0	0	— Tenaghe	3	6	8
— Monafterii O'Gormagan				— Duneyre	1	17	8
— de Clontuskerte				— Ballenkille	2	6	8
Sacriſta de Monafter. de Aghrym	2	0	0	R. de Duneyre	6	13	4
Præb. de Kilconnell	3	0	0	V. de Kiltelgill	1	0	0
— Droght	1	5	0	— Leytrim	0	13	4
— Kilcuan	1	0	0	— Kilcoule	0	6	8
— Kiltelgill	1	0	0	— Killrycall	0	13	4
— duæ Præb. de Fennor	1	10	0	R. de Loghereagh	18	0	0
— Ballytowler	0	15	0	V. ejusdem	3	0	0
— Killaspickmoylan	0	6	8	V. de Killendynna	2	0	0
— Annagcalla	1	0	0	— Kiltormer	0	6	8
V. de Droghte, Downenoght & Fahye	2	0	0	— Kilcowan	2	0	0
— Milethe	0	5	0	— Legeirke	1	0	0
— Kilmaccona	1	10	0	— Killuan	1	10	0
— Kilcuan	1	10	0	— Killemore	1	0	0
— Tyrneſgayre	0	6	8	R. de Aghryme	3	6	8
— Leckmolaffe	2	0	0	— Kilclune	2	13	4
— Killemor	1	6	8	V. de Kilcarban	0	5	0
— Kilgarrell	1	10	0	R. integra de Killmonology	2	9	0
— Creaghe	1	10	0	V. de Drunkiffe, alias Drunkight	0	5	0
— Kilclune	1	10	0	— Kiltullagh	1	0	0
— Kilconnell	2	0	0	— Killgerrill, alias Kilkerinn	0	13	4
— Foynaghe	1	10	0	— Killoran	1	0	0
— Ballymawerde	1	6	8	— Teigeuickennell	2	0	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis D U A N E N S I S.

Extentæ & Taxatio facta fuit 28mo. Eliz.

Episcopatus	13	6	8	Cantariarius	1	6	8
Decanatus	2	0	0	Theſaurarius	1	6	8
Archidiaconatus	4	0	0	Præb. de Dyfertkelly	1	0	0
Præpoſitura Duac.	2	0	0	— Kilcornan	0	12	0

Kilcryſte

A P P E N D I X.

29

Præb. de Kilcrysfe	0 15 0	V. de Dronnickowe	0 10 0
— Kynmarra	1 0 0	— Stradballye	0 15 0
— Ciescornan	0 11 8	— Kilcyle	1 0 0
— Ballyneddye	0 6 8	— Killeneheyne	0 13 4
R. de Kiltomys	6 0 0	— Ardrahyn	2 0 0
— Ardrahyn	5 0 0	— Dysfertkellye	1 0 0
— Beaghe	1 10 0	— Killeynan	2 0 0
V. ejusdem	0 15 0	— Kilcrysfe	1 6 8
V. de Killenys	0 3 4	— Killogillyne	0 10 0
— Kynmarra	0 15 0	— Killora	1 6 8
— Dorreffe	0 8 0	— Kilcolgan	1 10 0
— Eyneara	0 13 4	— Kiltomys	1 3 4

All Sterling.

Diœcesis ALLADENSIS.

Taxatio & Extenta facta fuit 28mo. Eliz. & 5mo. Car. I.

Episcopatus	23 6 8	V. de Killyan	0 10 0
Decanatus	4 0 0	— Rareghe	0 6 8
Archidiaconatus	1 13 4	— Dunyne	0 6 8
Præpositura Alladenfis	6 0 0	— Kilbide	0 10 0
Præb. de Kilnaharpy	4 0 0	— Lekan	0 13 4
— Killanley	0 0 1	— Rafrannor	0 13 4
R. de Skryne	5 0 0	— Kilcomyn	0 10 0
V. ejusdem	2 0 0	— Imlaghishell	0 13 4
R. de Castle-Connor	4 0 0	— Kilglaffe	1 0 0
V. ejusdem	2 0 0	— Dromard	0 6 8
V. de Bellasegyre	0 16 8	— Killmacfallaghan	0 3 4
— Bellanaglys	0 13 4	— Corraghe	0 3 4
— Kilbelada	0 13 4	R. de Tirawley	4 0 0
— Ardaghe	0 6 8	V. de Easkagh	2 0 0
— Crofmolyne	0 13 4		

All Sterling.

Diœcesis ARCHADENSIS seu ACHONRY.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 28mo. Eliz. & 5mo. Car. I.

Episcopatus	10 0 0	V. de Killaraght	0 3 0
Decanatus	1 0 0	— Killofalvan	0 2 0
Præpositura ibidem	0 6 8	— Imulcaddye	0 3 8
Archidiaconatus ibid. cum Vicaria de Kil-	0 0 0	— Tuymore	0 3 0
rowryn	4 0 0	— Kilmorehowe	0 1 8
V. de Kilvardeda	4 0 0	— Clonoghill	0 8 0
— Killowran	0 10 0	R. de Cowlaven	0 6 8
— Killesye	0 2 0	V. ejusdem	0 3 8
— Strade	0 4 0	R. de Slewloa	0 10 0
— Killodan	0 5 0	— Bowcowley	0 2 8
— Kilverghe	0 4 0	R. vocat. inter duos amnes	0 3 8
— Templemarrye	0 5 0	R. de Killowran	0 13 4
— Kilcolman	0 3 0		

All Sterling.

Præbendæ præd. Diœc. ita taxatæ sunt 5mo. Octob. 5mo. Car. I. per Rog. Jones Militem & alios Commissionarios.

Præb. de Killaraght	0 0 8	Præb. de Tremoymlough	0 0 3
— Killoran	0 1 0	— Killfry	0 0 1
— Donghorne	0 1 0	V. de Kilmeige	2 0 0

All Sterling.

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F I N I S.

P R E F A C E.

THE general approbation with which the plan of the **HIBERNIAN GAZETTEER** was favored by the public, induced the author to pursue it on a more extensive scale. The following work however (except in the mere form of alphabetical arrangement) is materially different from the former, as it contains the description of several hundred additional places, and has been enlarged and improved throughout, with the utmost care and attention. We think it unnecessary to point out the obvious utility of such an undertaking; we submit the merit of our design and the execution of it, to the judgment of an indulgent and impartial public: a few words however may not be improper to shew the method we adopted in this compilation.

As the distances of places from the capital has been differently represented in our maps, we have as far as possible stated it in every instance, from the best and latest surveys, and on this occasion we have chiefly followed Messrs. *Taylor* and *Skinner*. But there are several instances where for want of actual survey, we have been obliged to put down the distance by computation: in such case a critical exactness cannot be expected. It is necessary to observe, that wherever the distance may be said to vary, according to different roads, we have mentioned that which was nearest to the metropolis. This indeed often occurs, and the difference may be sometimes considerable; thus, from Dublin to Wexford by *Broad-ferry*, is somewhat above 66 miles: but by *Enniscorthy* it is 71;—again,—from Dublin to Youghal by *Cork* is 108, but by *Tallagh* 115 miles.

With respect to the *Names* of places, we have followed what appeared to be the most usual orthography; having frequently found great diversity both in the maps and the authors we consulted; the same uncertainty attends their etymology, concerning which writers not only differ, but often appear more whimsical than satisfactory.

The *Extent* and *Population* of the several *Counties* have been likewise subjects of controversy: we have taken *Doctor Beaufort* for our guide, (in the memoir of his new and elegant map of this kingdom,) as he is not only the *latest*, but we think the most accurate authority on them points; we acknowledge to have received much assistance from that work, which has appeared since our publication of the **HIBERNIAN GAZETTEER**.

The *Patronage* of *Boroughs*, has been stated from the best information we could procure: but as that is liable to perpetual alteration, it cannot be imagined that this work could continue always correct in that particular.

The principal *Harbours* in this kingdom have been particularly noticed, with useful instructions for navigating them: a matter highly serviceable to sea-men and traders frequenting our coasts: the *Latitude* and *Longitude* of several chief-towns, have been corrected from actual observations lately made; and the *Fair-days* have been fully and accurately inserted.

It must, we apprehend, be acknowledged that the mere collection and arrangement of the following places (which amount to about *Six Thousand*) was a matter of some use, and no inconsiderable difficulty: but our labour was not confined to this. In our enquiry into the *Antiquities*, *Situation*, *Soil*, *Produce*, *Manufactures*, natural *Curiosities*, &c. of particular places, we had a variety of authors to examine, compare, and some-

P R E F A C E.

times correct; but after all the care that has been taken in the execution of our design, we are neither so ignorant or so vain, as not to feel and acknowledge, that a work of this nature, even from the ablest hands, must admit of frequent improvement and additional information, in proportion as new discoveries are made and alterations take place in the state of this country. We claim no greater merit therefore, than that of having collected into one view, what before lay scattered in a confused and almost endless variety of materials: and should superior abilities be at any time employed in a similar undertaking, we have the pleasing assurance that our labours must contribute to facilitate the task: and we may at least take credit for the original attempt.

An ingenious writer to whom we are indebted for several remarks, very justly observes, that "innumerable and almost unsurmountable difficulties attend the elucidation of the *antient* Topography of Ireland; little or no information relative to this subject is to be obtained from foreign, and not much from our domestic writers." All we could do therefore was to consult the best authorities which such circumstances afforded: and amongst others we must confess how considerably we are indebted to the late Mr. Archdall's *Monastic. Hibernic.* and *Doctor Ledwich's* antiquities of this country.

We have added at the end of the work, an appendix containing some additional remarks and several useful tables, particularly a table of the *First-fruits* of the several benefices in Ireland, as taxed in the King's books, faithfully transcribed from the original record, in the chief Remembrancer's office: and also a table shewing the cross-distances, between the principal trading and post towns in this kingdom.

Upon the whole, we have no doubt, but from those who are acquainted with the nature and trouble of the present work, we shall meet with much indulgence for any imperfections; they will know the difficulties we had to encounter, and it is probable they will rather commend us for having done so much, than censure us for not having done more.

E R R A T A.

- TITLE, AGHABOE, (near the end) for *Aghaboy*, read *Aghaboe*.
- ALLEN, for *or Ille*, read *in Ille*, &c.
- ANNA LIFFEY, for *to Kildare*, read *towards Kildare*.
- BALLYCASSIDY, for *Daughters*, read *Daughtons*.
- BILE, for *wherin*, read *where in*.
- CROM, for *Butterabo*, read *Buttlerabo*.
- DUMOGHADEIRNE, read *Dungohdeirne*.
- DUNBRODY, (line 3) dele of
- GREEN-CASTLE, for *bar. Mourne, same county*, read *bar. Mourne, co. Down, same prov.*
- ISEALONG, read *Islealong*.
- IVEACH, (line 7) for *Coelpaig*, read *Coalbpaig*.
- KERRY, (line 3) for *trom*, read *from*.
- KILKENNY, (col. 2) for *file*, read *pile*.
- MONASTAREVAN, (line 20) for *families*, read *family* (line 2) for *earls* read *marquis*.

Some other errors may have escaped the Press, which the reader is requested to correct.

AN
ESSAY

On the RISE and PROGRESS of

GEOGRAPHY

IN

GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATED WITH:

SPECIMENS of our OLDEST MAPS.

Wm. Woodcock Seward



L O N D O N,

PRINTED BY J. NICHOLS, PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

M D C C L X X X .

44

IF ENGLAND did not teach other nations the art of making or engraving maps, she is preceded by very few. Vaugondy, in his "*Essai sur l'histoire de la geographie*, Par. 1755." 12mo. gives the palm of geographical precedence to the Germans. The Nuremberg Chronicle, printed at Nuremberg 1493, is supposed to have been the first printed book with maps or charts; but Breidenbach's Travels to the Holy land, printed at Mentz 1486, has both, and the best views of the buildings there.—The first edition of Ptolemy's geography at Ulm, 1452, had maps not at all corresponding to his descriptions. The first copper plates with a date in Italy are the maps to Ptolemy, printed at Rome 1478. Petrus Appianus composed and printed a Cosmography in folio, 1524: and from his time we deduce a succession of geographers in Germany. Mercator flourished about twenty years later in Holland. P. Ferdinand de Ojea, a Dominican, who died in 1490, made a map of Galicia, inserted in Ortelius's Atlas. Rajas, a Jesuit, made one of Arragon, 1539. Pedro de Medina, one of Spain, 1560; and Seco, one of Portugal, the same year. Silvani, a Neapolitan, made maps for a new edition of Ptolemy, 1511. Castaldo, a Piedmontese, others, from Abulfeda, &c. 1550. There were some wretched maps of Sweden in Olaus and Munster, 1539, 1544: and one of Russia, not much better, published by our countryman, John Kingston, Lond. 1562. The first published map of France in that kingdom was cut in wood by Le Clerc, who presented it to Lewis XIII in 1640. It was followed by others; but the want of neatness occasioned the

a 2

introduction.

introduction of copper-plates, which till the end of the last century were engraved by German and Dutch artists. Artists have since arisen in France whose works will immortalize their country more than the conquests of the Grand Monarque. Geography advances in so equal a proportion with the sister sciences, that the most uncultivated tracts of the globe are at one and the same moment investigated, and reduced to planispheres. Though many whole counties of England remain without an actual survey, and others have been surveyed in an incorrect manner, one may without vanity affirm, that this kingdom will bear a distinguished part in a collection or history of universal geography.

Since maps have been published, the several sorts of general and particular ones are supposed to amount at least to 16,000: but of these not above 1700 are originals*. The late Mr. John Innys, of Redland-court, near Bristol, younger brother to William Innys the bookseller, and some time a partner in his business, had collected in a number of volumes all the maps, plans, views, &c. he could meet with for the whole world, but without specifying the maker or engraver; and had compiled an exact index referring to every place in each. This collection is now in the library at Holkham. The letter here subjoined will shew Mr. Innys's plan.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. JOHN INNYS to a Friend, giving a short Account of his Collections.

(This volume is dated *Chelsea* 1749, and *Redland Court, Gloucestershire*, 1762.)

“SIR,

Chelsea, June 5, 1749.

“As you are pleased to desire a short account of my GEOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS, I here send it you.—

“The first and second volumes comprehend by way of introduction the general or cosmographical part, that is, as much of astronomy as has any connection with geography, the several hypotheses about the disposition of the universe, and the best schemes and designs for rendering that part intelligible and easy.

* See Long's *Astronomy*, v. I. p. 152.

“All

“ All the other volumes are purely geographical, consisting of maps, plans, views, &c. antient and modern, of all parts of the habitable world.

“ At the beginning of every volume is a table of the parts it contains, divided and subdivided into the smallest territories; and in an opposite column is an account of the maps, &c. in it, with their dates and where engraven.

“ The maps according to the antients stand first, then the modern in the order of time it is supposed they were published; the like disposition is observed in the cities, towns, churches, &c.

“ Where there is no map of a particular province according to the antients, a reference will be always made to the general map.

“ The table gives the names of places first in English, 2dly in Latin, and lastly as they are called by the natives and other nations. Thus, The Hague, Eng. Haga Comitis, Lat. S'Graven Hague. by the natives; La Haye by the French; and sometimes the Greek names from Strabo, Ptolomey, &c.

“ After the names of kingdoms, provinces, cities, &c. is a short account of their situation, extent, &c. with their longitudes and latitudes according to what authors they are taken from: if by observation it is always expressed by an asterisk.

“ In the descriptions of the parts of the world the distances will be in English computed miles of 60 to a degree; so that by measuring on the scale of latitude on any map, the place can easily be found if in it; and if not in any map, by knowing how many miles it is east, west, north, or south, from any given town, its situation may easily be guessed at.

“ When it happens that a plan of a town cannot be inserted in its proper place, the place where it is to be found will be referred to before its name in the tables. Thus Reading being in the corner of Speed's map of Bucks the reference directs thither.

“ Immediately before the maps general and particular, and before the plans and views of towns, cities, monasteries, &c. will be an account of such authors as have described them; and where no such account is prefixed the general one is to be consulted.

“ What-

" Whatever plans or views, prints or drawings I have had intelligence of; but not yet procured, I write down on pieces of paper, which I place where the things themselves should be, and also enter them in a book, which I have found of use for placing them when they can be come at.

" The points wherein geographers disagree will be taken notice of throughout the whole work.

" When I have a plan whose chorographical situation is uncertain, I enter it in a book till I can get more satisfactory notice about it.

" The materials of such volumes are marked with the letters A, B, C, D, &c. and when the parts exceed one alphabet, another is begun; and if that be exhausted a third, and so on; and a volume may begin in one alphabet, and conclude in another; thus vol. LXXIII. begins 39 E, and ends 40 T.

" Every volume is titled on the back three ways, and sometimes four.

" I. What volume of the work it is.

" II. What letters the contents are marked with.

" III. What empire or kingdom:

" IV. What parts of that empire or kingdom.

Thus,	VOL. LXXIII.	} England, Part 7.
	39 E — 40 T	

" At the end of the last volume I have added a synopsis of the longitudinal measures of different nations reduced to English feet, whereby they may be easily compared with English miles.

" To the whole I have drawn up an alphabetical Index in four columns of all the empires, kingdoms, provinces, islands, and smallest territories in the world: whether I have any particular maps of such small parts or not; as likewise of all the cities, towns, villages, churches, houses, or monuments of antiquity in the whole collection, whereby the minutest place may be instantly found, proceeding from the more particular to the more general. Thus Weldon pavement in col. 1. Corby hundred in col. 2. Northamptsh. col. 3. England col. 4.

" You

“ You have here, Sir, a plan of what is designed : for though it has been the amusement of my leisure hours for above 30 years, yet it is not so complete as I could wish; I mean as to materials I have already by me; for new ones offer themselves daily.

“ I am with great respect,

“ Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“ JO. INNYS.

Aahus county.	Munster bishopric.	Westphalia circle.	Germany, 7 A. 38.
Alburg diocese.	North Jutland.	Jutland dukedom.	Denmark, 2 M 1.
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Bender.		Budziac Tartary.	Turky in Europe, 29 R. 6.
Corfe caſtle.	Blandford diviſion.	Dorſet.	England, 38 B. 12.
Corpus Chriſti coll.	Cambridge.	Cambridgeſhire.	England, 33 K 16.
—————	Oxford.	Oxfordſhire.	————— 53 D 75.
Dover court church.	Tendring H.	Effex.	————— 38 Y 17.
Evora territory.		Alenteio province.	Portugal, 28 K. 10.
———— town.	Evora territory.	—————	————— 28 K 11.
Kalmuck Tartars.		Tartary.	Aſia, 78 B 13.
Ovo iſland.		in the Archipelago.	Turky in Europe, 30 F. 8.
Wanſted houſe.	Becontree H.	Effex.	England, 38 K 28.
Wapping, St. John's pariſh in the liberties of London.		—————	————— 49 D 1.

GEOGRAPHICAL

Geographical tables were of great antiquity. Among the Greeks they were first invented by Anaximander, who lived about 550 years before the Christian æra. Αναξίμανδρος πρῶτος γεωγραφικὸν πίνακα ἐξέδοκεν^a, says Strabo, which Laertius expresses by γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης περιμέτρον πρῶτος ἐγράψεν, and Agathemerus^b by τὴν οὐκαμμένην ἐν πίνακι γράψαι. Agathemerus adds, that Hellanicus Milesius, who was a great traveller, performed the same in a *surprizingly distinct* manner (δηκριβώσεν ὥστε θαυμασθῆναι τὸ πρᾶγμα). Eustathius^c mentions a tradition that Sesostris left to his subjects and the Scythians copies of his expeditions on tables: πίναξί δέδωκε περιόδον, καὶ τῆς τῶν πίνακων ἀναγραφῆς ἐκ Αἰγυπτίῳις μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ Σκυθαῖς εἰς θαῦμα μελᾶδεναι ἤξιωσεν. These Apollonius Rhodius^d represents as remaining at Colchos in the time of the Argonauts, and calls them κυρβίας,

— οἱς ἐνὶ πασαι ὁδοὶ καὶ πειραῖ^e εἰσιν

Τῆς τε τραφερῆς τε περιζ^f ὀπινεισομεναισιν^g

which his scholiast explains, *σηλαὶ ἐν αἷς γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης ΑΝΑΓΡΑΦΑΙ εἰσιν*. Herodotus describes them as inscribed with the name and country of the conqueror^h. But there is no necessity to suppose these were maps, or charts, but rather relations and descriptions, like the account of Ptolemy Evergetes's victories inscribed on stone at Aduleⁱ. Aristagoras, the tyrant of Miletos, fifty years after Anaximander, when he wanted to persuade Cleomenes, king of Sparta, to undertake an expedition into Asia, produced a *copper-plate* (χαλκεὸς πίναξ), whereon was *engraven* (ἐντέλειμθη) the whole world with the sea and rivers, on which he pointed out the situation of the several nations^k. Socrates shewed Alcibiades a table of the

^a Strabo. I. p. 7. Eustath. præf. ad not. in Dion. Per.

^b Init.

^c Ubi supra.

^d IV. 279, 280.

^e II. c. 102.

^f Chishull Antiq. Asiat. p. 72.

^g Herodot. V. c. 49.

B

world

world (πινακίον ἔχον γῆς περίοδον), hung up; and bid him look for Attica, and then for his own estate therein^a. Theophrastus by his will ordered certain maps of the world (πινάκες ἐν οἷς περίοδοι τῆς γῆς εἰσιν) to be laid up in his portico to be rebuilt near the museum^b. Dicæarchus, who was cotemporary with Theophrastus, made some coast maps of Peloponnesus, commended for their accuracy by Cicero^c; and of which Agathemerus observes, that he bounded the earth, not by *water*, but by a *simple strait line* (τομὴ εὐθεία ἀκράτω). Mr. Dodwell supposes he made or intended the like maps for the whole world^d. Plutarch^e alludes to geographers crowding unknown regions into the extremities of their table (πινακία). The present maps in Ptolemy were made 300 years after his time by Agathodæmon of Alexandria, who lived in the 5th century^f. If any stress could be laid on the words of Cassiodorus^g, where he bids the monks study "*pinacem Dionysii*," it should seem that *pinax* was synonymous with and equally applicable to a *map* and a *description*.

Maps seem to have been first known at Rome in the Augustan age. Agrippa, who took great pains to obtain an accurate survey and measurement of the earth, intended to have a map or description of it put up in his portico. Pliny's words are, "*orbem terrarum urbi spectandum propositurus esset*;" which P. Hardouin boldly pronounces to mean "*orbis tabula*;" and Bergier more boldly, though it may not unreasonably be inferred, says, "*Agrippa avoit fait une carte universelle du monde, mesurée par milliaires, laquelle César Auguste, & luy firent voir au peuple comme ouvrage exacte, & ou il n'y avoit point de faute aux mesures*." Propertius^h talks of *picti mundi*, which Arethusa learnt *e tabula*; and Florus speaks of those *qui terrarum situs pingunt*ⁱ. Varro^j mentions one of Italy (*Italia picta*) on the walls of the temple of

^a Ælian. V. H. iii. 28.

^b Ep. ad Att. vi. 2. Suidas.

^c Thef. init.

^d Cellarii Geog. præf. Scheyb. in tab. Peut. p. 10. Fabr. Bibl. Antiq.

^e De divin. lect. ii. c. 25.

^f Nat. Hist. iii. 2.

^g Hist. des Chemins, l. iii. c. 7. § 2.

^h IV. iii.

ⁱ Hist. init.

^j De Rē Rust. II. 2. p. 79, ed. Gryphii 1541.

Tellus

Tellus at Rome. Domitian put Metius Pomposianus to death for having a map on parchment hanging in his bed-chamber, *depictum orbem terræ in membrana* *. *τὴν οἰκυμένην ἐν τοῖς τε κοίτωνος τοίχοις ἐγχεγραμμένην* †. Vitruvius uses the word *chorographia* for maps as well as descriptions when he says “*flumina quæ orbe terræ chorographiis picta itemque scripta inveniuntur*.” The emperor Julian distinguishes, according to some, between a geographical treatise [*geographia*] and a map [*tabella*], which his friend had sent him; but I take *tabella* and *geographia* to mean the same written treatise: “*Jam eram morbo liberatus quum Geographiam misisti; non tamen propterea minus grata fuit tabella abs te missa, sunt enim in ea descriptiones accuratiores*.” A passage in Eumenius’s oration about rebuilding the schools at Autun ‡ is too curious to be omitted. The orator, enumerating geography among the various branches of learning taught there, insists largely on the maps delineated or carved in the porticoes, which the governor of Lyonnois might recollect when he studied there. “*Videat in illis porticibus juvenus, & quotidie spectet omnes terras & cuncta maria, & quidquid invictissimi principes, urbium, gentium, nationum, aut potestate restituunt, aut virtute devincunt aut terrore.—Omnium cum nominibus suis locorum situs, spatia, intervalla, descripta sunt, quidquid ubique fluminum oritur & conditur, quacunque se littorum sinus flectunt, quo vel ambitu cingit orbem, vel impetu irrumpit oceanus.*” After a florid, geographical detail of the conquests of the several princes who then governed the Roman empire, he concludes, “*Nunc enim, nunc demum juvat orbem spectare depictum, quum in illo nihil videmus alienum.*” In the beginning of this century was found at Autun a pillar of white marble inscribed with an itinerary of places in Italy, with their distances. The journalists of Tre-voux gave a particular account of it 1706, and concluded it to have belonged to the schools above-mentioned. Nothing can be

* Suet. Dom. c. 10.

† VIII. c. ii.

‡ § 20, 21. ed. Delph.

‡ Xiphil. lxvii. p. 765.

‡ Epist. ad Alympium.

more mortifying to curiosity than the fate of this singular and valuable *morceau*. When Mons. Schæpflin, at the request of Mr. Scheyb, went to the spot to inquire after it, he found it had been made use of in the foundations of a nunnery^a.

St. Jerome, in the same century, speaks of those *qui in brevi tabella situs terrarum pingunt*^b. Gallus, the patron-Saint of Switzerland, in the 7th century, had in his library “*unam mappam mundi subtili opere*.” Charlemagne had in his treasury a silver table of most exquisite workmanship, consisting of three circles, and containing a map of the world, and two others representing a plan (*descriptio*) of Constantinople, and a picture (*effigies*) of Rome^c. I take these three *orbes* to have been circles of sea, winds, &c. like those in the maps to be hereafter mentioned. Gervase of Tilbury, who lived in the 12th century, has this remarkable passage in the second book of his *Otia Imperialia*: “*Ipse pictorum varietas mendaces efficit de locorum varietate picturas, quas mappam mundi vulgus nominat.*”

Among the Arabians, who had some very accurate geographers so early as the 10th century, maps do not seem to have obtained till 200 years after. Mr. Greaves had a MS. of Aledrisi's geography, who flourished 1153, written in the ancient African characters, and, which he observes as an uncommon circumstance, furnished with very *elegant maps*. The Arabic map among archbishop Laud's MSS. in the Bodleian library, gives the world the figure of an heart. In the second volume of Kempfer's history of Japan are engraved several maps and plans reduced from the originals, which were in Sir Hans Sloane's library. I have large plans of Meaco, Jeddo, and Osacco, the three capital cities, traced with the greatest accuracy; and a general plan of the whole island, wherein the distinct villages are distinguished by squares and rounds, the provinces divided, and the rivers properly marked. I have presented the reader at the corner of plate I. with a speci-

^a Scheyb. dissert. on Peutling, table, p. 26. notes.

^b Epist. iii.

^c Rathbertus de casibus S. Galli, c. 10.

^d Eginhart vit. Car. M. p. 41.

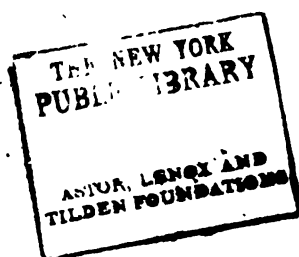


Fig. 2. p. 10.

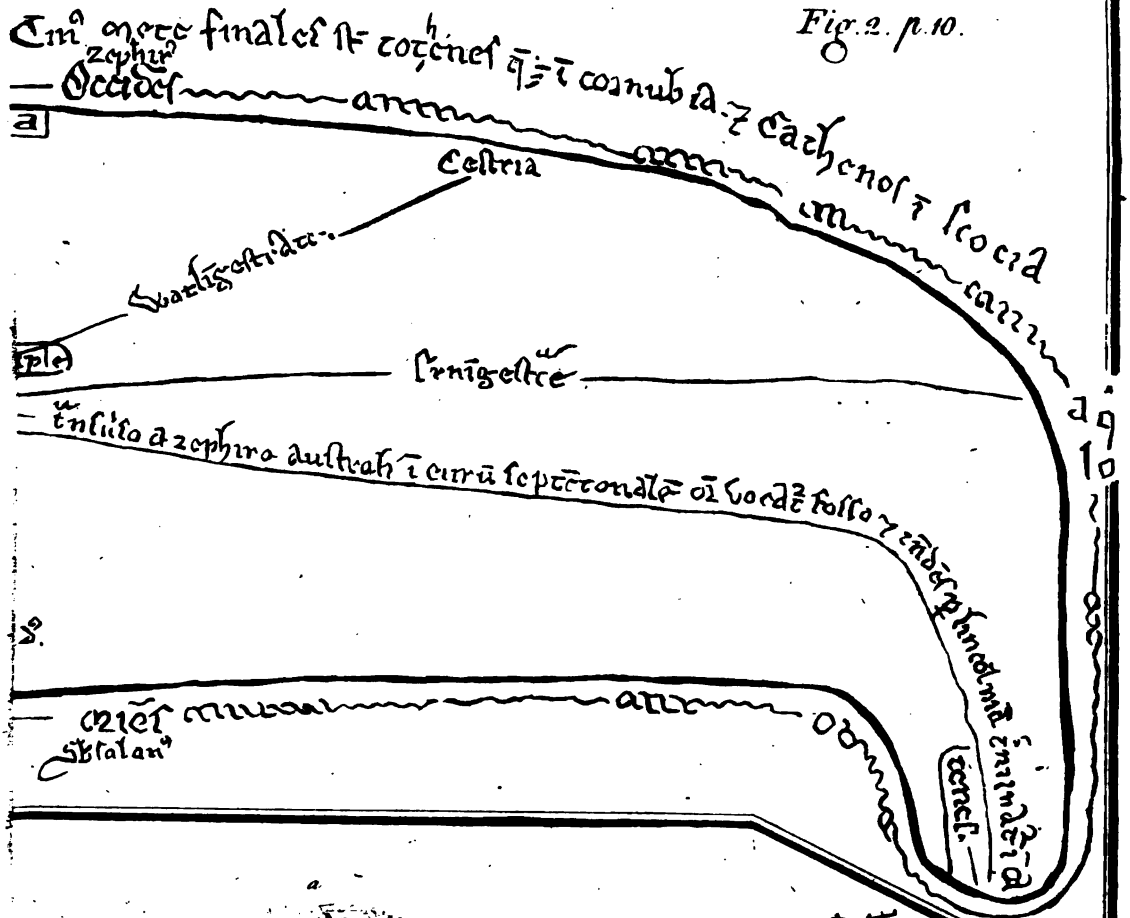


Fig. 3. p. 59.

men of Chinese map-making, from a map of their coast from *Lamoo*, a city in an island in the Chinese ocean, to *Cochinchina*, drawn on a roll thirty feet long, and one broad, in my possession. Among the great number of names written over the numerous towns and islands in this tract, except the few here engraved, only those of the province and city of *Kimchu* have been translated and written in European characters. The appearance of the map comes nearest to the latest of our own here given, and the mountainous face of the country is better marked.

The oldest map of BRITAIN is certainly that in the Peutinger-table, which I have here exhibited in Plate I. fig. 1. from Scheyb's correct edition. All that it represents of our island is the South and part of the East coast, including the following 16 stations, with iters and distances: *Ridumo* [Moridunum] 15 *Isca-dumnoniorum* [Isca Dumnoniorum], *Lemavio* [Lemanis], * *Buroa-verus* [Durovernum], * *Bubris* [Dubris], *Ratupis* [Rutupæ]. Then inland *Baramaci* † [Cæsaromagus] 12 *Camuloduno* 8 *Cannonia* [Cannonium] *Ad Taum*, 22 *Sinomagi* [Sitomagus] 15 *Cenvetom* [Combertonium] 15 *Ad Ansam*. Then *Madus* † 17 *Ratibis* † *Burolevo* [Durolevum] 7.

Richard of Cirencester's map, though composed from authorities perhaps in point of antiquity prior to the Peutinger table, is allowed to be the work of the 13th century; from which period we are to date the maps made among ourselves.

Mappa † and *descriptio* Angliæ were controvertible terms with our ancestors, meaning either verbal accounts, or geographical

* Both these names are spelt with a B in Scheyb's edition, though not exhibited so in any other copy.

† If the first letter of this name in the table were an S, we might more readily assent to Mr. Ward's conjecture that it is a corruption, or rather part of Cæsaromagi, which, however, its agreement in distance with the Itinerary confirms.

‡ Ward supposes these to answer to Vagniacæ and Durobrivæ.

§ The word *map* is derived from *mapa*, pictura, vel forma ludorum, *nappe*, ou *picture*, ou *forme de jeu*, (Glossar. Lat. Gall. Sangerm ap. Du Cange.) This sense seems deduced from *mappa*, the white handkerchief or towel, waved by the emperor as a signal for the games. It seems to have been first applied to the plans made by surveyors, and so have been taken from the linen on which they were traced or stretched. See the passages cited from the *Authores de limitibus* by Du Cange in voce.

tables. Of the first sort was that made, or rather written, by Gervase, monk of Canterbury, in the 13th century, mentioning 34 counties in England, with their religious houses, and the several fees in Europe¹. Edward Llyud, in a letter to Rowland, tells him, he had been to see a map of England and Ireland in the public library at Cambridge, said in the catalogue to have been made by Giraldus Cambrensis, but it was only outlines of the two islands, with *Britannia* and *Hibernia* in the middle of each, and the *Orcades*, instead of the *Hebrides*, between both². There is such another in a MS. at Benet college, (l. ix.) supposed to be of the author's own writing, which the reader will find in the corner of plate V.

In another Benet college MS. marked sub D. xii. 1. entitled *Imago mundi contexta per Henricum canonicum ecclesie sancte Marie civitatis Magontie de rerum naturis, imperatoribus, regnis, regibus et pontificibus usque ad Henricum imperatorem filium Henrici*³, is a map of the world, not so rude as Dr. Stanley, in his catalogue of this library, represents it, exhibiting England, and Ireland parallel with it, but much longer; as represented in plate III. fig. 1.

A manuscript of Higden's Polychronicon in the same library, mark E. vi. has a map of the world not many degrees improved from this. It is a planisphere in an oval, having Paradise at the top and the columns of Hercules at the bottom. The margin is green, and probably represented the sea. Some few places, among which are England, Scotland, &c. are written within borders in this margin. There is no other distinction of land and water, but only names of places.

¹ MS. C. C. C. Q. II 1. Cott. Lib. Jul. C. vi. 11.

² Mona Ant. p. 333. Nennius (c. 2.) describes Great-Britain as having two rivers, Thames and Severn, and three great islands, *With* [Wight], *Eubonia* [Man]*, *Orkania* [Orkney]; and makes the length of the whole island 800, and the breadth only 200, miles. Henry of Huntingdon is the only one of our antient historians, besides Nennius, who prefaces his history with a description of Britain by islands, cities, shires, kingdoms, fees, *wonders*, and *ways*.

³ This work, which Dr. Stanley calls *Geographia antiqua*, and says is dedicated to the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I. is ascribed both to Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and to Honorius Augustodunensis. It is printed among the former's works, and in another Benet MS. of it, D. 1. bears his name. It is divided into two books; the first treating of geography and natural history, the other chronological: both, with the addition of a third, were printed at Spire 1583, under the title of *Synopsis mundi sive de imagine*. See Cave's Hist. Lit. art. Anselm & Honorius.

* Hence correct Fordun c. 10. p. 592. ed. Gale, "*Eubonia modo quoque Marins*," l. *Manna*.

14 C. xii. In the Royal Library in the British Museum; a MS. of the same work has the same map, but the margin is not coloured. 14 C. ix. another MS. of the same work, in this library, has such a planisphere of the world, with outlines of the countries, and others to distinguish land from sea: also another planisphere on a larger scale, in which are inserted some historical particulars^m of the regions and particular places, and sketches of several capital cities. The border is interspersed with islands in squares, and ten heads of winds in rounds. At the east point is Paradise, whence issue three rivers running into a third, called in the lesser planisphere *Indus*. The centre of the map is occupied by scripture geography and Jerusalem, which was reckoned the centre of the world. Below Jerusalem is a large tract of sea, including the Mediterranean, Archipelago, Adriatic, &c. Most countries in Europe have modern names, as *Westfalia*, *Franconia*, &c. England makes so conspicuous a figure, that I have caused it to be engraved in Plate III. fig. 2. It is surrounded by a river or sea, into which runs the Thames, having on the North of it London and Oxford. Besides these there are marked twelve other towns: ^a *Deram* [Durham], *Lincoln*, *Stanford*, *Northtun* [Northampton], *Wynton*, *Excest*, *Hurfcast* or *Herefcast*, [Hereford], *Gloucef.* *Wigour*, *Srogfb.* or *Schrobfb.* [Shrewsbury], *Ebor*. The most Western place next to Exeter, unless it be *Camelford*, is not easily made out. Wales is a long island off the West coast, and seems inscribed *Wallia dicebatur olim Cumria*. *Scocia olim pars Britannie* is a square island more to the North; and West of Scotland is *insula Man*. Higden lived in the 14th century.

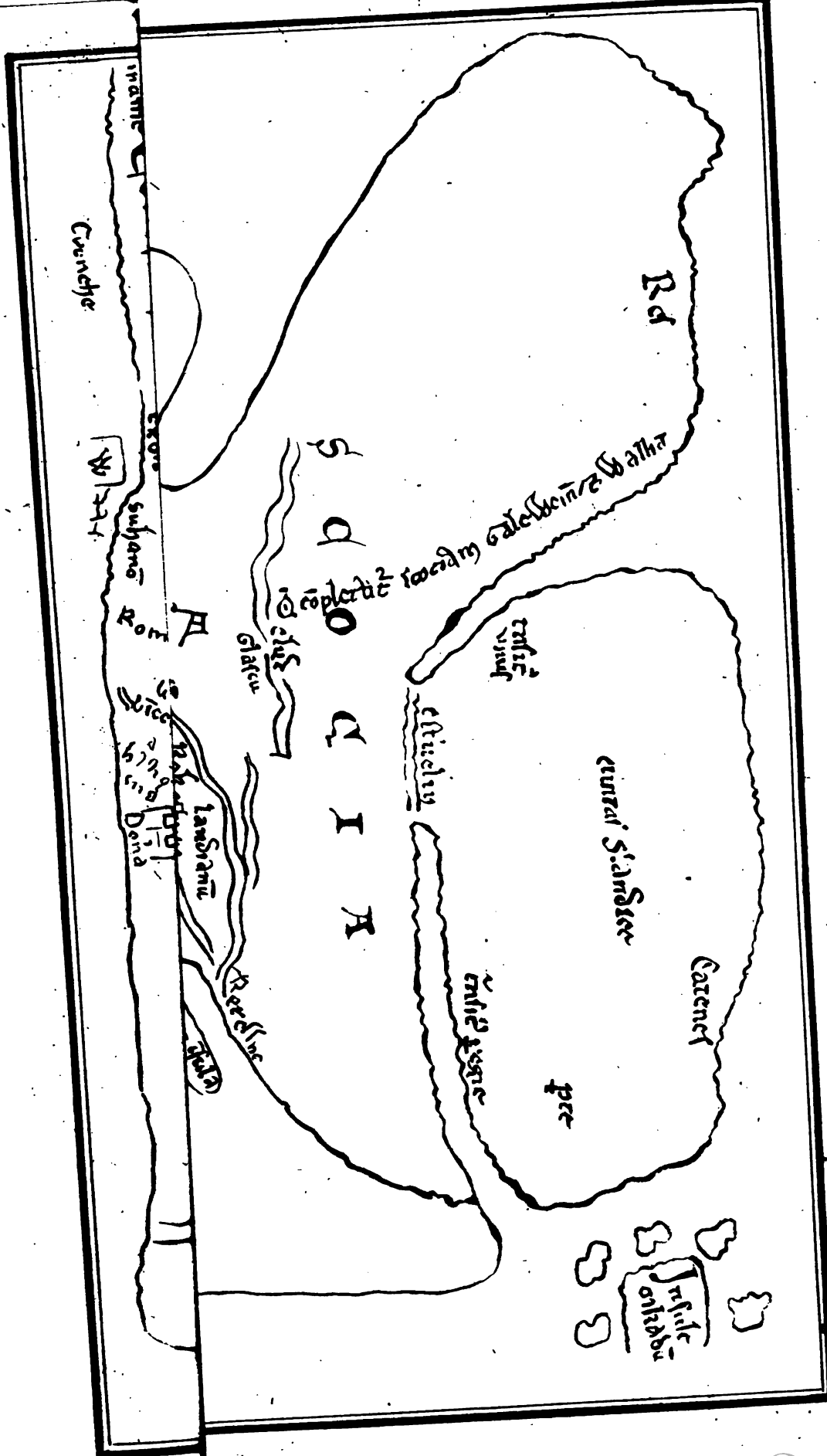
In a MS. of Matthew Paris's history, in the king's library, 14. C. vii. supposed to be written with his own hand, *i. e.* about the middle of the 13th century, and presented by himself to the monastery of St. Alban's, is a map of Great-Britain, which for its sin-

^a The account given of Spain is as follows: "*Hispania orientalis incolitur à Saracenis, occidentalis à Christianis: habet sex provincias, Galiciam, Biscayam, meridiem à Christianis Beticam, Tyngitanam, Africanam, Arraguncam, [Q. Arragoniam], &c. &c.* and below a church subscribed *Sci Jacobi*.

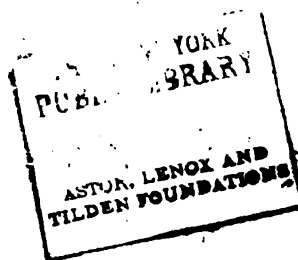
^a These places do not exactly correspond with those named by the author at the beginning of his book, p. 198, 199. ed. Gale.

gularity

gularity I have caused to be engraved in plate II. It is entitled, *Britannia, nunc dicta Anglia, quæ complectitur Scociam, Galetbeiam & Walliam*. The general position of the island is tolerably well marked, and Cornwall properly extended to the Westward. The name at the extreme point of *Cornubia* is probably mutilated, and may be *Pensance*. On the North coast is *Tintakell* [Tintagel]. In *De- donia* is *Exon*. In the Southern counties, which are not named, are *Subano* [Southampton], *Winton*, *Rommi* [Romney], *Wincchelese*, and something like *Hastinges*. In the sea, off Southampton, is something like the Isle of Wight. It is not easy to explain what is meant by the word *Cuenche* off the coast of Cornwall. In *CANCIA*, which is brought too much to the South-west, is *Dovera* with its castle, *Cantuar. V Portus* [the Cinque-ports], *Rosa* [Rochester] on the *Medeweie*; and at the South-east point is marked off an island inscribed *Sepeſheie* [Shepey]. North above this, on the East coast, we have a name like *Leiflow* [f. Lowestoffe], *Norwic*, *Coleceſter*, *S. Edm.* [St. Edmund's-bury]. On the coast *Wimaba* [Wymondham], but not enough inland. *Binham* [Binham], *Len* [Lynne], *Cantebrg* [Cambridge], *Eli*, *Rames* [Ramsay], *Tbornei*, *Croiland*, are all inclosed in a tract, whose North end is inscribed *MARISCUS*, q. d. the Fenns. To the East of this is *Burc* [Peterborough]; to the North, *Grimeſb* [Grimby], *Ketſevene*, *C[ivitas] Linc.* *Lynds* [Lindsey], *Helleſhel* *Humbre*. On a river running into the Humber is *Beverle*, and at its head *Hul*. The Humber and Ouse, which last circles down into the other, inclose *Houderneſſe* and *Ridale*, which are divided by a dotted line from *Blachamore* [Blakemore]. Three rivers take their course towards York: the Southernmost has the name of *Uſe*, the middlemost that of *Dorevente* [Darwent], and the Northernmost, *Suale* [Swale], at whose source is *Monast. de fontibz* [Fountains abbey]. On the Uſe, about half-way to the sea, is *Ebor* [York], *Rie* [Rye river], *Orc'* [f. Oren or Hornsey]. North on the coast, *Bridlington*, *Cleveland*, *Giſebn* [Gisburn], and in the sea *Banbye* [Bamborough]. We come next to the rivers *Teiſa* [Tees], *Wer* [Wère], with *C. Dunelm*, at its head; *Thine* [Tyne], with *Tinem*. [Tinmouth],



PLATE



month], *Koker* [Coquet], at whose mouth is *Coker Insula*. The last river in England seems to be *Ball* [f. *Alne*]. The *Murus Pictorum* parts the two kingdoms. Returning Southward through the centre of England we meet with *Ripon* [Rippon]; on a river *Pontefractus* [Pontefract]; on the *Dan*, *Danecast* [Dogeaster]; then *Blythe* [Blytha], *Newers* on *Tremis*, *Beaver* [Belvoir-castle], *Stanford* on the *Waldan*, *Leiceſt* off the *Jota*, *Northſton*, *Dunſtaphle*. *Scus Albanus*. *Prim* [primus] *fluvius Anglie*, the Thames, is represented as rising from two sources, *Ne* and *Tame*. *Chortwelle*, on which *Oxonia*, runs towards it from the North-west; and lower on the Thames is *Walingeford*. On each side of London is this line:

Si pagina pateretur hic tota insula longior esse debet.

From Durham to Dover is a line drawn like a road, and a branch of it from Dunstable to Leicester. Another such line runs from Peterborough to Chester.

On the West coast is *Bristolium* [Bristol], and off it in the sea *Lande in[sula]*. More to the North *Bathas* [Bath], *Wadrick*, *Ewesham*, *Wirecest*, *Glounia*, *Cestr*, *Rechemund* [Richmond], *Steinmor* [Stancemore], *Carleolum*, and in a peninsula to the West, *Furnees* [Furness], off which last is the Isle of *Man*. In *WALLIA* and *North Wallia*, which are divided from England by the Severn, *Sabrina ſcds* [secundus] *fluvius Anglie unde dicitur ſabrinum mare*, we have *Landas*, *Bangor*, *Snaudun*, *S David*, *Aſaf*, *Heſford* [Hereford], *Saburia* [Shrewsbury]. In the North corner of North Wales is an indistinct name; which may either stand for *flumen*, to be connected with *Sabrina*, or for *Flint*.

The first place in SCOTLAND is *Rokeſburc* [Roxborough], on a branch of the *Tued*, which has two branches, and at its mouth *Berewic*. The Tweed, and the river on which Roxborough stands, inclose *Laudianum* [Lothian^b]. *Glasco* is on the *Clud*; *Eſſvelin* [Sterling], on a river which seems to join the two Friths. On the Eastern Frith is *Transitus regie* [Queen's ferry]: on the Western Frith *Transitus unus*^c [Ardoch, or Dunbarton]. North of these

^a So Matthew Paris writes it, p. 443. ^b Stamford and Leicester are interchanged.

^c Gloucester, Worcester, and Shrewsbury, are wrong posited with respect to Bristol, as well as too far from it. ^d Hence correct *Suandum* in Wats's edit. p. 952.

^e My learned and communicative friend Mr. Pegge, to whom I am much obliged for his illustrations of these maps, supposes *Laudianum* takes place of Edinburgh, which is derived from *Adain*, a wing (Camd. col. 1185), whence *Laudianum*, and the district or region *Lothian*. My readers will easily pardon my leaving several names in all these maps unexplained, when they have been left so by this penetrating antiquary.

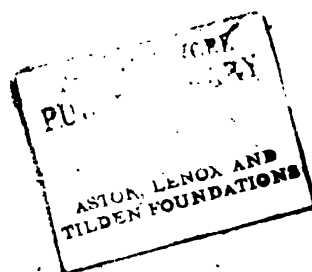
are *Porte* [Perth], and *civitas St. Andrew*. The extremest North-east point is *Catenes*, off which are *Insule Orkadum*, five small islands surrounding a larger. The North-west extremity is *Ross*, and to the South-west is a projection called *Galewsia*.

In the Benet college MS. C. v. the 2d. part of Matthew Paris's history, supposed also to have been his own present to his monastery, is a fragment of a map of Great Britain, represented in plate III. fig. 3. containing several places marked *, omitted in the other, and wanting many there mentioned, particularly in Scotland. It has been circular, but wants all the South part of England; beginning from the S. E. with *Newerc*, *Blie* [Blythe], *Danecastre* [Doncaster], *Lincolnia*, *Ma[riscus]*, *Humbre fl.* *Grimesbe*, *Beverlacum*, *Ponsfractus*, * *Ponsburgi* [Boroughbridge], *Fontes abb. Eboracum*, * *Witebi* [Whitby], *Scardebure*, *Thersf*^d at the head of a river, North of which is * *Akvertona* [Northallerton], *Blachamor* [Blakemore], *Gisfburne* [Gisburne], *Were* river, on which is *Dunelmum*, and North of it * *Wardale* [Weredale]: On the coast is *Babè* [Bamborough], in *Northumb.*; on the r. *Tbina*, * *Novumcastrum*, and North of this river *Corbruge* [Corbridge], whose name is written in a cross; * *Tindale*, *Tbinemue* [Tinmouth]. Then we come to the Picts wall, or *murus dividens Anglos et Pictos*, in two places crossing a river, which to the North has two branches, named *Twede fl.* and * *Twid fl.* both in *Twedesdale*. At the East end of the wall is *Wallefed* [Walls end], and a river called *Coc* [Coquet], off which in the sea is *Koket*, then *Berewic*, and on the *Twid fl.* * *Kelfo c[ivitas]* [Kelfo], the frith of Forth, and *Rokefburc* [Roxborough]. More North are * *Edeneburc*, * *Transitus Comit[is]*, which my ingenious friend, Mr. George Paton of Edinburgh, very happily conjectures to be *Earl's Ferry* South-east of Largo-bay near to Ely in Fife, once a royal burgh^c; and *Transitus Regine*, Queen's Ferry. North of the Frith are * *Dumfermelin* and *Eftervelin* [Stirling]; at the last is marked *pons*, the bridge "over the crooked windings of the Forth, where," as Camden observes, "it is capable of having a bridge." That part of Scotland which lies beyond this river is called *SCOCIA ULTRAMARINA*, the antient name of the country North of the two Friths of Forth and

* *Transitus unus* answers to a ferry, says Mr. Pegge. ^d Mr. Pegge reads *Thersf*.

^c It was so dignified by Macduff, earl of Fife, who was lord of it, for the hospitable treatment he met with there, being brought from a village in East Lothian by one of their fishing-boats, and landed there, when he assisted the Scottish king against Macbeth.

[illegible]



Clyde. The country beyond Dumfermling seems to be named Scoo[IA] MA[RINA] and FIIF, in which last is *Civitas Sci Andree*; and off its coast [Or]kades *insula*. On a river North of S. Andrews is * *Dunde*, and then in SUTHNELAND * *Abberbroþoc* and * *Aberden*, the last towns to the North. Turning West, we come to a river, beyond which is KATENASS [Caithness], * *Regio montuosa et nemorosa gentem incultam generans et pastorem. Pars ejus Mariscus est, et barundinetum*, * *Custrum Dinkival* [Dingwall castle], Ros, and lower down * *Regio invid et aquosa*, the Highland mountains of Monteith, Dunbarton, and Argyleshire, with the various salt-water locks and inlets on the West coast, which comprehends all the Western Highlands, and runs down to the Frith of Clyde. South of this Frith, on the West coast, is * *pars maritima*, * *Dunbrutan* [Dunbarton] on *fl. Clud*, in * *Cludesdale*; and South of the river Cluyd *Glasco*. The * *Regio Scotorum* is divided from the * *Regio Piclorum* by * *murum Scotorum*, or Graham's dyke, East of which are the Cheviot hills here depicted and named * *Montes Chevieci*. GALEWEIA [Galloway] contains *Episcopatus unus f. [five] Candida Casa*, [Whiterne]. Man is thrown off Galloway. Having crossed the Picts wall, we come to *Carleaci* [Carlisle], *Cestria f.* [Chester], *Furnes*, and *Asa f.*; and travel down the Severn by *Warric* [Warrick], *Salop* [Shrewsbury], and *Bruge* [Bridgenorth], to *Wigorn*. [Worcester], *Theokesburi* and *Glovernia* [Glocester]. West of the Severn, which is called *Sabrina fl. quod mare dicitur*, lies WALLIA. The description of it, almost effaced, is *Terra; ----- et palustris; homines ----- et belluas, de Bruto propagati qui a Trojanis duxit originem*. It is divided into *Northwallia*, containing *Bangor*, & *mons Snaudun*; and * *Southwallia*, containing *S. David*, *Menevia*, a hill superscribed * *Cket* [q. Clee misplaced], * *Pinlimon* [Plinlimmon], * *Monsgomericus* [Montgomery], *Landaf*, * *Oske fl.* [Usk r.] and * *Gaermardin, id est civitas Merlini*. The river * *Gurice*, or *Guire*, [f. Dee] is made *terminus Norwallie*; and in a large Frith at its mouth is *Englescie insula*. Chester, Durham, York, and Gloucester, are the only towns that have the least appearance of being fortified. Along the middle of England runs this inscription, " *Anglia habet in longitudine D. ccc. -----nes flet qui locus est ultra montem Sci Michaelis in Cornubia usque ----- tenes. In latitudine vero ccc miliaria de Sco David -----doveram*^f. In Anglia autem sunt

^f Compare this with Otterburne (Hist. init.) and Higden, Polycr. p. 192. ed. Gale.

"xxii scilicet archiepiscopatus duo & ---- epatus." At the back of this map is one of the Holy Land, of which there is another in the same MS. both with much writing, also part of a station-map. Both this and C. ix. have pedigrees of kings of England, calendars, and circles of winds. This MS. is full of marginal historiettes, shields, &c. The map is supposed to be an original, of the same age with the MS. and one would think regular map-making was first introduced among us about this time.

At the end of Matthew Paris's *Historia Major*, C. ix. in the same library, is a map of the world, with this confused inscription: "Summa mundi facta est dispositio mappa mundi mag. Rob. de Melekeleia^a, et mappa mundi de Waltham^b & mappa mundi regis quod est in camera sua apud Westmonasterium figuratur in ordinali^c Matthæi de Parisiis. Verissimum autem figuratur in eodem ordinali quod est quasi clavis extensa. Tale est scema nostre partis habitabilis secundum philosophos, scilicet 4^a pars terre quæ est triangularis fere, corpus enim terre sphericum est." No other *Britannia* but *Britany* is here mentioned^d.

But the completest map of Great-Britain for this period is in the fine MS. of Matthew Paris's *Historia Minor*, in the Cotton library [Claud.

^a Pits, Bale, and Tanner, mention one *Girvafius* de Melekeleia, who, the former say, is celebrated by Matthew Paris as a person of piety and learning, an eminent poet, mathematician, and philosopher. He wrote the epitaph extant in Bale's time on William Mareſchall, earl of Pembroke, buried in the Temple church. Pits 292. Bale iii. 67. Tanner, B. B. 314.

^b Perhaps kept at Waltham-abbey.

^c This word seems to have here a different signification from what is usually given it. It seems by this account, that these maps in the MSS. of Matthew Paris's history, perhaps the complete one next to be described, were copied from one in the palace, or exchequer at Westminster.

^d The regions named in this map are *Gad* [Gades or Gaditania] and *Africa*, on opposite sides of the Straits; *Britania* [Bretagne], placed like Delta between two rivers; *Burgundia*, *Normannia*, *Francia*, *Flandria*, *Alemania*, *Braib[antia]*, *Colonia* [Cologne], *Holandia*, *Dacia*, *Danubius fl.* *Suescia*, *Hungaria major & minor*, *Theutonia*, *Siscia*, *Bavaria*, *Saxonia*, *Germania*, *Austria*, *Polonia*, *Boemia*, *Pannonia*, *Grecia*, *Acchoia*, *Macedonia*, *Venetia*, *Italia*, in which are *Roma*, *Apulia*, *Mediotanum*, *Stagna Maritima*, *Bononia*, and *Pisa*. The Archipelago is called *Mare Grecum*, the Adriatic, *Mare Venetorum*, and the Mediterranean *Mare Tirenium*. In the last are *Sicilia*, *Sardinia*, *Majorica*, and *Minorica*, and in the *Mare Adriaticum*, *Rodos* and *Cyprus*. In Asia are *Frigia*, *Misia*, *Bitinia*, *Nicomedia*, *Cabodocia*, *Pamphilia*, *Mons Taurus*, *Sicia ubi Petrus predicavit*. *Ieropolis hic predicavit Philippus Apostolus*, *Mare Euxinum*, *Pinter insula ubi Ovidius exul*. *Colcos insula*, *Mare Caspium*, *Jerusalem*, *Tirus*, *Sinus Persicus*, *Mare Rubrum*, *Sinus Brabicus*, *brachium Maris*-----

In Pafini's catalogue of the king of Sardinia's library at Turin is engraved a curious antient map of the world from a MS. comment on the Apocalypse, the author of which speaks of himself as living about A. D. 787. It is agreeable to the old

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[Claud. D. VI.]ⁱ, exhibited in plate IV. It is entire, except on the Western edge, particular, and takes in the whole extent of the island. At three of the sides are the cardinal points expressed in capitals, AUSTER, ORIENS. OCCIDENS. To begin at the Western extremity, the first name in CORNUBIA (which, as was com-

old idea of the earth being an oval planisphere divided into three unequal parts, swimming in and surrounded by sea. At the top or East are Adam and Eve, the tree and serpent. On the right hand ASIA; two sugar-loaf hills called *Mons Caucasus Armenie*, from which issues *fluvius Eusis*^a; between them *Capadocie*, under them *Asia Minore Ca'cedonia*, *Frigis*, *Pamphilia*, and, parted from them by the river abovementioned, *Arenosa Deserta*, with two mountains. Near the centre of the map, *Mons Carmelus*, *Mons Sinai*, *Ibronib*, *Ascalones*, *Judea*, *Babilonia*. On the left hand of Eve, *Sydon* and *Mons Libanos*, surrounded by *Jordan*; then *Mesopotamia*, *Antiocheia*, between hills called *Mons Arabia*. On the other side of a river, probably Euphrates, *Abicus*, *Timisci fixi campi de Sera*. In hac regione gens *Amazona ferter habitasse*. *Deserta et Arnosa*, *India*: (Islands off this quarter are: *Crisa*^c et *Algure insula*) then a mountain and a river Lower down, *Mare Rubrum*, *fluvius Nilus*, quam alii autores ferunt procul habitantes montes habentes de continuo aureis^d immergi. Inde in angustum mergi spatium castissimo laco: *Deserta et arenosa*, et *Ethiopia*. In the space to pass for Africa are only a few mountains and rivers, and at bottom *Garamantes*, *Baggi*^e *Getuli lucas*, *montes Attanni*, *duo Alpes contra Aresbi*. *Tingi*, *Abenianee*, *Gens*^f, and in the border of sea round it only two islands. In Europe are *Tascie* & *Roma*, *Salerna Bencihenti*^h, *Epirum*, *Aquileia*, *Fluvius Eusis* issuing from a mountain, *Constantinopolis*, *Thessalonica*, *Macedonia*, *Germania*, *Ren. fl. Danubii Stolie*, *Sarmati*. Hic caput Europæ. *Rettæum*, *Canoricum*ⁱ over a mountain^k. On the other side, *Dardania*, *Epinum*, *Apollin*, *Spoleti*, *Niavaria*. Lower, *Suebi*, *Francia*, *Gallia Belgia*, *Gallia Lugdunensis*, *Montes Galliarum*, *Litania*, *Tolosa*, *Asturia*, *Gallicia*, *Sancti Jacobi Apostoli*, *Betica*, *fluvius Taurus*, *Cæsar Augusta*, *Narbona*. Off this coast, *Tile insula*, *Tancuses insula*, *Bitania insula*, *Scocia insula*. In the sea between Europe and Africa, *Coos insula*, *Samo insula*, *Sicin insula*, *Tascis*, *Corso insula*, and seven other nameless. At the back of Africa is written, *Extra tres autem partes orbis quarta pars trans oceanum interior est qui solis ardore incognite nobis est, cujus finibus antipodes fabulosore inhabitare*. At the four corners of the oval are winds beset with bottles of air, and blowing out of wreathed trumpets.

ⁱ This, as well as the Benet college MSS. are supposed to be of the author's own hand-writing. None of our antient historians has met with harder fate than Matthew Paris who is one of the most valuable of them. Dr. Watts contented himself with a few collations here and there from the Benet MSS. which continue the history later than those in the Cotton and Royal libraries.

^a Oxus.

^b f. Hebron.

^c f. Aurea Chersonesus.

^d [f. arenis]. Compare what follows with Anonymus Ravennas, p. 5. Ed. Porch. "Ethiopiæ patria— in qua juxta deserta et arenosa loca, quæ non longe ab oceano sita sunt, et maximus lacus invenitur Nusacis, per quem transit fl. Nilus, and the immanis lacus, out of which the Nile comes in Mela. I. "g." where all the editions misread locus.

^e Tagges lacus. Raven. p. 6. and 111.

^f Gent is a city near Tingis in Ravennas.

^g L. Tuscia. So Ravennas, provincia Romæ Tuscia, p. 208.

^h Salernum. Beneventum

ⁱ Rhetium, Noricum.

^k The Alpes Noricæ.

^l q. Thas. Tab. Pent.

mon at this time, includes all West of the Ex) consists of fragments of three words, or lines, thus,

-- *lbo*

-- *oni*

-- *ie*

Then follow *Tintihol* [Tintagel], *Dertesmue* [Dartmouth], *Exonia* [Exeter], and near it *poñm* for the bridge over the Ex. DORSETE is crouded, and DEVONIA placed North of it; and still lower, SUMSET. On the South coast *Porecest* [transi] *tus unus Anglie* [Porchester^k], *Selham* [f. Selsey]. *Beuli* [Beaulieu], *Tantun* [Taunton], *Cicester* [Cirencester], and another name, like *Hastig* or *Hashg*^l, are crouded together in the West in England. Then *Suhantum*, [Southampton]; and off it in the sea *Purland* [Portland], *Grenese* [Guernsey]; off Beaulieu an island called *Ven*, and off the Westernmost part of this coast an imperfect sentence, which Mr Pegge reads, [Hec par]s *Anglie* [respicit] *Britan[niam] minorem & meridiem*. In *Sussex* we have *Leaves*, *Rie*, *Wiðheles* [Winchelsea]; off these *Vecta* [Wight]. In CANCA, *Rume* [Romney], *Marisci Portus* [Hythe, or some of the cinque-ports in Romney-marsh], *Dov'a* [Dover], *Cantuar. Rosa* [Rochester], *Sephe* [Shepy], and off it *Thanet*. In *Esexe*, *Colecestr* and *St. Osich*. In the parts answering to Surrey and Hampshire are *F'nhā* [Farnham] *Wintonia ci.* [Winchester]. On the *Avene fl.* [Avon r.], which falls into the Severn, are *Welles*, *Glastigb* [Glastonbury], and *Bathonia*, called also *Balnea Badonis*. In the North part of Somerset are *Bristoldum* [Bristol], and *Corf*^m, and in the sea *Lundeth* [Lundy]. The *Tame*, on which is *Ferendun* [Farringdon], and the *Yse*, on which is *Oxon*, form the Thames, of which this account is given: *Tame & Yse faciunt Tamise, sicut Jor & Dan fluvium Jordanem*. On the Thames in *Midelsex* is *Londonia* and *Windleshores* [Windsor], and at some

^k Mr. Pegge observes that Portsey, Porchester, and Portsmouth, were all the same in the eye of the map-maker. See Camden's col. 144. the place described by the several names, being a principal port for embarkation.

^l Mr. Pegge conjectures that this name, which stands at the head of the river that falls into the Severn, should be read *Shasgb*, q. d. Shasburg [Shaftsbury].

^m Mr. Pegge observes, that *Corf* is strangely placed here; but, in pl. l. fig 1. we see *Kurfcast* in the same situation.

distance

distance, below *Vivarium*, perhaps its park or forest. East of this city is *Waltham*, distinguished by the cross to which its abbey was dedicated. To the North in *CILTIA* [Chiltern] is *Cenobium sci Albani*, represented as a magnificent structure with four crosses on it and a handsome West porch; then *Dunestap* [Dunstable], *Norhamt* [Northampton], *Stanf.* [Stamford], *Notigh* [Nottingham], *Legrecest* [Leicester], on a river, which falls into another whereon is *Burgum* [Peterboro'], and has at its mouth *Bēhm*^a [Bingham]^a, *Grahā*^o [Grantham], *Beahwar* [Belvoir]^p at the head of a river, *Neuwer* at the head of another called *Use*; *Blie* and *Denecaster* at the sources of two more. North of another river, *Pons* [Pontfract], *Pons Burgi* [Boroughbridge], *Fontes* [Fountains abbey]. *Alu'tona* [Northallerton], *Dunelmum* between *duo brachia Wer*, North of which is *Werdale*; *Novum Castrum* on *fl. Thine*, North whereof is *Tindale* and *Thinemue* [Tinmouth]. On the coast is *Blachamor* [Blakemore], *Babo* [Bamborough], *Giseburn*, and *Witebi* [Whitby]. *Eboracum* is surrounded by a river. On the *Hūbre* are *Beverlacum* [Beverley], and lower *Grimesbi*. In *MARISCUS et Harundinetum* or the Fens, is *Lindesia* and *Linc.* South of a river, which must be Trent, *Ramesia* [Ramsey], *Kirkstud* [Kirkstead], *Croilade, Torn*, [Thorney], *Spand* [Spalding], South of the Wash in *NORTHFOLK* *LeN* [Lynne], *Jernemue* [Yarmouth], *Wimuda*, *Thefor* [Thetford], *Norwicum metropolis Northfolk*, *Binham Holm*. *SUFOLCK*, *Oreford* [Orford]. *Hec pars Anglie quondam fuit regio, cui continuata fuit Northfolckia ut unum essent*^q *regnum Angle Auglie*^r. Of the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk it is said, *Hec pars respicit cōtra*^s *mar it Normniam versus Eurocastrum*. Of Lincolnshire, *Hec pars respicit Flandr ab*

^a So Mr. Pegge reads it, Bingham being a place of consequence, giving name to the hundred, and to a noble vale, and now a market-town.

^o So Grantham was frequently spelt antiently. See M. Paris, p. 316. Dugd. Baronage, *passim*.

^p Belvoir castle is remarkable for being inclosed in a double-dotted line: so is Leicester in part.

^q *f. censerenter* or *conficirent*.

^r Here seems a redundancy.

or[iente].

or [*iente*]. Of Northumberland. &c. *Hec pars respicit Holādiā ab oriēte Halemāniam. Hec pars respicit Braib* [Brabant] *ab or.* Returning to the centre of the kingdom, in *Wiltēsir* we find *Sa^t Wilon* [Wilton], *Marleb* [Marlborough], *Saresb.* [Salisbury], and over it two words like *planic mēber^u* [f. Salisbury plain], *Divis* [Devises], *Glou'nia* [Glocester], *Lichefeld, fl. tenteṁbr.* [

] *Wicc* [the *Wiccii*], [Coven]tria, and some indistinct Characters; then *Steinmor* [Stanemore], *Richemūd Comitatus cestr. Cestrīa. Marchia* [the Marches of wales], *Merce fl.* [r. Mersey], *Karleohum* [Carlisle], *Alc* or *Ale* [Ale or Alne r.]. On the West side of *Sabrina fl. quod mare dicitur propter sui excellenciam, Theokesb.* [Tewksbury], *Wigonia ep.* [Worcester], *Bruge* [Bridgenorth], *Salopesb.* [Shrewsbury]. WALLIA is divided into *North-Wallia* (twice repeated), containing *Snaudun, Bangor ep. Menevia s. S. David epatus, Chires* [f. Chirk]^w, *Pinlimon, Monsgocius* [Montgomery], *Pola ab* [f. Pole, or Ystrat Marcel Abbey^x]. *Gens hujus regionis degn'e^y bruti propagantur.* In South Wales are *Landaf epatus, Karmerdin civitas Merlini vatis. Hec eciam terra propter incolas suos britannia dicitur, que se jactitat a Grecis originem duxisse primitivam. Regio palustris montuosa memorosa unā^z pastoribus accomoda, incolas habet agiles, incultos & bellicosos. Suth-Wallia.* Of this coast it is said *Pars Anglie* [*res*]pici^t ab [*occi*]dente hiberniam occidentalem. *Pars Anglie ab* [*occi*]dente respici^t [*hiber*]niam occidentalem & australem. Off North Wales are *Engleseia insula* and *Man*.

Muras dividens anglos & pictos olim, ending East at *Walles* [Walls-end], and west at *fl. Clud* [Clyde r.], has on its North side *Montes Chevieti, Rokesburc* and *Melros, Ko[ket] fl.* [Coquet r.], opposite to which is *Koket insula: Murns dividens Scotos & Pictos olim* [Graham's Dyke] beginning at thefrith of Clyde, and ending at *Berewic*. North of this second wall is *Regio Scotorum cont' minorum*

^s Mr. Pegge reads *respicit confinia inter Normanum v. E.* but then some other region's name seems wanting.

^t f. Castrum.

^u or *nomine*, referring to *Salesbur*.

^w Being placed above Carlisle it does not answer to *Chirk* castle.

^x Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 716.

^y i. e. *de genere Bruti*.

^z f. *universa*.

Glascu,

Glasgu, Tuedsdal, Edeneburc, Transitus comitis, Transitus Regine, fluvius faciens Gladesdale, Laod [f. Lothian], *Galeweia*, and again, *pars maritima*, & *gens montana*; off which is *Tyren insula* [q. Kahtyre]^a, and *insula Columbkilli*. Over the frith of Forth is a bridge leading to *Est'velin* [Stirling], *Dunf'melin*, *Fif*. We find ourselves now in *SCOCIA ULTRAMARINA*, i. e. beyond the friths. *Hec et Albania dicta est*, comprehending *Dunbritum* [Dunbarton], *Castrum Dinkewal* [f. Dingwal] *Regio montuosa*, & *nembrosa gentem incultam generans* & *pastoralem* *fy^b mariscum* & *harundinetum*. The North-western parts are represented by mountains, and said to be *patria^c palustris* & *invia*, *pecudibus* & *pastoribus apta*. A river running from South to North, having at its mouth an island called *Mai* (which is either Haa island, or an island off May in Cathness), separates this tract from *Katenes* and *Suthernelande*, in which^d are *Habendea* [Aberdeen] *Aberbropoc*, *Dunde*, *Brachium* [Breachin], *macis**, & *civitas sei Andree*. Off this coast are *Orkades insule*, and five more islands each inscribed only *insula*. In the North-east corner, *Hec pars respicit Norwegiam a Borea*. Lower down, *Hec pars respicit Daciam ab Oriente*. The sea West of Scotland is called *Pelagus vastissimum* & *invium*. In the North-west corner is, [*Hec*] *pars inter aq[ui]lonem* & *austrum* [tan] *tum mare respicit ubi nil est nisi monstrorum habitatio* *Ter^e tam[en]* *ibi* [inve]nitur *insula dicta fortissima*. The edge of the map is cut here.

In the library of Hereford cathedral is preserved a very curious map of the world, inclosed in a case with folding doors, on which are painted the Virgin and the Angel. It is drawn with a pen on vellum fastened on boards, and is six feet four inches high to the pediment, and five feet four inches wide. It served antiently for an altarpiece in this church. In the point of the map is represented

^a Or the *Tyree* & *Tyreyn* insulæ of Fordun. c. 10.

^b f. *super*.

^c i. e. a country, in which *sense patria* is often used by monkish writers, and by none so often as *Ravennas*.

^d It is remarkable that none of these maps express the turn of the coast Southward from Dungsby-head to the frith of Murray, and so East to Peter-head, but place Aberdeen and Aberbrothoc on a North shore.

^e Mr. Pegge reads these two words *brachium maris*, and explains them by the Frith of Cromarty.

^f i. e. *Yerna*, or Ireland.

the last judgement; Christ sitting with his arms extended, holding a label, inscribed, *Eccē testimonium meum!* An angel on each side him holds the instruments of the passion; one at his right hand blows a trumpet, from which proceeds this label,

Levez si vendres vous par—

This angel leads first a bishop, then a king, then other persons, rising from under grave-stones coffin-fashioned and inscribed with crosses. An angel at the bottom says

Vieici ben sira

Mon piz de deux la quela prestā

Elas mone leſtes dont l'ast—quayſtes

Eyes merci de tous, si same vous meſmes deſtes

Ramenant servi kant—esse ma ſeistes.

From the trumpet of another at the left hand issues this scroll,

Levez si alles alt fies enfer

A devil drags the croud off with a rope. The outer circle of this map has an inscription in old capitals:

... ſaxe orbis verrarum metiri capit.

+ *A Zenodono^a omnis oriens dimensus est*

A Teodoto septentrion et occidentis dimens^o est

A Polichito meridiana pars dimensa est.^b

Within this is another circle, with the names of the four quarters of the world in golden capitals. A third circle contains an account of the winds, in two lines for each, with a monstrous figure or mouth, blowing.

Auster contrarius Septentrioni vocatur, ab hauriendo aquas, quarum profusione terram inundat; qui est calidus & humidus, fulmineus, generans nubes & pluvias, & solvit flores.

^a Or rather *Nichodoro*.

^b This is almost literally copied from *Ethicus's Cosmographia*; which gives an account of a general survey of the known world, begun when Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony were consuls, and finished at different times; the East in twenty-one years, five months, nine days, by Zenodorus; the North [no mention of the West] in twenty-nine years, eight months, ten days, by Theodotus; the South in thirty-two years, one month, ten days, by Polychitus. The whole survey, finished in thirty-two years, was laid before the senate. Wesselingius [pref. ad Itin. Anton.] proves, that twenty-five years was the whole time employed. Such another general survey was made in the reign of Theodosius.

Auster

*Aquila Africus contractus Aquiloni, dicitur quod per Africam currit.
Vultur flans in alto potentiam habet quasi vulgur.
Aquila non discutit nubes, sed aquas frangit.*

Within this last circle is a planisphere of the whole world, with its several divisions, cities, mountains, rivers, &c. having their names, and something descriptive of them written under them, copied from Orosius's *Ornamenta Mundi*, according to the inscription:

Descriptio Orbis de Ornamenta mundi facit interius ostenditur.

But no such description is to be found in that author.

In *terra Egypti* we have a long barn called *Orrea Josephi*.—*Mandragora* *erba amabiliter virtutosa* represented by a human figure on its head, which serves as a root, the legs closed, and the hands extended downwards.

In the Holy Land are the *Israelites* worshipping the golden calf, over which is written *Mabim*. The dead sea is a circle like a pond, including ruins, superscribed *Sodom, Gomora*.

Jerusalem is a circular city, in the centre of the whole map, with an embattled wall and four gates, and four towers as radii on the East side a crucifix. Under the judgement is Paradise, in another circle with four rivers; the temptation of Eve in the centre.

A large tract of red extending from Colchis West to Constantinople, and South to Libya, then West to Calpe, and back again East to Egypt, is divided into the Euxine and Cimmarian seas, the Propontis, Hellespont, Aegean, and Mediterranean seas; Lesbos has on it a great calf; Coete the labyrinth. A large fish off the coast of Caria is called *miles maris in mare leonum*. Delos has *oraculum Apollinis*, a monstrous head.

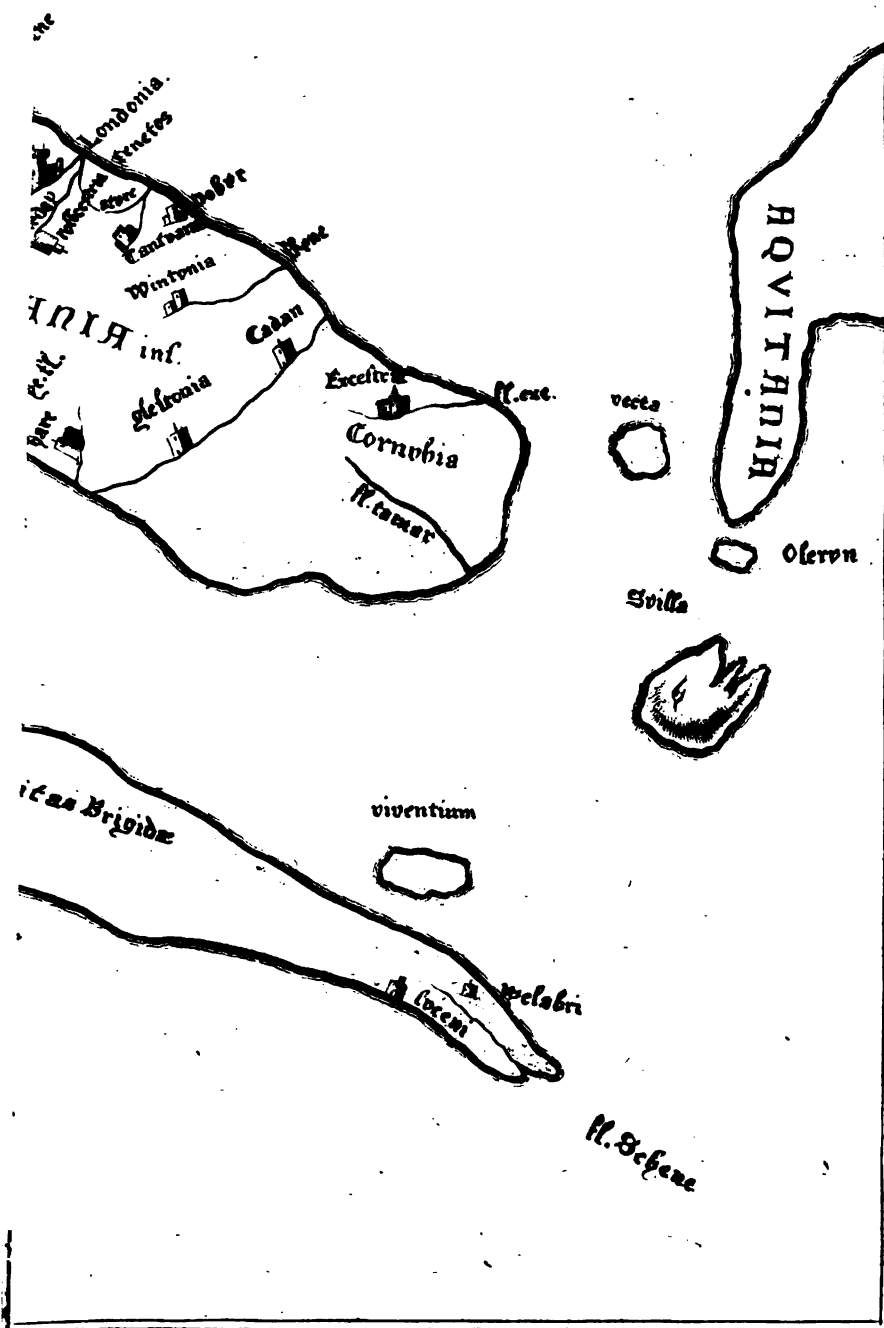
At the left corner below we read, "*Lucas in evange. Exiit editum ab Augusto Caesare, ut rescriberetur universus orbis.*" A mitred prince on a throne holds out an instrument, inscribed, "*Ita in universum, & de omni ejus continentia referte ad senatum, & ad istam confirmandam hinc scripto sigillum meum appositum.*" An oval seal, round which, *S. Augusti Caesaris Imperatoris*. This instrument or order is received by three persons, named *Nichodorus, Theodotus, Policlitus*, the surveyors before-mentioned.

At the emperor's feet is written, "*Tus ki cest esloie ont au oyent, li rront ou veront pient a ihesu en deyte de Richard de Haldingham, e de Lafford cyt pite, ki lat fet e compasse. ki joie en cel le fero done.*"

At the opposite corner below a man bare-headed, mounted on a spotted horse trapped with bells on his haunches, turns back to a dwarf with bow, arrows, bill, bugle-horn, sword at his belt, buskins, and long cap, leading two greyhounds, and having over him, *Passe avant!*

I have presented my readers with an engraved sketch of the map of Great-Britain from this general one, as one of the most perfect specimens of antient map-making I have met with amongst us. See Plate V.

England is here stretched out to such a length, that the Westernmost counties are placed due South, and comprehended under the name of *Cornubia*, in which the only names that occur are *Excestria*, *fl. Exe*, and *fl. Tamar*. This is separated from the rest of the kingdom by a river, or line, on which stand *Glestonia* [Glastonbury], and *Cadan*. This last, from the situation, one would suspect was intended for Shafton or Sarum. Above is *Wintonia*, on the river *Enc* [Itchen]; and, North of these, *Canuaria* on a river, and *Dobur* on the coast. Above these, *Tenctos* [Thanet], surrounded by the *Sturo*; on the river *Meday*, *Roffcestria*; and, on the *Tamse*, *Londonia*, and a nameless town, perhaps Oxford; *Colecestria*, on the *Colne*; *Northampton* and *Ely*, both on the *Nene*. On another river stands *Lincoln*, distinguished by a castle and two towers, probably of the cathedral. Beyond this is *Lindesfya*; *Snatingham* on the *Trent*, into which runs the *Don* [Dun], and both together, as also the *Use* [Ouse] into the Humber. On the *Use* is *Eborac* [York], represented by its cathedral. At the head of a river, which runs into the *Use*, is *Kirchans*, perhaps Kirkham, an abbey on the river *Derwent*; and on the coast *Beolai* [Beverly]. Farther North, in *Noribumbria*, we have the river *Tin* [Tyne], *Cast nove* [Newcastle], and *Carlua* [Carlisle]. Returning by the West coast, we see *Durum* on its hill, *Cestria* on the *De*, *Mons Cleve* [Clee-hill, in Shropshire] in form of a sugar-loaf, *Sechebiri* [Shrewsbury], Worcester and *Glear*, [Glocester]; and, on the *Wye fl.*, *Hare* [Hereford]. Wales adjoins to this coast, from which it is separated by the river *Dee*, and a broad channel called *Severna fl.* The North part is occupied by *Snowede* [Snowdon], represented by a monstrous craggy mountain; and at its foot *Carnarvan*, *Cunwey* on a river, *S. Davi*. The only place in South Wales is without a name, at the head of a
river



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river called *Wye*. As there is no river of that name in Wales, except that before mentioned, on which Hereford stands, it may be repeated here for the sake of the town on it, which may be Monmouth, or it may be the *Uſk* and the town *Abergavenny*. On the West coast of Wales is a ridge of mountains without a name. SCOTLAND is divided from England by the *Twede*, at whose mouth stands *Bervic*, with a lofty embattled tower; North of it *St. Andree*, *Civitas S. Job.* [St. John's town, or Perth], and *Abirdeen*. The Northern extremity of the kingdom is occupied by three mountains, under the Westernmost of which is written *mirrep*, perhaps for *Murray*. *Edinburgh* is placed almost on the West coast. The name of *Loupian* [Lothian] is given to a tower somewhat North of *Rokeſburg* [Roxborough]; which laſt is placed on the Tweed, and commands a large extent of ſea, in which is the Iſle of Man, and Weſt of it a *ſuilla*¹, or whirlpool, expreſſed by a monſtrous head of ſome animal. There is ſuch another off the North-Eaſt point of Scotland; and a third off the coaſt of France². Parallel with the Weſt ſide of England ſtretches IRELAND, from the South-Weſt point of Scotland, far beyond the South of England. In the North-Eaſt point of this kingdom are ſome hills, called *Uloſt*, South below which is *civitas Divelin* [Dublin], overhung by a high hill to the Southward. Oppoſite to it on the Weſt coaſt is *civitas Bencur* [Bangor], which is really due North of Dublin on Carrickfergus bay. The river *Baride* [Boyn] divides the iſland into two very unequal parts; and South of it one ſees *Armacha civitas S. Patriei*, *Kildara civitas Brigide*; and in the South point, on each ſide of the river *Schene*³ [Shannon], two towns, called *Velabri* and *Luceni*, the ancient names of the counties of Deſmond and Kerry in Ptolomy, Æthieus, and Oroſius. Eaſt of Ireland, off the South point is an iſland called *Viventium*⁴. Oppoſite the North Point is *inſula Arietum* [Ramſey iſland

¹ A corruption of *Scylla*, or derived from our word *ſwall*, *ſpelzan*, to devour, or ſwallow.

² This ſeems to be that deſcribed by Varenius between Normandy and England, § IV. c. 14.; and that off Scotland may be Maelſtroom, the Norvegian whirlpool.

³ *Sacana*, Æthic. — “ab eo præcipue promontorio, ubi *Scenæ* fluminis oſtium eſt, & *Velabri Lucenique* conſiſtunt.” Oroſius, I. c. 2.

⁴ Whatever this name means, Mr. Pegge ſuppoſes it to be the ſame with the iſland called *Cuenche*; or as he reads it *Euenche*, placed off the Corniſh coaſt, Pl. II. and IV. and that *Viventium* is *Euenche* latinized, and not the oblique caſe of *vivens*.

miſplaced].

misplaced]. That part of France which is opposite to England, and here made opposite to Cornwall, is called *AQUITANIA*. Between it and England is an island named *Veſta* [Wight]; and off the West point of France, *Olerum*.

The old map of Thanet engraved in the *Monasticon* Ang. I. p. 84. and in Lewis's history of that island, is copied from a MS. at Trinity hall Cambridge, formerly belonging to St. Austin's abbey, Canterbury, and given to the college by Hare, the Cambridge Antiquary, on condition of return to the monastery *whenever it should be restored*. The MS. is a chronicle of that house, with copies of all the bulls and charters, and a calendar prefix in four columns of popes, archbishops, kings of Kent, and abbots, beginning *A. D.* 573, and ending 1453; but the last entry in it is 1414.

Sir John Mandeville, who lived in the middle of the 14th century, refers his readers, c. 108, 109. to his *Mappa Mundi*.*

In a list of the crown jewels, 28 E. I. shewn by Mr. Astle at the Society of Antiquaries, 1768, was a napkin, or handkerchief, on which was wrought a map of the world: *Unus pannus regi datus ad modum mappæ mundi*.

The late Mr. Thomas Martin shewed to the same Society at the same time a map on vellum, which he supposed to be of the age of Edward III. in which the names of London and York were distinguished by large gold letters. This map I purchased at a sale of his MSS. 1774, and shall subjoin the following account of it, to illustrate the copy made by Mr. Basire, Plate VI. It is drawn on two skins of vellum, in a style superior to any of the maps already described. The principal places are distinguished by churches with towers or spires; the rest by single houses°. The names are written from North to South, contrary to the method observed in other maps; and there are at least twice as many names as in the others. Those of counties, or tracts of country, are generally, if not always, written within parallelograms. The roads are marked by lines; and even the miles in each stage. The rivers, like the sea, are green; and their several sources represented circular,

* Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, p. 101. note k.

° These represent villages; and there is good reason for this, as Mr. Pegge observes many of our villages have grown to be such from the house of a single considerable person, from whom they were named by adding the termination of *by, ham, ton, &c.*

I shall



e. Diana



Mare. Australia



portland

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I shall specify all such names as are fair enough to be copied in the plate, or whose situation may be conjectured. The former are printed in Italicks.

To begin, as before, with the West, which is damaged, in *Cornubia* are above twenty towns, whose names, except *Padstow*, are worn out. There are two indistinct nearer the Land's-end, one of them over a considerable church. Off the coast is an island, named *Motland*.

Devonia is parted from *Corwall* by a river, which has two sources from the West, and falls into the Severn, answering to the *Taw* on which *Barnstaple* stands. Another, falling into the channel, has at its head a circle, inscribed *The Sand*; off which, in the sea, is an indistinct inscription. The only places legible in this county are *Okinton*, *Asburton*, and *Exceter*, which last stands on a river, and is distinguished by a spire and two towers.

In *Dorset*, are *Schafisbury* (a spire church), *Corfe*, represented by a square tower, and *Portland*.

In *Wilt*, *Salisbury* stands at the conflux of two rivers, the Westernmost of which has three sources, *St. Avon*, *St. Wely*, and a third. These unite in the *Avon*, which also receives another from the West, perhaps *Stour*, whereon is a spire church, probably *Wimborn*: *Collingborn*, *Malmesbri*.

In *Hampshire* is *Nova Foresta*, expressed by a double oak, a name like *Lemington*, *Wyntechest*, *Hampton*, *Porchester*, *Portsmouth*, *Heventre* [*Havant*], two islands opposite these names, *Petrefeld*, *Waltham*, *Atton*, *Alresford*, *Basingstok*, *Witobirch*.

In *Wyght* are *Newport* and *Crafbrok*.

In *Suffex*, *Mydhyff*, *Gicestre*, *Arundell*, *Brymbre*, *Sborham*, *Chedyng* [*Chedingfold*], *Petwurt*, *Stopham*, *Horsbam*, *Grensted* [*Grinstead*], *Lewis*, *Pewins* [*Pevensea*], *Hastynges*, *Wynchelfee*, *Rye*, *Pons Rob* [*Robert's Bridge*], *Tawbyrst* [*Ewhurst*], *Mawlfled*. Off *Chichester* are two islands, inscribed *Selese* and *Manwode*.

^p One of the villages of that name above *Ludgershall*, probably *Collingborn*, *Kingston*, or *Valence*.

^q This last name is a curious particular, as it shows that what is now the hundred of *Manbood*, in *Chichester* rape, was at this time an island. Indeed *Selfey* is so represented here, though *Bede* makes it a peninsula.

The:

The sea off the South coast is called *Mare Australe*, and in it are the islands of *Gerſai* [Jersey], *Garneſey*, *Angowe* [], and two others nameleſs.

In *Kant*, *Appoldre*, *Rumny*, *Hetb*, *Cantuaria*, *Dovor*, *Sandwyck*, *Feverſham*, *Eſthford*, *Gberyng*, *Oſpring*, *Setthinborn*, *Rowcheſter*, *Maideſton*, *Tunbryg*, *Graveſhend*, *Otford*; and on its coaſt *Tenett* and *Shepbay*, with a large building, and three ſmaller iſlands nameleſs. The ſea off Kent is called *Mare Orientale*.

In *Surrey*, *Croidon*, *Reigate*, *Kyngſton*, *Derkyng*, *Gilford*, *Farnham*, *Bagſchot*.

In *Middleſex*, *London*, *Braynford*, *Colbrook*, *Oreſford*, *Wichſbrige* [q. *Uxbridge*]. *St. Paul's* ſpire iſſues from between three leſſer ones, as in the old views. The *Tower* is alſo repreſented; and the *North gate* of the city.

In *Effex*, *Romford*, *Brendwode*, *Donomowe*, *Chelmeſford*, *Tilberi*, *Hadle*, *Malden*, *Witham*, *Cokſale*, *Colecheſt*, *S. Ofye*, *.ccotiwood*, *Walden*: and off the coaſt *Foulneſ* and *Mereſbey* iſlands.

In *Suffolk*, *Yepeſwyck*, *Orford*, an obſcure name on a river probably *Woodbridge*, *Debenham*, *Donwyck*, *Bongey*, *Bery*, *Brandonfery*, *Mildenhal*.

In *Norfolk*, *Yernemouth*, *Norwich*, *Wyndham*, *ſl. Braydyng**, *Aylborow*, *Hengbam*, *Derbam*, *Caſton*, *Aylſbam*, *Binholm*, *Crowmer*, *Blakeney*, *Walſyngbam*, *Pykenbam*, *Burnbam*, *Lenne*, *Walpole*.

In *Lincolnſhire*, which is divided into *Holand*, *Keſteven*, and *Lyndeſey*, are *Spalding*, *Croweland*, *Foſdyke*, *Boſton*, *Pynchebek*, *Lincoln*, *Stamford*, *Grantham*, *Bolinbrook*, *Wragby*, *Horncaſtle*, *Louth*, *Flete*, *Grymſby*, *Ageland**, *Axbolme*.

In *Hertfordſhire*, *Barnet*, *St. Albion*, *Hertford*, *Weare*, *Royſton*, *Berkwey*, *Baldok*.

In *Bedfordſhire*, *Sheford*, *Bedford*, *Woborn-chapel*, *Dunſtable*.

In *Huntingdonſhire*, *Huntynton*, *Ramſey*, *Stelton*, *Senn nede* [St. Neot's].

* *Aqua de Brething*, as it is called in a record 6 Henry VI. (Blomf. II. 99.) antiently *Baradan*, now *Braidon* or *Brayden*, is the frith or mouth into which the three rivers, *Waveny*, *Yare*, and *Bure*, empty themſelves near *Yarmouth*.

* This ſeems to be the tract on the coaſt now called *The Woud*. *Aviland* is the name of a wapentake and deanry in which *Folkingham* ſtands.

In Cambridgeshire, *Cantebrege*, *Caxton*, *Nywmarket*, *Elye*.

In Northamptonshire, *Northampton*, *Tortey* [q. *Towcester*], *Hegham* [*Higham-ferrers*], *Castor*, or *Thrapston*, *Walmesford*, *Petreburch*.

In Buckinghamshire, *Stratford*, *Alesbury*, *Worth*, *Wycomb*, *Bokyngham*.

In Berkshire, *Wynsor*, *Mayd[enhead]*, *Redyng*, *Hongreford*, *Albus Equus* [*Vale of White Horse*], *Abyngton*, *Walyngford*, *fl. Kene*, [*Kenet r.*].

In Oxfordshire, *Tame*, *Oxford*, *Wodstok*, *Thame fl. Whitney*.

In Warwickshire, *Mydelton*, *Coventry*, *Birmingham*.

In Leicestershire, *Leycester* on *fl. Store*.

In Nottinghamshire, *Notyngbam*, with two trees denoting the forest, *Suthwell*, *Newerk*.

In Derbyshire, *Derbi*, *fl. Dove*, *Chesterfield*, *Baukewell*. The castle adjoining denotes Peak-castle; the enclosure represents Peak-forest.

In Yorkshire, *Humbrus*, *Holdernes*, *Hull*, *Patryngton*, *Hornsee*, *Hedon*, *Brydlyngton*, *Beverley*, *Yarkwold*, *Weton* [*Market-Weton*, or *Wighton*], *Scarbroggh*, *Witeby*, *Gesbyroggh*, *Blakemore*, *fl. Derwent*, *Malton*, *fl. Use*. *Eburien*c [*York*], *fl. Rie*, *Easing[wold]*, *fl. Swale*, *Rippon*, *fl. Yare*, a bridge representing Borough-bridge, *fl. Nyd*, *Knaresburch* on *fl. Yse*, *Langton*, *Perfbrig*, with a bridge over the Tees, *fl. Gretay*, *Staynemore*, *Askyrig*, *Helmesley*, *Stockslee*.

In Durham, *fl. Tese*, *Durham*, *Hartlepool*, *Aukeland*.

In Northumberland, *Prudbowe*, *Tynemue*, *Novum Castrum*, *Corbryg*, the spire next to which must be Hexham, *fl. Southtyne*, *fl. Rid*, *fl. Garvey*, *Yewent*.

In Cumberland, *Nawyr*d [*Naworth castle*], *fl. Eden*, *Pendragon*, *Brugh*, *Appelbe*, *Penreth*, *Carlisle*, *Foresta de Engelwode*, *Shap*, *Kendale* district and town at the head of *fl. Ken*, *Burgh* [*Burgh on sands*]; *Holme* abbey makes a considerable figure; *Montes Caudeb* ---- [*Caudebec fells*], a chain of hills reaching thence to *Wenandremere*, out of which runs *fl. Leven*, *fl. Deden*, *fl. Esk*, with a town at its head.

In Lancashire, *Cartmell*, *Lon. r. Fournes*, *Amundernes*, *fl. Ribel*, *Lancastre*, *Preston*, *fl. Mersee*, *Warrington*.

E

In

In Cheshire, *Chester*.

In Staffordshire, [*Novum castrum*] *sub lyne, Stone, Tutburi, Stafford, fl. De Trent, Burton, Lichfeld, Ardenen*.

In Shropshire, *Ellesmere, Salopia* [*Shrewsbury*], *Bruggenorth*.

In Worcestershire, *Wircestre, fl. Teme*.

In Gloucestershire, *Gloucester, Newport, Foresta de Dene*.

In Herefordshire, *Ereford, fl. Log* [*r. Lug*].

In *Somerfet, Bristowe, fl. Avon*; in the Channel *Holme*, and four other islands, the last of which has a castle, and means Lundy.

Wales has suffered the most in this map. In *Wallia Australis dicta Venedocia*, the only legible name is *Plaga dicta Glamorgan*.

In *Wallia Boreal. S* [probably *St. Afaph*], *Snowdonne, Mesbtte, Tynbeyr, fl. Mouth, Plinnfl.* [*f. Plinlimmon*].

The sea off the Welsh coast is called *Mare Occidentale*, and contains four small, and two larger islands. The largest has a city, castle, and two villages, and is probably Anglesey.

North of the *Murus Piſtorum, fl. Nortyne, Wan fl.* [*q. Wanbeck*], *Newebiggen, Alnewik, Bamburgh, Cokett eland, Farne eland, Haly eland, Twede, Bolton, Werk, Wollow, Felton, Montes Chefiotb, Berwick, Coldyngbam, Vada de Sulwe* [*Solway frith*], *fl. Eyske*. A church on the opposite side of the river from Berwick may be Lady-Kirk, Coldstream, or Kelso.

In SCOTLAND, in *Teviotdale, fl. Teviot, Jedwartb, Hawyke, Rokeburgh, Lowad* [*f. Lauder*], *fl. Edre, Melros*.

In *Lowthiane* [the Lothians] *Dunbarr, Dentalonne*, [*Tantalon castle*] *Hadyngton, Lates* (*q. Leith*)¹, *Wberffe* [the ferry over Forth to Kinghorne], *Edenburgh, Lithcowe*, whose castle, built by the English about 1300, does not appear. Off the coast, the islands of *Basse*, and *Maii* [*May*].

¹ Mr. Paton, who has furnished me with many happy illustrations of this map, observes that some suppose this to be *Hales*, which belonged to the family of Gourley, one of the partizans of Baliol; but it is placed on the wrong side of the river. Leith may be at the passage called *Wberffe*, from the *wherry* or passage-boat. The church opposite to this last may be Selkirk, or Sotra, that remarkable hospital for pilgrims, of which see Keith's *Cat. of Scotch Bishops*, p. 292.

In Sterlingshire *Stryvelyne*, *bic passagiam pe* [prope or propter] *dreppca*^u, *Cumbrenald*, *Boyvill* [f. Bothwell], *Gygide*, *Lanarc*, *Locus dictus Polcor* [i. e. *pulcher*, q. Bonieton, which lies near Lanerk^z, from the Scotch *bonny*, fair.]

In Annandale *fl. Anant*, at its mouth Annan, and on its West side *Loghmaban*.

In *Comitatus de Carryk*, *Douglas*, *Cumok* [Cumnock], *fl. Dene*, forming *Logb Dene*, with an island and castle on it, *fl. Logherane* [Loch Rian], *fl. Dee*, forming a loch, whose name is not legible, but which may be Loch Cree of the maps. On this river is a place, probably Wigtown, *Mons Crifel* [Crifil mountain], *Candida Casa* [Whithorne], *fl. Ny* [Nith r.], on which is Dumfries, and near its mouth Caerlaveroc castle, both indistinct.

In Dunbartonshire, *Dunbretayne*.

In *Kyle*, *fl. Kile*, *Aire* [Air].

In *Conyngham*, *Irwine*, *Kynwenyn* [Kilwinning].

In Peebleshire, *Pebles*.

In Lanerkshire, *Ruglyn* [Rutherglen], *Aqua Glide*, *Glasgowe*.

In *Comitatus de Ffyf*, *Lomond mons*^r, *Kyngorn*, *Sancti Andree*, and another town with a spire, possibly Dumfermlin.

In Angus, *Dundee*, *Coupar*, *Drigbyn* [Breachin].

In Perthshire, *Cas of Goure*, *Scs Jobis*, [Perth], with a bridge not far from it over *fl. Ern*, a river which falls into or joins the Tay a few miles below this bridge; Loch-leven with its castle without a name lies South of Perth, and the river from thence is the water

^u This place is still called *Dripp*, or *Dripe*, where was formerly a ferry-boat. Hardyng has an exact comment on this place in the Description of Scotland at the end of his chronicle.

From Sterlyng then over the river of Foorthe
 Passe alongest the bridge to Camkenelle,
 And if it be broken toward the North
 Unto the Foorde of Tirps under the Fell;
 Then spede you Westward three miles, as men tell,
 Where ye maie passe to the doune of Menteith.

A bridge has been lately built here over the Forth.

^z Some think it the spot where the old castle of Tweedie stood; now the church of Tweedemuir is built on it. Here the rivers Annan, Tweed, and Clyde, have their sources. It appears to be the most correct part of the map.

^r Two high hills in Fife, known by that name.

of Leven, which falls into Forth more to the Westward; *Scone, Logb-tay. In ista lacu tria mirabilia, insula natans, pisces sine intestinis, fretum sine vento*.*

Comitatus de Athelo [Athol], *Dunkeldyn*, and another place. *Plaga de Bugodre*; [Balquhadder]. Off this part of the coast are two islands inscribed ----- *st*, perhaps Arran; the other, *insula de bote* [Bute].

Comitatus de Strathere [Strathern], *st. Ern*.

In *Comitatus de Monteth**, [Monteith], *Pons Agbmore* [q. Achmore on Loch Lomond, or a bridge over Allan river], *Dunblane, Camskenet* [Cambuskenneth, at the foot of Ochil hills], and another town, which may be Kinross.

In Renfrewshire, *Paflag*.

In Forfarshire, *Abrebrotboke fundat, in honore S^ci Thome Cant'*, *Montrose* on the river S. Eske, *Forfar*, and scarce legible, *Castellum de Glames*.

In *Comitatus de Marr*, *Aberdene, Kildromy* castle, the ancient seat of the earls of Marr, makes a most conspicuous figure. *Mouthe' Cowi, hic unum passagium*; this must mean that well-known passage over the Grampian mountains from Murray and Bamffshire, commonly called the Cairn of Mouth road. It enters the Grampians two or three miles to the South of Rincardin on the Dee, and comes out at Pettercairn in Mearns. *Mouth Capell. Hic unum*

* This account is generally ascribed by the Scotch writers to Loch Lomond.

† "This Monteith," as I have heard (says Camden, col. 1240), "reaches to the mountains that enclose the East side of Loch Lomond;" which is remarkably confirmed by our map.

• King William of Scotland, who had a sumptuous monument in the church, dedicated this to Thomas Becket. Camden.

† "Cowey-mouth is ten miles broad, dangerous in former times by reason of robbers, but for the most part manured and fertile. The way is stony and mossy, by *two causeways* in this mouth, the one about three quarters of a mile, the other one quarter; without these two the passage to Aberdeen were impossible in winter. The first founders of these causeways are unknown. An old husband town near them, called Cookstone, was antiently given out for their maintenance. A collection was afterwards undertaken, for repairing them, among the gentlemen of the Mearns, by the town of Aberdeen, who laid them *de novo*, and finished the work 1634, setting up a fair porch at the entry thereof." Keyth's Hist. of the Sheriffdom of Mearns, MS. *Mouth* or *Mounth* is a corruption of *Mount*, still called in Scotland *Munt*.

passagium.

passagium. This must be the other passage through the Grampian hills, which enters the mountains of Castletown of Brosemar, and comes out at the chapel of Glenshaie in Angus, which seems to have been then known by the name of the Chapel in the Mountains. This is still called the Glenshaie road.

In Kincardineshire, *Enderbur* [Innerbervie] on a river, North of which is *Covy* [Cowie], an antient free borough, which had a castle built by Malcolm Canmore.

In *Comitatus de Morreff*, on a river probably the *Spey*, *Morreff*^a, *Enerness* [Inverness], *Elgy* [Elgin], *Ternewey* [q. Tornway of Camden's map, and Tarnaway of Dorret's, between Nairn and Elgin, the antient seat of the earls of Murray]. The other place without a name may be Kinlofs abbey.

In *Comitatus de Rosse*, *Rosse*, and the river South of it may be Murray-frith.

Comitatus de Catness, *Catness*, *Wyke* [Wyck].

Comitatus de Sotherland, *Sotherland*. *Hic habundant lupi*.

Comitatus de Baghane [Buchan].

Plaga de Baunas from its situation, though placed on the wrong side of the Grampians, must be Badenoch, commonly pronounced Baynoch. The building in it may be the tower of Ruthven, the residence of the Cummins, lords of Badenoch, or Kingusie priory founded by one of them. *Colgarth*. *Hic maxima venatio*. This seems to imply the extensive forest between Badenoch and Athol, always, till very lately, better stored with red deer than any other part of Scotland, and the scene of the royal hunts with which the earls of Athol sometimes entertained their sovereigns. That part nearest to Badenoch belongs to the duke of Gordon, and is still called *Gaich*.

^a As there are no such towns now as Murray, Ross, Sotherland, or Cathness; Morreff may mean the cathedral of Murray, or castle of Spynie; Ross, the cathedral of that name at Chanonry, or Portrose; Caithness, the antient residence of the bishop of that see near Thurso; and Sotherland, the cathedral of Caithness diocese, which was removed in the 13th century to Dornoch, in Sotherland, or it may mean Duntobin, the castle of the earls of Sotherland; and our map-maker probably supposes a castle of the name of the county. Harding spells the first *Mureff*.

Plaga.

Plaga que dicitur Løren [Lorn].

Comitatus de Levenaye [Lenox].

In this map are specified only twelve old earldoms, Crawford and Douglas being omitted; which helps to determine the date of this map to the reign of Edward I. All the bishopricks are inserted; but no notice taken of the bridge over the Don, built by bishop Cheyne of Aberdeen, 1329.

Off the coast of Cumberland is *Insula de Man*; off that of Scotland *Insula de Bote* [Bute], with a very large castle, probably Rothesay, of which Mr. Pennant has given us a view *, and a large tree, perhaps expressing the woodiness of this island at that time, since exchanged for cultivation. Two islands to the South of Bute may be Arran and one of the little isles off Cantyre or Cunningham. To the Westward are six more surrounding a larger which is inscribed, *Les Outisles*; so the Western isles are called in Harding's description of Scotland at the end of his Chronicle.

Insula de Orkney is inscribed in one large island, to the North-west of which lie six lesser nameless. Off Orkney is a representation of a shipwreck, the vessel dismasted, and two wool-packs heaved over, on one of which is a man. Another man is making his way in a kind of canoe with a paddle. Three large fish appear in this sea, which is called *Mare Aquilonare sine fluvio*, alluding to the *glutinous stillness* ascribed to the North seas by vulgar tradition, and answering to the *mare nigrum ac prope immotum* of Tacitus.

IRELAND stretches along to the Westward of Britain; but we have here only its Eastern shore, with four names, *Strangford* [Strangford], *Callenford* [Carlingford], *Drowdaa* [Drogheda], and *Develyn* [Dublin]. The continent East of Great-Britain presents us with the coasts of *Norway*; *Dana* [Denmark]; Holland, in which are marked *Sklus* [Sluys], and *Graveling*; and France, wherein are specified *Caleys*, *Whitsand*, and *Bologne*.

* This and Kildrummy castles make the most conspicuous figure in this part of Great-Britain. The latter is said to have been a palace of the antient Scottish kings, was in those times, no doubt, a place of importance, and is still a magnificent ruin.

But

But the greatest merit of this map is, that it may justly boast itself the first among us wherein the *roads* and *distances* are laid down. I can specify but a few instances on account of the indifferent preservation of many parts, the names being often wanting where the numbers are perfect.

Canterbury 17 Apeldore, O Rye, 8 Winchelsea, 7 *Hastings* O *Pevensea* or *E. Bourn* 13 or 8 Lewes, 10 Bramber, O Arundel, 10 Chichester, 22 Havant, O Southampton.

London O Kingston, O ---- 15 Guilford, 9 Farnham, 7 Alton, 4 Alresford, 7 Winchester, 20 Salisbury, O Shaftesbury, 12 ---- 15 ---- 7 ---- 6 ---- 12 Exeter, 20 Okehampton, 20 &c. to the Land's-end.

London O to Brentford 13 Colbrook, 10 Maidenhead, 10 Reading, 10 ---- O Hungerford 12 ---- O ---- 20 Bristol.

London 15 Uxbridge 12 Wycomb 10 Worth O Oxford, 10 ---- 20 Malmesbury, 20 Bristol.

London 10 Barnet, O St. Alban's, 10 Dunstable, O Stratford, O Northampton.

London 12 to Waltham, 8 Ware, 13 Barkway, 12 Cambridge, 10 New-market, 10 Bury, 10 Thetford, O Atelborough, O Wyndham, O Norwich.

London 12 to Waltham, 8 Ware, 13 Royston, 9 Caxton, 8 Huntingdon, 13 Catter, O Walnsford, O Stamford, 16 Grantham.

Bristol 15 Newport, O Gloucester, 13 ---- 13 Worcester, 12 ---- 12 Bridgenorth 15 Shrewsbury, Ellefmere, O ---- 12 Chester, 10 Liverpool.

Worcester 10 ---- 10 Birmingham 10 Lichfield 10 Derby 16 Chesterfield 16 ---- 10 ---- 15 or 20 ---- 8 York.

York 10 Pocklington 6 Wighton 8 Beverley, 16 Bridlington, 12 Scarborough, 12 Whitby, 13 Gifborough.

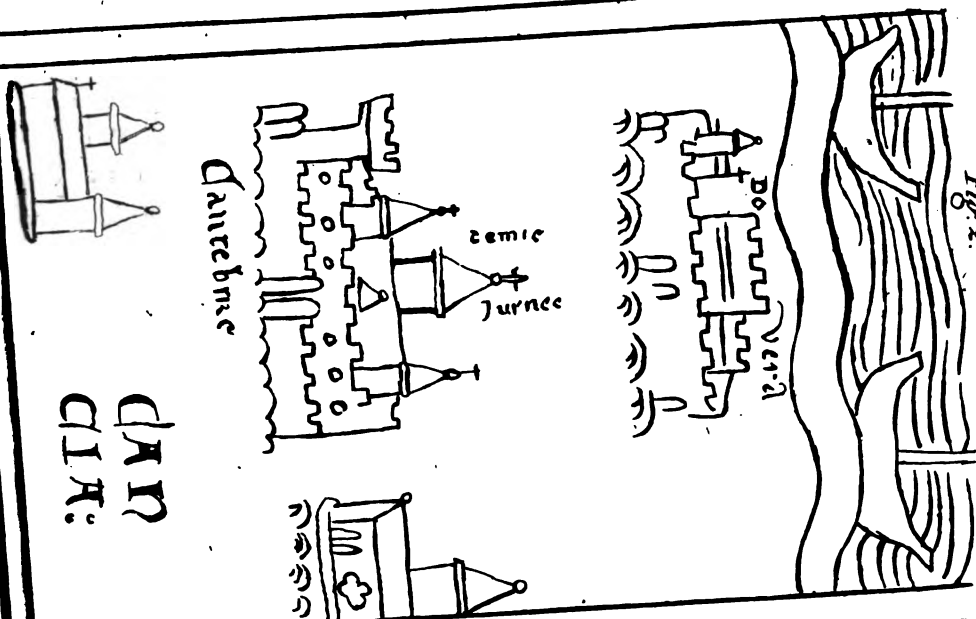
In the MS. of Matthew Paris's history before mentioned in the Royal Library, 14 C. vii. is a map of the stations for a pilgrimage from England to the Holy Land, consisting of rude drawings of all the towns from London to Jerusalem. Those in England are engraved in Plate VII. fig. 1. London, Rochester, Canterbury, and Dover.

The

The view of London, undoubtedly the oldest we know of, exhibits S. Paul's church with its tower and lofty spire in the centre, the Tower on one side, and Westminster-Abbey and St. Martin's church on the other. Behind these buildings are the Thames and the Bridge, and on its opposite side *Lambech* [Lambeth]. In the fore wall are six gates, Ludgate, Newgate, Cripplegate, Bishopsgate, Billingsgate, and *Ellegate* [Aldgate]. Over London is written in old French, *La cite de Lundres ki est chef d'Engleterre. Brutus ki primie enhabita Engleterre la funda, e lapela troie la nuvele.* Rochester is represented by a castle on the Medway [*lewe di Medeweie*] with this inscription under it, *Rovecestre ki est ewescbee. Canterbire, chef de iglises de Engleterre*, exhibits the cathedral with three towers, and without the walls of the city a church superscribed, "*labbie seic Augustin.*" Under this is written *Kent*. Under Dover is written, "*Le chastel de Doure lentres e la clef de la riche isle de Engleterre.*" We see here within one embattled wall three distinct towers, and in front of one of them another, which one might almost fancy to be the famous Pharos. Beyond this place is the sea with ships. Between each town is written *Jurnee*, i. e. day's journey; and between Canterbury and Dover *pres de jurnee*, q. d. nearly a day's journey. In the Benet college MS. of the first part of the same author, C. ix. is a similar map of stations. See pl. VII. fig. 2. Dr. Stanley, in his catalogue, calls them *Civitatum Chartæ*. These four towns are differently represented. In London St. Martin's church is omitted. The Thames is carried through the city; three of the gates are placed South of it, and without the wall a church superscribed *Būrmūdsey* [Bermondsey]; Lambeth church, and another called *Sund* (perhaps St. Mary Overies in Southwark) within the walls. In Rochester the cathedral appears as well as the castle; and there is a church without the walls to the East. There are two churches without the walls of Canterbury, one of which may be St. Austin's abbey, the other St. Dunstan's. Some of the inscriptions are in Latin; and the stage between Canterbury and Dover is here called *demie jurnee*. At the end of this MS. is a very antient rude map of the world, with an explanation of it in old French; but England is omitted.

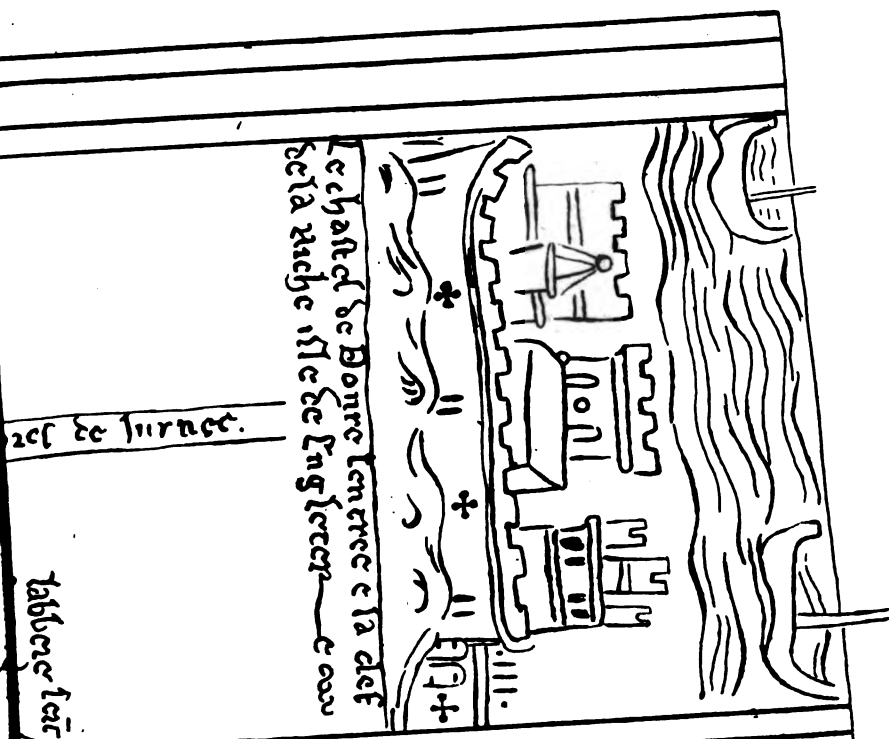
This

Fig. 2.



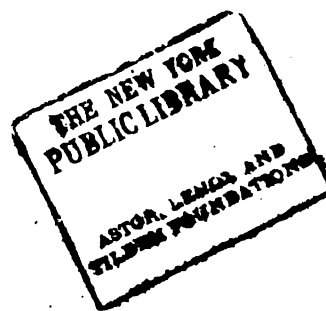
CLAN
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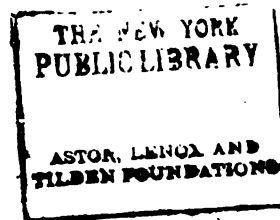
Fig. 1.



des de lurnee.

Tabbenc l'at,





mane occubente

ffrayton the infernal flore
ardens gurgure mra

At the window (substit for sand)

Two Nixton/Lochiton and Dagon
to ben for flood with outen any rest
on flowing and ebbing; this is upon
with Wyndes and Nixes by a foial nest
it hat this the flood by est and by west.
— Blawny m'rule thingh Scotland ask for
As scriptur saith & bona omne manum

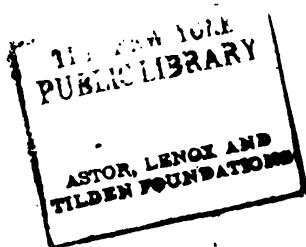
As were the See of the west ocean
And the hulls of Scotland cadent
The wild Grotto hane the good mansion
Nixie dispose thap in noon Nixie an assent
And the Nixie thap ben without regment
The found mure thap mure be and tamed
Nixie hank to hane thap Grotto rather be reclaimed

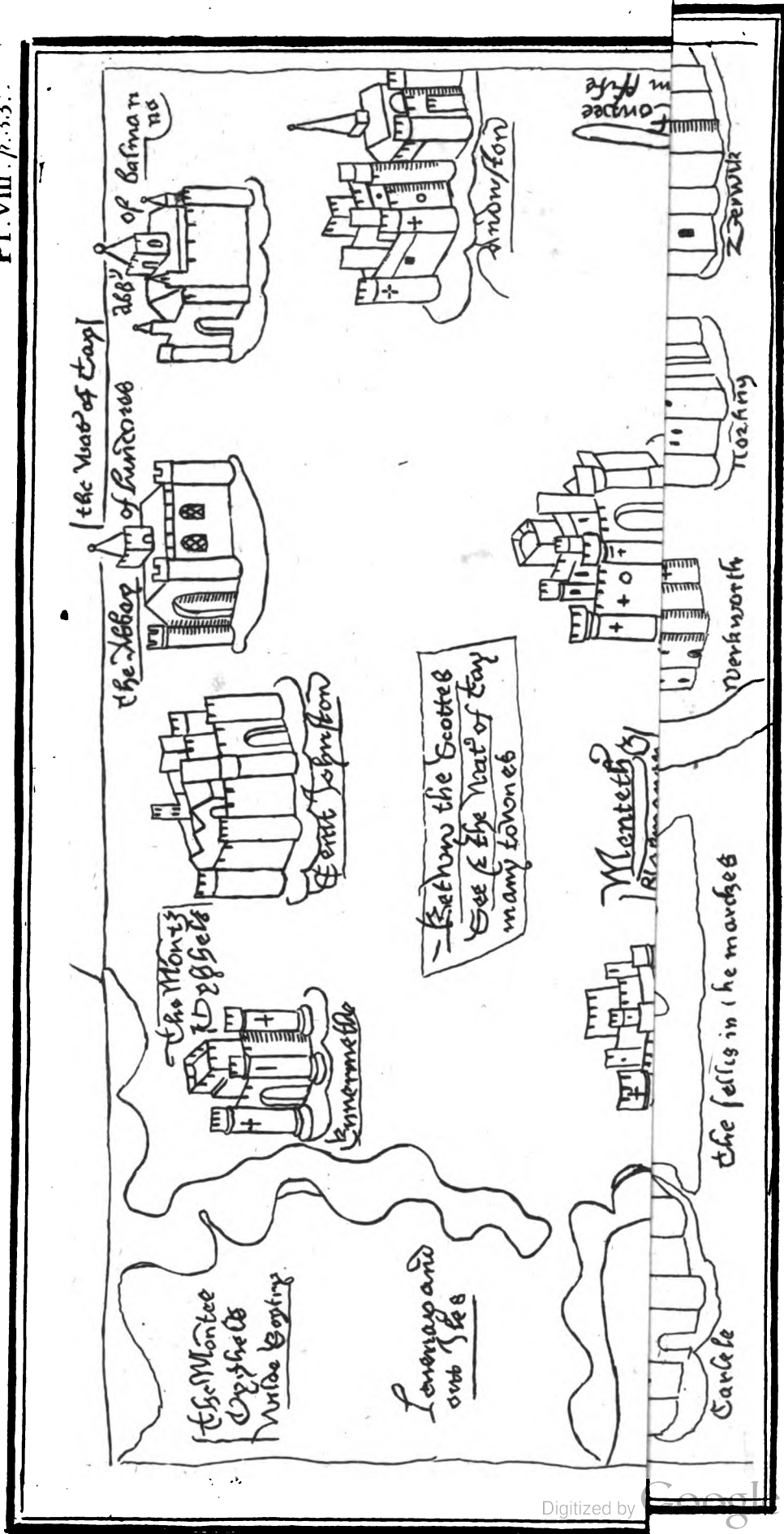
the palace
of Pluto
Emg of hel
neighbour
to stoff

But, deepening

Lochiton the infernal

John e dchis
Dagon the infernal flood





his last, and not the map of the stations, as Wats mistakes, seems to be the "Descriptio Mundi" which Bale ascribes to Matthew Paris, giving for the beginning "*Castrum Dovorense in ipsa rupe.*"

A piece *De fluxu et refluxu maris*, Pits adds *Anglicani*, is ascribed by Leland to Walter Burley, preceptor to Edward III, and a great commentator on Aristotle. There are two MSS. of it at Oxford; but bishop Tanner doubts whether it was not written by Roger Bacon. That, however, ascribed to Bacon in the Bodleian library begins differently^a.

There is a curious map of Scotland, with a description of that kingdom, in a MS. of Hardyng's Chronicle in the Bodleian library, Arch. Seld. B. 26. This book is written in large letters on parchment, bound in a silken or velvet cover, adorned with brass bosses and gilt leaves, and on the right side and back is this title: "The Chronicles of Inglande in Inglyshe, writyn by a ballet-wife on perchemente." It seems to have been the author's presentation-book to Edward IV; though it is said to have belonged to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, whose arms are painted at the end. It differs from the printed copy, and supplies some places. The description of Scotland, which is printed in verse at the end of the Chronicle, 1543, 4to. is here somewhat different in prose^b. But the map having never been engraven, I shall present the reader with an exact copy of it. Hearne says of it, "That it has but few names; but, to set it out the better, the figures of the chief cities and towns are represented in a pretty large posture, which takes up a good part of the page. And the divisions of each country are somewhat strange and disagreeable, much worse than those we see in some of the most early wooden cuts, which were however taken immediately from MSS^c." This acute observer mistakes in the first part of this account; for the names are more numerous than the places. Those which have any building to accompany them are here marked with an asterisk.

^a Tan. B. B. p. 142. n. k. compared with p. 63. n. i.

^b Index to Hearne's Life of Alfred, v. *Harding*.

^c Preface to Leland's Itinerary, § 2.

It begins with *Carlele* *, *the fellis in the marches*, *Werkworth* *, *Norham* *, *Berwik* *, *Coldingham*, *Dunglathe* [Dunglas]; *the Merse* [Merse], *Pynkerton* [Pinkerton] *, *Dunbar* *, *Linton* [Linton], *Hadingsde* * [Haddington], *Seton* * [q. Seton earl Winton's house], *Abirlady*, *Muskeilburgh*, *Lethe*, *Edenburgh* *, *Calbrandspethe* [f. Cockburn's path], *Lawedirdale*, *Lawedirton* [Lauder], *Liberton*, *Kirkkistoun*, *Lithkow*, *Faw Kirk*, *Pentland billes*, *Corstorfyn*, *Dalketh*, *Lawthian*, *Neubotill*, *Lanark*, *Bothwile*, *Glasgewe* *, *Cadros*, *Blountyr*, *Tinboop* [Tinto or Tintock hills], *Tweddale*, *Mewros* [Melros], *Tewidale*, *Ettrick forest*, *Jedworth* [Jedburgh] *forest*, *Jedworthton*, *Roxburgs*, *Euwithlasdale* [q. Eufdale], *Anandredale* [Annandale], *Lobmaban*, *Lidiesdale*; *the Ermitage*, *Dunfreze*, *Crawford mor* [Crawford in Renfrewshire], *Kilay* [Kyle], *Karrick*, *Conyngbam*, *Ruglyn*, *Kavenfen* [q. Renfrew], *Irvyn* [Irvine], *Paßlay* [Paisley], *Gahway* [Kirk] *ekuburgh*, *Erve* [q. Air], *Fulmr*, *Water of Clyde* running into *Mare Occidentale britan.* and on it *Dunbretayne* *, represented as a very large castle. *Stryvelyn* *, *River of Forth* running into *Mare Scoticum*, and on its North side these names, *Camskynal* [Cambuskenneth], *Alway* [Alba], *Culros*, *Dumfermelyn*, *Einerlenyn* [Inverkeithing], *Aberdore*, *Kinkorne*, *Fawkelande* *, *Nienteth*, *Klakmananshyre*, *Dou* [q. Downacastle], *Fysshire to the watre of Tay fro the Scottes see*. *Dysard*, *Coupre in Fyfe*, *Andrewston* [St. Andrews], *abbay of Balmarino* *, *the abbey of Lindores* *; *the water of Tay*, *Seint Johnstoun* *. *Between the Scottes sea and the water of Tay many townes*. *Ennermethe* * [Inverness], *the mounts Oyghels* [Ochil hills], *wild Scotry*, *Lenenay and Out ills* [q. Lenox and the Western isles]. *Between the Oyghels and the Dye* [Dee]; *the abbay of Skane whar the kinges be crowned*, and *Stranawir* [Strathnaver], and many othir townes and villages; *the Cras of Gowr*, *the rede Castell*, *Dunde on the Est se side*, *Arbrothe* and *Murros* [Montrose]; *on the same see side two good marchaunt townes whar your shoppes may mete youe*. *All this cuntrey is good to hostaryng* ^d *and ful of vitaille, corne, and catayle, and many good vilages and busband townes, and stondeth betwene the water of Tay and the water of Dye* [Dee]: parted by a chain of hills from *Stratberney* and *Angus*. *The shire of Marr and of Gariogh*; *all thys countreys stondith bytwix Dye and the*

^d For hostlaryng.

Done

Done two waters; the castel of Mundremy, and many good castels and villages with vitail, in whiche is corne, cateil, and ther is grete plenty by the Est see, and on the se side is a good marchaunt town Abirdene, where your shippes may mete youe on the Est see. To the W. Wilde Scottz of Marr and Gariogh. Bowhan and Athelles stond betwix Done and Spey; in which cuntrees ben the castell of Strabolgie, the castell of Rithymay [Rothmay], and the castell of Donydowre [Dunnotar], and many moo; good corne ther is and all vitaille. On the Est see coste the forests of Boyne and Hayng. To the W. Wilde Scotts of Boughan and Athelles. The cuntrey of Murreve [Murray]; in whiche cuntrey ben the castell of Spynay, the castel of Teenway [Terneway], the burgh of Enernes [Inverness], the abbay of Dere, the town of Elgyve [Elgyn], with the colage, the burgh of Fores, the castel of Lovet and castel of Urcharde; and there is on the West se a famous porte where your shippis may mete you callid the Nesse [Inverness], and that cuntrey is plentiful of vitayle. To the W. wild Scotts of Murreve; the water of Sterforth [Seaforthe], Ros; in whiche cuntrey is the burgh of Rossmerky and the bishops palais of Ros, with a colage cathedral of seculer channons, the castle of Dutnevale [Dingwall] with the burgh, the burgh of Taine with the colage of Saint Duthake [Duthie], and other castels, many good townes and villages plentiful of corne and cateill. To the West, wilde Scottz of Ros. To the North, the water of Sutbyr; the water of Sutbyr forsaide; Sutbirland, and Catnesse; the castel of Dunveke [Duneweg] and Dornak; the palais cathedral, the burgh of Wyk, Pegbtyly, Korcady, Berwerfy, Trefannock, and many good places and villages, forestes, corne and catail grete plenty; and at the North-west ende of all Catnesse is Kentyr and Kentyryneough. To the West, surrounded by mountains Kethbretz, that somtyme were Northern Peghtes. Then a river inscribed, *Odiurn* fine requie, *Styx* the infernal flode: and on the other side, a strong castle with four towers, and a portcullis at the gate, on which is written, *The palais of Pluto, king of Hel^e, neighbore to Scottz*: ovet and on the castle, the following lines:

* Hearne says¹, the English were formerly so uncivilized and malicious, as to give the name of *hell* to the Northern ocean; by which character it is expressed in an old very odd map in the Bodleian library, which is plainly this map.

¹ Note in Gul. Neub. p. 749.

F 2

Black

Black be thy bankis and thy ripis also
 Thou sorowful Se, ful of stremes blak
 Wher Pluto knite of Helles regneth in wo
 In his palais of pride with boste and crak
 Neighbore to Scotland without any lak
 With four fiodes furious infernal
 Ebbing and flowing in the se borial.
 Styx, Flegiton, Cochiton and Acheron
 Tho ben four fiodes withouten any rest
 En flowing and ebbinge this se upon
 With wyndes and waves of the borial nest
 That rule these fiodes by East and by West;
 Blowing misrule thurgh Scotland al and sum
 As Scriptor saith, a Boria omne malum.
 Betwene the see of the West occyon
 And the hilles of Scotland to cadent
 The wild Scotry have their proud mansion
 Whiche dispose thaym woon with another assent
 And the wilder they ben without regiment
 The sooner must they meked be and tamed
 Wild hawkes to hand than hernys rather be reclaimed.

On the North side, "*Dolor & dolus. Acheron the infernal fode.*"

On the West, "*Ardens guerra inter se. Flegiton the infernal fode.*"

On the East, "*Luſus perpetuus. Cochiton the infernal fode.*"

In a catalogue of the French king's library, under Charles V. VI. and VII. *i. e.* from 1364 to 1461, is *une carte de mer en tableaux, faite par maniere de une table peinte & yſtoriee, figuree & eſcrite, & fermant a quatre fermoers; and les provinces du monde en une caier couvert de parchemin*¹. In a MS. of the "*Chroniques de St. Denis*" is a circular map of the three parts of the world then known, with Jerusalem in the centre, and Alexandria not farther from it than Nazareth².

Bagford

¹ Mem. d'Ac. des Inſc. I. 422. 12mo. Henault.

² Mem. d'Ac. des Inſc. XVI. p. 185. 4to. This Chronicle was written before the 13th century. See La Curne on it, Mem. de l'Ac. des Inſc. t. XXIII. p. 553. 12°. The maps of the World, the Holy Land, Egypt, &c. made about 1320, by Marino.

Bagford^b says, the first step that was made towards a knowledge of our coasts was by an almanack, with a chart of the coasting part of England, printed on vellum or parchment by Wynkin de Worde, 1520, and bound in a small portable volume. This was the first he had seen of the kindⁱ; and Hearne thinks it designed principally for the council.

John Rotz, a native of Dieppe, and servant to Henry VIII, made for the king's use "A book of Hydrography so called, being an account of the compass, elevation of the pole, latitude, sea-coasts, &c. 1542;" finely painted on eighteen very large skins of parchment, now in the king's library, 20 E. IX.; as is also his French treatise on the compass^k.

Nicholas d'Arville's "Description de l'isle & royaume d'Ecosse, & des Hebrides, & des Orchades," was printed among "Miscellanea antiqua: containing first the life and death of king James the Vth of Scotland, from the French, &c. Lond. 1710." 12mo. under the title of the "Navigation of king James V. round Scotland, the Orkney isles, and the Hebrides or Western isles, under the conduct of that excellent pilot Alexander Lindsay; methodized by Nicholas d'Arville, the chief cosmographer to the French king. In which is the distances of the havens; the dangers, and how to avoid them; the soundings, courses, the times of full sea, and the courses of the tides, &c. from the mouth of the Humber to Carlisle: done from the French original, printed at Paris 1583." Nicholas was invited to England 1546 by our admiral lord Dudley, and by order of Henry II. of France went the year following with 16 galleys, commanded by Stroza, prior of Capua, and admiral of all the galleys of France, to besiege the castle of St. Andrews, held by Beaton's murderers. James sailed with five ships of war to

Marino Sanuti, for his "Secreta fœdaliū crucis," or History of the Crusades, is engraved at the end of that work, in the second volume of the "Gesta Dei per Francos. Hanov. 1611." fol. and, allowing for some errors in orthography, is an advance in the art of map-making. He made one of the Mediterranean, which is lost. See his Pref. and Ep. 1 and 2; and Bongarsius' Preface.

^b Letter to Hearne prefixt to Leland's Itin. vol. I. p. lxxx:

ⁱ Spicileg. ad Gul. Neubrig. p. 749.

^k Tanner B. B. p. 644. Ames (p. 505, ex MSS. Tan.) queries if the first was not printed by Wolfe, who had the patent.

Orkney,

Orkney, Sky, and Lewis, where he settled garrisons, and seized some of their chiefs: and after he had sounded the remotest rocks of his kingdom, he was driven by stress of weather to St. Ninian's near Whitehorn in Galloway.¹ The hydro-graphical chart of the Scotch coast and islands, drawn by Nicholas from this navigation, in the Paris edition, is omitted in this. James Moxon re-engraved it for Mr. Adair 1688. Among the Harleian MSS. N^o 3996, is a very neat 4to, one on vellum, with printed schemes, intitled, "Navigation de la mer, avec les havres, rades, profondeurs, dangers, & approchemens des costes de depuis le fleuve Humber nord; cōtoyant alentour du royaume d'Escoffe tirant aux îles Orchades & Hebrides jusques a la melle de Gallouay & la riviere de Soluay, premierement composé par Alex. Lyndesay, Escoffois, sous le commandement du roy d'Escoffe Jaques cinquième du nom, & depuis remise en son entier, avec augmentation et illustration de plusieurs figures & descriptions tres necessaires pour la navigation, par Nicholas du Nicholay du Dauphiné: geographe du roi." This seems to be d'Arville's under another name.

In Leland's Collectanea, IV. p. 99. is a rude sketch of the chanel, with the islands of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and the lesser islands, with the coasts on each side, and an account of them in Latin, which, from its correspondence with Harrison's Description of Britain, p. 32, I should ascribe to Thomas Sulmo, who was a native of Jersey, and a correspondent of Ortelius. He wrote about the antiquities of Britain, and died 1545.

In the Itinerary, VII, p. 151, is a like sketch of the country on both sides the Humber, by Leland. It certainly does him much more credit than that *rude* and *disagreeable* sketch of London in the same volume, p. 129, which Le Neve supposes to represent the course of the Thames and Medway. See the preface of that volume, p. iv, v.

One of the oldest maps Hearne had seen was at Jesus college, Oxford, "rude, but not much to be gathered from it, yet a curiosity."² He looked on the antient map at Merton college,

¹ Drummond's Hist. of Scotland, p. 309.

² Not. et Spicileg. ad Gul. Neub. p. 749. 750.

mentioned

mentioned by Harrison*, where the river Sore is called Brember water, to be equally curious, but could not determine whether it were a map of all, or only part of, England. Neither of these maps are now to be found.

The map of Britain in Munster's *Cosmographia*, 1550, p. 42, besides the names of the three kingdoms and Wales, contains only *Cornwall*, *Ochsfufort*, *Douer*, *Londis*, and *Edinburg*. This last city is honoured with a particular view, p. 51, and a description from Alexander Alefius, Scotus. This is Alexander Aleffe, who was a Lutheran, author of many pieces against atheism, and professor of divinity at Leipzig, where he died, 1565.

Dr. William Cunyngham, physician at Norwich, in the preface to his "*Cosmographical glasse, conteinyng the pleasaunt principles of cosmographie, geographie, hydrographie, or navigation*," printed for Day 1559, fol. says he was the "first that ever in our tongue have written of this argument." His article of chorography is illustrated by an accurate plan of "the excellent city of Norwich," "as the form of it is 1558," with alphabetical references on the back. He gives the necessary directions for map-making, illustrated by the whole process of a map of England, f. 121; the method of measuring miles on a map, f. 140; and a tide table for the coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Dutchland, and France*.

Ortelius in his *Geography* mentions a map of England by one Anthony Jenkinson, 1562†. An exact draught of the coast of Scotland by Humphry Lluyd‡. The map of England in Ortelius's *Theatrum Orbis*, Antv. 1573, and copied in Hornius's *Antient Geography*, was made by Humphry Lluyd. A modern French geographer* was grossly misinformed about the state of geography among us, when he says, "*L'Angleterre ne cultiva la géographie que postérieurement à l'Allemagne; la premiere carte originale de ce royaume que l'on cog-*

* *Descr. of Brit.* p. 54, col. 1. 1568, Lel. It. vii. f. 59.

† He wrote also "an almanack and prognostications for the year 1566;" then printed by Serll, 12mo. (Ames, p. 325). Many of the cuts in his *Cosmographical Glasse* are done by himself. Granger's supplement, p. 86.

‡ He mentions a map of Russia by one Anthony Jenkinson, a great traveller, 1562. Ames, p. 540. Tan. B. B. 427.

* See his letter to Ortelius, April 5, 1566. Ames's *Hist. of Print.* p. 580.

† Vaugondy, *Essai sur l'hist. de la Géographie*, Par. 1755. p. 174, 175.

"notific

“noïsse a été publiée en 1569, par Humfreid Luyd, de Denbigh, auteur d'une *chorographie de Cambridge*¹. Depuis cette carte d'Humfreid, l'on ne connoît que trois cartes principales de ce royaume, qui ont servi de prototypes à celles que l'on a publiées depuis, & dont la plupart n'ont d'autre mérite que d'avoir été mieux gravées que les originales.” The other two are Speed's set, and the quartermaster's map. We may now challenge our neighbours to produce a succession of maps equal to that among us.

Ortelius recommended one Doetecum of Haerlem to reduce certain maps of Britain made by himself after Camden had corrected them for his *Britannia*². Bagford supposed Wolfe the printer first designed a large map of England by the sketches he had taken from Leland's New-year's Gift; though nothing of the like nature was done till Saxton's time³.

¹ Vaugondy confounds Luyd with *Lyne*, who engraved Dr. Caius's plan of Cambridge 1574. This, I believe, is the third oldest specimen of *planning* among us. The first is certainly that of St. Austin's abbey and the cathedral at Canterbury by the monk Eadwin, between 1136 and 1174, engraved at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries, with an illustration by their president. Rude as this draught is, it corresponds with Gervase's description of the buildings, and gives a good idea of the disposition of religious houses. The next is Ralph Aggas's plan of London about 1560. Aggas made others of Cambridge and Oxford about 1578, and of Dunwich 1589⁴. Wood shewed Dodwell an older plan of Oxford cut in wood, now lost. The survey of the town and castle of Corfe, engraved in Mr. Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, was made by Ralph Trefwell, for Sir Christopher Hatton, 1586. Bagford⁵ mentions a plan of London 1593, retouched by P. Stent. Mr. Nichols, printer, has “A plotte and description of the scyte and mannor-house of Norton court”, with all the demeane landes and severall tenements thereto belonging or joyninge, lying together in the parishe of Norton, in the county of Kent (being the possessions of Thomas Milles⁶ of London gentleman). With tables of particuler measure and kynde of eche parcell thereof. The descriptions of which demeanes and severall tenements are distinguished by divers characters; having in everie parcell of ech tenement a sondrie letter or nomber whereunto the correspondante letters or numbers in the said tables are perticulerlye to be referred; draweing therewith the name, nature, and measure of the parcell of lande thereunto properly agreeing, as followeth.” Then are given the severall particulars with great exactness, the total sum being 381 acres, 2 rood, 9 da. 1 perch. In a flourish at the top, on the right hand corner, a “Scala Perticarum” and compass, round which is written “An'o D'ni 1599, Peirse Samuel descrip.” On the opposite corner, the points of the compass.

² Camdeni Ep. 29. p. 35.

³ Lett. to Hearne, p. LXVIII.

⁴ Walpole, Anecd. of Painting, I. 157. Ames's Hist. of Printing, p. 389.

⁵ Letter to Hearne, p. lxxxii.

⁶ In the high road from Feverham to Sittingborne.

⁷ At the beginning of this century in the possession of John Godfrey, esq; of whom and of his lady Mrs. Nichols has good portraits. Mr. Godfrey's valuable library was purchased by Philip Carteret Webb, esq;

George

George Lilly (son of William, the famous grammarian) who lived some time at Rome with Cardinal Pole, drew the first exact map of this island^u, which was afterwards engraved, though now scarce.

The first set of maps of England was collected by Christopher Saxton of Yorkshire, whom Camden styles *Optimus Chorographus*. He spent nine years in travelling over the whole kingdom^v, of which he made a general survey, and separate ones of the counties^x. Thomas Seckford, master of the requests to queen Elizabeth, was the promoter of this undertaking, procuring him a licence^y to imprint maps for England, or any county therein, for ten years. Harrison^z says he begun with Kent, which he surveyed and published 1575: but this is a mistake; for Norfolk, Oxford, Buckingham, and Berk shires, are dated 1574. The general map, with those of Northumberland, Wales, and Denbighshire, are dated 1579. Middlesex, Surrey, and Suffex, are included in that of Kent. The hundreds are distinguished in very few of these maps: several of them have no engraver's name: the rest are executed by Cornelius Hogius, Remigius Hogenbergius^a,

^u Nicholson's English Hist. Lib. p. 3. Pits. p. 740. Bale ix. 68. Wood Ath. Ox. I. 126. Tanner. His book of the names of antient places, quoted by Harrison (Description of Britain, p. 189.) included England.

^v Tanner from his epitaph among Wood's MSS.

^x The late Dr. Birch told me Mr. Martin Folkes wrote a dissertation on Saxton's maps, published in the Philosophical Transactions about fifteen years back; but I have sought it in vain; and the difficulty of finding it in the minutes of the Royal Society, where it most probably is, has twice disappointed my search.

^y Printed in Ames's Hist. of Print. p. 542. and dated July 28, anno reg. 19. His epitaph dates it anno regni 15. Among Ashmole's MSS. N^o 858. is a patent of arms granted to Christopher Saxton, of Dunningley, in the county of York, gent. who, by the queen's command, had made a geographical description of the several shires of England (Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 655). Some have supposed him a native of Leeds, where he frequently resided among his relations, but more generally at Tinglew, near Leeds. (Thoresby Vic. Leod. p. 39). His epitaph above referred to makes him a native of Wakefield. Peter Saxton, vicar of Leeds, 1646, was of the same family. (Thoresby's Vic. Leod. p. 88). Vaugondy says, "Il étoit Allemand; chargé des ordres du gouvernement pour lever le pays, il parcourut avec cinq ou six ingénieurs de sa nation toutes les provinces du royaume, et il en dressa une carte en plusieurs feuilles qui fut exécutée aux dépens de Thomas Secford. Cet ouvrage fut publié en 1573, en trente six feuilles sous le titre d'Atlas Britannique. L'on n'en a plus à présent qu'une réduction faite par Philippe Lea en douze feuilles."—Sir William Cordall, master of the rolls to Elizabeth, was a great encourager of Saxton. (Warton's life of Sir T. Pope, p. 217. ex coll. T. Hearne).

^z Description of Britain, p. 55. cited by Tanner, art. Saxton.

^a Of him see Strype's life of Parker, p. 541.

Leonard Tervoort of Antwerp, Francis Scatterus, Augustine Ryther, and William Bourough. Nicholas Reynolds of London did that of Hertfordshire. Each map has his patron's and the royal arms. To the whole set are prefixed eighty four coats of arms of nobility, &c. a Latin catalogue of counties, cities, bishopricks, market-towns, castles, parish-churches, rivers, bridges, groves, forests, and parks, in each county in England and Wales; and an alphabetical and other index of the maps, and of the judges circuits. There is a copy most curiously painted among the Bodleian MSS.^b Another fine one in the public library at Cambridge, xxii. i. 18. A third, formerly lord Burleigh's, is in the king's library^c in the British Museum, having on the back of each map a list of the justices in each county; and several plans of harbours, and maps of particular counties, drawn and painted on paper and vellum, 1579, viz. a plan of Falmouth haven and county painted on vellum; one of Lyme, the Isle of Wight, and Southampton, on paper; one of Sandwich, Tanet, and Newhaven; one of Windsor Forest, with the arms of the castle in trick; Humber mouth, and the coast up to Flamborough and beyond it, painted on paper; Scarborough and its port; plan of Salopia; forest of Clun with Clun castle and river; the country about Oswestry; the Gill of St. Gillyers; Scotia, Rom. 1578, by Natalis Bonifacius Sibenicensis. This last is the first engraved map of Scotland, and is very seldom to be met with in Lesley's History of Scotland, for which it was abridged, though I never saw more than two copies that had it. It has the bishops and royal arms, and some account of the country.

There is another set of neat maps of the three kingdoms in the Cotton library, Domit. A. xviii. 13. England in thirteen; Scotland and Ireland in three each: the former distributed according to the nobility who take their titles from or had property in the counties.

^b Hyde's catalogue, p. 151.

^c D. III. In the map of Dorset are *memoranda* of dangerous landing-places, probably inserted about the Spanish invasion. Those of Purbeck may be seen in Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, I. p. 172.

They

They have the degrees of longitude and latitude marked on the sides ; and in the northern, and some other counties in England, the Saxon names and writing are retained. The title in the manuscript catalogue at the beginning of the volume is, *Variae mappæ chorographicae Hiberniæ, Scociæ, Angliæ, et Walliæ, quarum quæ Angliam describunt, Saxonice characteribus exarantur, additis quibusdam observationibus historicis.* The *observationes historicæ* are, for Ireland, the archbishopricks, havens, and the names of princes ; for Scotland, a short account of the Scotch isles, and “*Scocia ex Higdeno:*” the rivers are expressed in Derbyshire, Rutlandshire, Northumberland, and Suffolk ; and in other counties the proprietors of lands ; in the northern counties, the dales ; in Wales, the shires.

In the library of Trinity college, Dublin, are maps of each county on vellum, in colours, drawn in the reign of Elizabeth. In the Lambeth library are others of the county of Desmond and Kerry, with a particular division of the baronies 1588 ; others of the baronies of Desmond, Magonny, Iveragh, Dunkerran and Odrone, island of Darg, and haven of Bealenich and Boggerini, Askeaton castle, and foundings of the havens in the west of Munster.

In Camotti's Atlas, Venice 1560, is a map of Ireland engraved at Venice, *Hybernia, nunc Yrlant*, in which there are cities laid down which never existed, and the whole is an eye draught.

Thuanus, in a letter to Camden, dated 1605^d, mentions some maps of Ireland *nuper editæ*. These are the oldest of this kingdom I have heard of.

A large map of his native county was made by Saxton 1577, with the hundreds, a plan of York in one corner, and a prospect of Hull in the other, engraved principally by Augustine Ryther ; and again 1642. Thoresby calls this the best map that ever was made of this county.

Saxton made a large map of England, engraved by William Bourrough at Rome 1578.

Three large maps of Warwick, Worcester, and Oxford shires, in tapestry, near eighty feet square, by Francis and Richard Hickes, about 1605, or very early in the last century, cover one side of a gallery at Mr. Sheldon's at Weston in Long-Compton, Warwickshire. The first of them has in a border in capitals an abstract from Camden's description of the county. At the opposite corner are the arms of Sheldon, impaling eight quarterings ; at another corner the arms of England, supported by a lion and griffin, which fixes it to the reigns of Henry VIII. and his children ; and at the fourth corner the compasses and scale of miles. The second map has this inscription, “*Oxoni et Berce riæ comitatus locupletati per Franciscum Hickes.*” The arms here are Sheldon, impaling A, six lioncels rampant S. This comprehends part of Bucks, Herts, Bedfordshire, Middlesex, Wilts, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, and other bordering counties. The third is intitled “*Wigornia comitatus locupletata. Richard. Hyckes.*” bordered by part of Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Oxford-

^d Camd. ep. 54.

shires, and all Warwickshire. Sheldon here impales the quarterings as before, and here is also this single coat, A, a fess between three pears S. The compass in this exactly resembles that in Saxton's Kent and other maps. In these maps the principal county is bounded by a strong line of red: the rivers and streams are marked blue, the hills, clumps of trees, and even windmills (particularly one of the latter, which stood within memory before the house) are expressed. The names of the counties are in Italic capitals; those of towns not always well spelt. *e. g.* Kengington, Fullam, Towting *recb^e*, Camervel^t, Totnham, Edelmeton, Enfield howse, *Wabbm* [Waltham], *Whesfon* [Whetstone], *Frian* [sc. Barnet], *Eberner^s* [East Barnet], Newinton, Rickmersworth, *Set* Albans, *Set* Stevens, *Set* Michael^h, Gotbambury, Broket hall park, *Hunnineton* [Hogs Norton]; Roll-right has 18 pyramidal stonesⁱ and a windmill; Ricot is represented as a castle with several towers. A piece of a fourth map about five feet square, shewn for the freshness of its colours and beauty of a boar and other emblematical figures on the border, includes the east part of Surrey, and has the Sheldon quarterings with the motto *Optimum pati*. If these maps are not copied from Saxton, their large scale and minute detail is an improvement on the first effort of mapmaking among us; and it would be well worth while to compare them. Nor is this their only merit. They are the earliest specimens of tapestry weaving in England, which was first introduced by William Sheldon in the reign of Henry VIII.^k and it is not improbable that he intended to unite the memorial of two new discoveries. He died 1570; and his son Ralph, who died 1613, built this house. Whether Hiekes was the designer or weaver is not known; but the spelling favours of Flemish artists.

The next maps in order of time after Saxton's were those of *Essex*, Cornwall, Hants, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Surrey, and Suffex, by John Norden. "As there is no chorographical map or description of the whole region or countrie of this kingdom can bee more exactly according to art or according to industrie more particularly performed than that of Saxton; so for the descriptions of the shires or counties thereof (which must then bee called their topographie) no man whatsoever hath lighted upon a more exact and present waie of delineation than the industrious Norden. The intent of this man was to make an absolute description of the whole and everie part of Great Britain. It pleased him to call this purpose *Speculum Britannia*; the first part whereof (which is only completed) affordeth us a general description of the kingdom, with a particular description and topographical table of Middlesex. The table is projected upon a parallelogramme, the sides whereof are divided into miles; so that though the sides look like meridians and parallels, yet they are not so, but a meer scale, from which therefore are drawn crosse the table small black equidistant lines, looking also like to parallels and me-

^e Towting *bel.* Saxton.

^t Camerwel. Saxton.

^s These seven places are spelt precisely the same in Saxton's map of Middlesex included in Kent.

^h These three last are thus expressed in Saxton's Hertfordshire.

ⁱ These are not in Saxton.

^k See his epitaph at Beoley, c. Worc.

"ridians,

“ridians, but serving only for the readier taking of the distances, the divisions of these lines from east to west standing for five, from north to south for four miles. The letters upon the east and west side, and figures upon the north and south side, serve for the finding out any place by the direction of the alphabet, by the square made by the black lines. The figures here and there about, within the parallelogramme, 3, 4, 5, and to 11, note out the principal highwaies from London thorough Middlesex¹; and these highwaies are distinguished by lines of the points, as that of one is to define out the bounds of the shire; and the capital letters distinguish the hundreds. Thus had this indefatigable man intended to all the shires of this kingdom; and he seemeth to intimate in the preface to his Guide as if the maps were fully finished: and yet there are but verie few of them to be commonly met with: but for alphabetical descriptions (the most usefull waie that ever was or could be devised, especially in small geography) I think the work never went further than Middlesex (for aught at least as I can find) the greater or less^m.”

He surveyed Essex and Cornwall about 1584, Hertfordshire and Middlesex 1593, and is said to have left a map of Surrey, larger and more exact than his othersⁿ. He probably surveyed Northamptonshire, as his printed account of it has references to a map. A MS. of Mr. Aubrey's adds Kent to his other works. He was the first that inserted the *roads*.

Vaugondy says, Mercator composed a particular work on the British isles from the best information he could procure. In his Atlas, printed by his two sons at Duisburg 1595, folio, the year after his death, are maps of England in five plates; Scotland two; and Ireland in five. A curious map of the British isles was published after his “Atlas major, 1636.”

Ortelius's “*Britannicarum insularum typus*” is in Bertius's “*Theatrum geographiæ veteris*.” There is a later delineation of our islands by Ortelius in Hornius.

A map of Durham, with the seals of the bishop, count palatine, church and city round it, was engraved by Matthew Pateson 1595, and dedicated to bishop Matthews^o.

A map of the borders of the two kingdoms, taking in several whole counties in both, was made on James's accession to the English crown.

At Sion house is a map or survey on vellum of the hundred of Isleworth, made in the reign of James I. It is about three yards long, and two broad, and points out every gentleman's house, with the respective owner's name, in Isleworth, Twickenham, Witton, Brentford, Hounslow, and other adjacent villages; together with some capital seats. Richmond palace is here styled *the residence of Charles*

¹ They mark eleven different roads from London, not distantes on each road. The hundreds are expressed only in Cornwall, Herts, and Middlesex, and the roads only in the two last.

^m Gregorie's Description and use of maps and charts, at the end of his “*Posthuma*,” p. 325. ⁿ English Topogr. Surrey. ^o lb. p. 44.

prince

prince of Wales; by which it is evident the survey was made in the interval between the death of prince Henry and his father, between 1612 and 1625.

Saxton's and Norden's maps were copied, though without acknowledgment, by Bishop and Norton, editors of the 6th edition of Camden's *Britannia* in 1607². William Kip is the engraver of those by Saxton. That of Hampshire is by Norden, engraved by W. Hole³, and, like his others, has the hundreds: Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, Lancashire, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Cheshire, are by Saxton and Hole; Surrey, Kent, Suffex, and Hertfordshire, by Norden and Kip; Middlesex, by Norden; Rutland and Stafford shires have only Kip's name and the hundreds; Suffolk, Norfolk, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, have the hundreds; Pembrokehire is by George Owen, D. Kemeis, and Kip, with the hundreds; Scotland by Speed; Ireland by W. Hole.

Saxton's maps, and some of Norden's, except Hertfordshire and Hants, are copied by Speed, augmented, and inserted in the "Theatre of the empire of Great-Britaine: presenting an exact geography of the kingdomes of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the iles adjoyning: with the shires, hundreds, cities, and shire-townes, within the kingdome of England, divided and described by John Speed." Lond. 1611 and 1650, fol. These are the first maps wherein *all* the counties are divided into hundreds. Saxton's mistakes are reformed in many; particularly in Essex, Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey. Jodocus Hondius⁴, a Flemish graver, executed many of them; others were done by Abraham Goos⁵, though his name is not to them. This collection makes a noble apparatus to Speed's history. The descriptions of the several counties are mostly abridgments of Camden; but that of Norfolk he had from Sir Henry Spelman. The map of the Isle of Wight was made by William White, gent. that of Man, by Thomas Durham, 1595; that of Cheshire, by J. Speed, assisted by William Smith; and, as only those of Norfolk, Worcester, Radnor, and Montgomery shires have Saxton's name retained, one would suspect that Speed so entirely new-modelled the rest, as not to leave their original maker any title to them. There is a map of Britain under

² "*Impensis* G. Bishop and J. Norton:" or, as Camden has it in the preface, "*curantibus* G. B. & J. N." Camden gives a very good reason for not having maps in his former editions, *Hoc præstare facultatis non est nostræ*; and that Seckford had let Saxton about a general very accurate survey of England. Preface to the reader.

³ Of him see Walpole's engravers, p. 32.

⁴ There is a letter from Camden to him informing him, that he had recommended him to Speed, whom he calls *summe industrium*. Camd. Ep. p. 87. He was born at Walkene, in Flanders, 1536, and applied himself from his earliest youth to the arts of design. He came to London in 1583, and distinguished himself by engraving two globes, the largest then known. He settled at Amsterdam, where he executed many maps, particularly those of the Great Atlas, which goes under the name of Mercator, being compiled by his two sons, and dedicated to Louis XIII. 1619, by Montanus, who married Hondius's sister. Hondius died Feb. 16, 1611. Vaugondy, p. 183.

⁵ Walpole's catalogue of engravers, p. 33.

the Heptarchy : and at the sides of those of the three kingdoms are the dresses of their inhabitants.

Speed's map of Scotland, 1612, is only a general one, with the yles of Orknay at the corner, and a short account at the back.

Speed's maps were reprinted 1743, fol.

" England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland described and abridged, " with the historic relation of things worthy memory, from a farr " larger vouldume done by John Speed. 1627." long 12mo. There is another abridgment by Blome, 1676, 8vo. 1681, 1685, 4to. Edward Philips, nephew to Milton, published a supplement to Speed's Theatre 1676ⁿ.

Vaugondy says, Philemon Holland, physician at Coventry, published a Latin Translation of Speed's Theatre, dedicated to king James, and accompanied it with explanations printed at the back of each mapⁿ.

That spirit of bold singularity which inspired this nation during the *Interregnum* of the last age, and, while it breathed untainted by the human frailty of party, made us respected by the whole world, stamped maps of England and Ireland on our great seal by the inimitable hand of Simon. The seal for the court of Common-bench, 1648, had a small out-line of the two kingdoms; but on that of the third parliament, they are more accurately represented, with the islands, rivers, sea-ports, counties, cities, towns, castles, &c. so distinctly expressed, and named in such minute characters, as make it a work truly admirable, and beyond compare. All the names are engraved in Roman capitals; and between the two islands are in larger capitals, THE IRISH SEA; and, off the South coast, THE BRITISH SEA. The diameter of the seal is six inches. On the other side is the House of Commons sitting. The inscription round both sides is inclosed in a border of the arms of England and Ireland alternately. Vertue has engraved both sides among Simon's Medals, &c. Pl. VI. VII.

ⁿ Ath. Ox. II. 1118.—Hearne reckons among maps Henry Lyte's "Light of Britain;" (Spicil. ad Gul. Neub. p. 750.): but this was a summary of English History, engraved in about 24 sheets. See Ath. Ox. I. 343.

^o Essai sur l'hist. de la Geographie, p. 176.

" A de-

“ A description and plat of the sea-coasts of England, from
 “ London up all the river of Thames all along the coasts to New-
 “ castle, and so to Edinburgh all along Scotland, the Orchades, and
 “ Hitland, where the Dutch begin their fishing, &c. &c. A list
 “ containing the monthley wages of all officers, seamen, &c. Lond.
 “ 1653. for Thomas Jenner.” 4to.

There is an old map of Ireland by Woodhouse 1653 placed among quarto printed books in Dr. Rawlinson's catalogue, N^o 329, probably because folded up as a book.

Sir Robert Gordon made an excellent map of Scotland, with its isles, which he calls “ *Scotia antiqua, qualis priscis temporibus, Romanis præsertim, cognita fuit, quam in lucem eruere conabatur* Rob. Gordonius a Straloch, MDCLIII.” In this he has both the antient and modern names of the counties and people, and annotations on Ptolomy's map. He made another, entitled, “ *Scotia regnum, cum insulis adjacentibus.*” He has also given us a map of Albion and Ireland, entitled “ *Insulæ Albion & Hibernia, cum minoribus adjacentibus;*” and a dissertation on Thulé, where he gives his opinion what the Romans understood by that name. This last map is much the same with that which Bertius gives in his “ *Theatrum geographiæ veteris.*” These three are inserted in Bleau's *Theatrum Orbis*, and Pont's maps of Scotland.

The first county maps of Scotland taken with any exactness were those by Timothy Pont^p, a complete mathematician, and the first projector of a Scotch Atlas. At the expence of Sir John Scot, of Scots-tarvet, director of the chancery, he personally surveyed all the counties and islands, making draughts on the spot, and adding cursory observations on the monuments of antiquity and other curiosities^q. His maps and

^p Son of an eminent divine and lawyer Robert Pont, minister of St. Cuthbert, or West-church, by Edinburgh, and the last ecclesiastic who sat as one of the lords of council and session. He published, “ *A treatise on the right reckoning of the years and ages of the world, &c. 1599.*” 4to. The same in Latin, “ *De Unione Britannicæ 1604.*” 8vo.

^q From his papers and draught Sir Robert Sibbald communicated the additional description of the Roman wall in Scotland at the end of Camden. Pont took notes of all the Roman coins, inscriptions, and other monuments, he met with; also of antient and modern buildings, and natural productions.

papers,

papers, wanting only the finishing hand, were sent after his death to sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, who with his son James completed the survey, by the assistance of Sir John Scot^w. These forty-six maps make the *Theatrum Scotiæ* inserted in Bleau's Atlas. Amst. 1662. fol. v. VI. and are the most minute and exact yet published, containing places mentioned in the Scots history, but now no more. I have been told, that very few of Pont's maps were engraved: some of the plates are lost; and the drawings are in the hands of his family. If the plates could be recovered and revived, many passages in history might be cleared up. Some of the descriptions annexed were drawn up by sir Robert; others after his decease by D. Buchanan; others are taken from Camden. The most complete description that Pont left was of Cunningham; of which Sibbald published an abstract in his Catalogue of Scotch writers. The first publisher of this Theatre 1654 dedicated it to Oliver Cromwel, and omitted some of the best descriptions (particularly those of Aberdeenshire and Bamf), prefixing G. Buchanan's Dialogue "de jure regni." Nineteen discourses relating to the general state of the kingdom, of which see Nicholson's Scotch Historical Library, p. 18, precede the maps. Those that relate to our subject are Melvin's *Scotiæ topographia*; R. Gordon's dissertation on Thulé; Remarks on a map of Old Scotland; G. Buchanan's description in his first book; and another description. Sir Robert Gordon, while engaged in this work, issued out queries to the curious in the several counties; the answers^{*} to which, together with sundry tracts on the Scottish antiquities, came into sir Robert Sibbald's hands, who had thoughts of communicating to the world their most interesting contents.

In the Advocates library at Edinburgh is a collection of fifty maps (but only one engraved map, viz. Clackmananshire) by Mr. Pont, and other original drawings, and some of them not completely filled up.

As a complete set of Pont's maps which have been published is not common, the following list of them may not be unacceptable. Most

^w Author of the satyrical tract, entitled, "The staggering state of the Scottish statesman from 1550 to 1650," published by Mr. Goodall, with notes, 12mo.

^{*} See Nich. p. 20.

of them have Latin and English titles, and some only Latin. Thirty-four, marked *, have Pont's name, *autore* T. P. or *ex schedis* T. P.

Tivedail.

Twec-dail, with the sherifdome of Etterik forest, called also Selkirk.

- * The Merce or shirrefdome of Berwick.

- * Lauderdail.

- * Lidisdail.

- * Eskdail.

Lothian and Linlithgo,

- * The stewartrie of Annandail.

- * The shirifdome of Nidif-dail.

- * Galloway.

- * The sherifdome of Wigtoun, with the regalitie of Glen-Luze, or Glen Luce, both in Galloway.

- * The middle part of Galloway, which lyeth betweene the rivers Dee and Cree.

- * The steuartrie of Kircubright, the most Easterlie part of Galloway.

- * The North part of Carrick.

- * The South part of Carrick.

- * Sterlin-shyr.

The sherifdome of Fyfe, by James Gordon, minister of Rothemay.

The West part of Fife.

The East part of ditto.

- * The upper ward of Clyds-dayl.

- * The nether warde of Clyds-dail, and baronie of Glasco.

- * The province of Kyle, augmented by Sir R. Gordon.

- * Cunningham.

- * The province of Lennox, called the shyre of Dun-Britton.

A description of the two shyres Aberdene and Banf, with such countreys and provinces as are comprehended under them: by Sir R. Gordon.

- * The baronie of Renfrow, or Renfrew.

- * Cantyr, a demie-yland.

- * Lorn, with the yles and provinces bordering there-upon.

* The

* The province of Knapdail, which is accounted a member of Argyll.

Sutherland.

* Caithness.

* Strath-Navern.

* Murray, augmented by Gordon.

Extima Scotiæ septentrionalis ora, ubi provinciæ sunt Rossia, Sutherlandia, Cathenesia, Strath-Navernia, cum vicinis regiunculis quæ eis subsunt, etiamque Moravia. By sir R. Gordon.

A description of the inland provinces of Scotland lying between Tay river and Murra fyrrh, conteyning Braid-Allaban, Athol, Brae of Mar, Badenoch, Strath-spey, Lochabyr, with al the lands which ley West from Lochabyr, with all thair parts conteyned under them. By sir R. Gordon.

Orkney and Shetland.

* The yle of Arren, in the fyrrh of Clyde.

* The yle of Skie.

* The yle of Boot.

* *Vistus insula, vulgo Viist, cum aliis minoribus ex Aebudarum numero ei ad meridiem adjacentibus.*

* The yle of Mul.

* Some of the smaller Westerne yles, lying between the yles of Mule and Skye.

Lewis and Harray.

* The yle of Ila.

* The yle of Jura.

* The Westerne iles of Scotland.

In Bleau's *Theatrum* 1653 are a general map of Ireland, the four provinces of Munster, Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster; and the barony of Udrone, in the county of Catherlugh.

The next Scotch geographer of eminence was John Adair, born of Irish parents at Leith 1666, appointed by the Scotch parliament geographer to the kingdom of Scotland 1686, with a salary arising from a tax of one shilling Scots per ton on all Scots coasters above a certain ton, and two shillings on foreign vessels, certain ships excepted, for his expences in surveying the coasts. The same act empowered him to

H 2

receive

receive assistance, &c. from the gentry of the shires he did or intended to survey. He married a woman with a fortune of 4000 *l.* all which he spent in his surveys, having constantly a sloop well manned attending him; and died 1716 in strait circumstances, leaving a widow and three daughters, with a debt of 6000 *l.* owing him from the government, for which his widow, after much solicitation, received only 300 *l.* and 40 *l.* a year for her life. His surveys are esteemed very exact.

Sibbald had the following new maps drawn by him, from actual surveys and measurements:

The Three Lothians.

Clackmannanshire, Strathern, Gowrie, and Stormont.

The Frith of Forth.

The Orkneys, by James Wallace, minister of Kirkwall.

Another map of the Orkneys, with the ports and havens.

The Orkneys and Shetland.

A general map of Scotland, not finished, by sir R. Gordon.

Athol and Upper Perthshire, by the same.

Mernes, by Pont.

Lochabar.

Selkirk, or Ettrick forest.

The *Waggoner*, five auriga oræ Scotiæ Orientalis,

Lenox and Argyle.

Cowal, Lorne, and Lochaw.

Logh-Lung and Loch-Dowick.

Lochaw, and the circumjacent country.

Mamoir in Lochabar, with the adjacent country.

Loch-lomond and its islands.

Several maps of Angus.

Clydesdale.

Charron river.

Sutherland, Strath-Ochel, and Strath-Charrog.

Coygach and Loch-bryon.

Affint.

Ederachnelis.

† Nich p. 25. Sibbald's plan of his History prefixt to *Scotia Illustrata*.

Loch-

Loch-Nech, and the lands at its head.

Frith of Tay.

The coast between Dundee and Montrofs.

Adair also executed "A description of the sea-coasts and islands of Scotland, with large and exact maps for the use of seamen, the first part describing the whole East coast from the borders northward to Buchanness, with five charts; viz.

1. "Holy Island, Fairn islands, with the many rocks and hazards that ly scattered in that sea, and the coast from Sunderland Point in England to St. Abb's Head in Scotland, surveyed and navigated by John Adair, geographer for Scotland. James Clark sculp."

2. "The Frith of Forth, from the entry to the Queen's-ferry, with all the islands, rocks, sands, &c."

3. "The frith and river of Tay, with all the rocks, sands, shoalls, &c."

4. "The town and water of Montrofs, with the neighbouring country and coast from the Redhead to the North water."

5. "The coast of Scotland from the Redhead to Aberdeen."

The second part was to contain a journal of his voyage to the North and West islands, 1698; with his historical and mathematical account of the Roman wall: and the maps were very forward*. The first part was published at Edinburgh 1703. fol. This book, with some of the original draughts, is in the Advocates library at Edinburgh.

Mr. Bryan shewed the Society of Antiquaries 1724 two drawings of the whole coast of Scotland upon the Frith of Forth as high as Stirling, and of the Cluyd to Glasgow, and of the Soleway Frith to Carlisle, actually and carefully surveyed by the late John Adair.

Adair made also a small-map of Scotland, "cum nominibus regionum, insularum, fluminum, urbium, &c. ut a G. Buchanano latinè redditis." Engraved by J. Clark for Paton's edition of Buchanan's History of Scotland. Edin. 1727. 8vo.

A map of East Lothian, surveyed by Mr. J. Adair, F. R. S. Dedicated to the Marquis of Tweedale by Richard Cooper. Mid-Lothian and West Lothian, by the same.

* Nich. p. 22. Chapters 18, 19, 20, of J. Marr's navigation in coasting. Aberdeen, 1683, 8vo. respect the North seas. *Ib.* p. 21.

A com-

A complete and exact map of the Lothians; containing the shires of Edinburgh, Haddington, and Llinlithgow; with a view of the country from Sterlingshire to Berwickshire, in which is marked out the different marches of the rebels and their encampments in these counties, being the fullest and most particular of any extant: surveyed by Mr. Adair, with some improvements by a gentleman. 1745.

A map of England, Chr. Saxton descripsit, Petrus Kærius cælavit, was printed by Overton, 1660.

The first map executed by Hollar was, The Survey of the river Tyne, from the sea to Newcastle, prefixt to some copies of Grey's Survey of Newcastle 1649. These were followed by the maps and plans in Dugdale's Warwickshire 1656; eleven of the fenny tracts of England for Dugdale's History of Embanking 1662; and one of Berkshire 1666, with a view of Windsor over it; a large one of Middlesex, and a smaller of Surrey, 1667; a map of *Ennisbore* [Enishowen], in the county of Down, 1667; and the same year a single-sheet map of Great-Britain, "containing the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the principality of Wales, &c. as also an addition of several of the chief cities belonging to the said kingdoms. Lond. printed and published by J. Overton." 1667. This has a view of Edinburgh, plans of York, Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, and London, and a prospect of the latter "as appearing in the time of its flames."

Another map of England, by Hollar, in half a sheet, 1667.

"A mapp of the kingdome of England, with the division of the shires or counties, together with part of the empire of Germany and Ireland, according to their true distance. By Richard Blome, by his Majesty's especial command. W. Hollar fecit 1667." Dedicated to James duke of York. Hollar did another small map of England, with thirty small views of the principal cities round it, sans date. This I take to be "A new map of the kingdome of England and principality of Wales, taken out of J. S. [John Speed], printed and sold by Overton, 1673." with views of London, Canterbury, Chichester, Salisbury, Excestre, Bath, Bristol, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Shrowesburie, Coventre, Oxford, York,

York, Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Chester, Lychfeld, Lincolne, Nottingham, Peterborow, Northampton, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and Cambridge.

A smaller map of Middlesex, with others of Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Surrey, Staffordshire, and Somersethshire, 1670. One of Suffex undated.

The North part of England and the South part of Scotland, undated, seems to be the work of the same artist.

Hollar's maps of England and Wales, commonly called the "Quarter-master's maps," compiled by order of O. Cromwell, were published 1676, under the title of, "The kingdome of England and principality of Wales exactly described, with every sheere, and the small townes in every one of them, in six mappes, portable for every man's pocket; useful for all commanders and quarteringe of souldiers. Printed and sold by J. Garrett, at the South entrance of the Exchange. W. Hollar fecit." Some copies add "useful for all gentlemen and travellers, and all sorts of persons that would be informed of the distance of places; never so commodiously drawn before this. Described by one that travailed throughout the whole kingdome for its purpose. Sold by Thomas Jenner, at the South entrance. W. Hollar fecit." This is the first general set of maps, with roads, which are expressed by double lines. It was retouched by Jeffereys.

"A new description of Kent, with the five laths thereof, and subdivided into baylywickes and hundredes, comprehendinge as well the cities, the usuall market townes, with the parishe churches conteyned within every of the same hundreds; all which for better understandinge are distinguished with varyetye of colours, and the portes with their members lying in Kent, as also such of the houses of the nobylitie and gentry as the platt could conveniently receave; wherein moreover the nature of the soyle, whether playn, hyllye, or wooddye, is more diligently observed, and the tractes of ryvers, rylles, and creekes, with the trendinge of the sea-shore, be more naturally described than heretofore it hath ben done, by the travayle of Philip Symonson, of Rochester, gent. with views of Dover town and castle, and Rye, drawn by Sir Anthony Van Dyck, and etcht by Hollar." Printed and fold by P. Stent, or J. Overton.

A fin-

A single-sheet map of England, with the kings heads round it in small squares; sans date.

Sir William Petty made and published his survey of Ireland 1685 in thirty-six plates; and it has been frequently reprinted since. The original plates are now in the king of France's library.

Joseph Brown made the map for Plott's Staffordshire 1686.

Bishop Nicholson says great sums were expended this way by Seller and Morden*. The former, who was hydrographer to king William, made some small maps for his "Description of the counties," annexed to his "History of England." The latter drew those in the English editions of the Britannia, and a set of the English and Welsh counties in small 4to. Both very incorrect.

Cotemporary with these was Philip Lea, globe-maker, near Friday-street, Cheap-side, who republished Speed's maps under the title of, "The shires of England and Wales described by Christopher Saxton, being the best and original mapps with many additions and corrections, viz. the hundreds, roads, by Ph. Lea; also the new surveys of Ogilby, Seller, &c. Sold by Ph. Lea, globe-maker, Cheap-side, near Friday-street." Saxton's name and those of his engravers are retained; and so are the arms and plans in Speed's plates. Cambridge-shire, including the great level of the fens, is by Sir Jonas Moore; Hertford-shire by Seller; Hereford-shire is said to be resurveyed and enlarged 1665, yet Saxton's and Hogenberg's names are retained; Middlesex is by Ogilby, engraved by Walter Binneman. Scilly, by captain Collins. Ireland is abridged from Petty; Scotland from Gordon.

Lea published also, "The natural shape of England, with the names of the rivers, sea-ports, sands, hills, moores, forests, and many other remarks, which the curious will observe."

A new map of Kent, dedicated to archbishop Tillotson; and

A new map of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with a genealogical tree of the kings from the Conqueror to William III.

Capt. Greenville Collins, hydrographer in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, published in 1693 "Great Britain's coasting pilot. The first part; being a new and exact survey of the sea-coast of England, from the river of Thames to the Westward,

* Eng. Hist. Lib. p. 6.

" with

“ with the islands of Scilly, and from thence to Carlisle, describing
 “ all the harbours, rivers, bays, roads, rocks, sands, buoys, beacons,
 “ sea-marks, depths of water, latitudes, bearings, and distances.
 “ from place to place, the setting and flowing of tydes, with di-
 “ rections for the knowing of any place, and how to harbour a
 “ ship in the same with safety, with directions for coming into the
 “ Channel between England and France.” Fol. The second part
 is a survey of the sea-coast of England and Scotland from the
 Thames to the Northward, with the islands of Orkney and Shet-
 land, &c. &c. Both were republished 1760.

A map of the Channel 1695, dedicated to lord Berkley, admiral
 of the Blue. At the top are Plymouth sound, Dunkirk, and the
 Isle of Wight.

“ A large chart of the Channel between England and France,
 “ from the newest and best surveys; with the flowing of the tydes,
 “ and setting of the current, as they were observed by captain Ed-
 “ mund Halley, by his majesty’s command.” 4 sheets. 1702. Halley
 went with a commission from King William, 1698, to observe the
 course of the tides in every part of the British Chanel, and take the
 longitude and latitude of the principal headlands, in order to lay
 down the coast truly^b.

Here should come “ the great map of England, with miles, by
 “ Ogilby, drawn up for the use of the duke of Gloucester, and dedi-
 “ cated to the duke of Cumberland by Philip Owerston [Overton],
 “ and Thomas Bowles, in fourteen sheets.” Vaugondy, p. 176.
 Copied in Robert’s “ New Atlas,” to which Vaugondy’s Essay is an
 introduction.

A large and fine map of England, in six sheets, by J. Harris
 1700, was sold by Christopher Harris in Paul’s church-yard.

The next in succession was Herman Moll, who styles himself geo-
 grapher, and published, “ The South part of Great-Britain, called
 “ England and Wales; containing all the cities, market-towns, bo-
 “ roughs, and whatever places have the election of members of par-
 “ liament; with the names of the rivers, sea-ports, sands, hills,
 “ moors, forrests, &c. all the great or post roads, and principal cross
 “ roads, &c. with the computed miles from town to town; and all

^b Biogr. Brit. iv. 2514.

“the post-towns as they are at present regulated by the post-masters-general of the general post-office; according to the most approved surveys and accurate observations. 1710.” 2 sheets, with alphabetical tables at the sides.

A large map of England, in eight sheets, by H. Moll, 1714. The same in 2 sheets, with tables. One of Great-Britain in 2 sheets*. North Britain in one and two sheets 1714. Ireland, with plans and twenty quarto maps of its provinces and counties.

“A set of 50 new and correct maps of England and Wales, &c. with the great roads and principal cross roads, &c. shewing the computed miles from town to town. A work long wanted, and very usefull for all gentlemen that travel to any part of England. All, except two, composed and done by Herman Moll, geographer. And, to render this work more acceptable to the curious, the margins of each map are adorned with great variety of very remarkable antiquities. 1724.” 4to.

A chart of the Channel between England and France; and also part of the coast, sands, and banks, between England and Holland. By Herman Moll. 1 sheet.

A correct map of South-Britain by Charles Price, 1712, with alphabetical lists at the sides in 3 sheets and 2 sheets; also in two sheets, with tables; and a map of Great-Britain in two sheets. He published a map of thirty miles round London in one and two sheets; and a correct chart of the sea-coast from Arundel in Sussex to St. Alban's in Dorsetshire; and seems to have engraved a set of English charts, 1726—30. I have two, one dedicated to lord Masham, 1729; another to Thomas Jones, esq; one of the Channel, and of Scilly islands. He advertised proposals for engraving a compleat sea Atlas for the whole world, dedicated to capt. G. Rogers; to be sold at his shop in Westminster-hall.

A map of Great-Britain and Ireland by George Wildey, printer, at the great toyshop at the West end of St. Paul's, 1715.

A map of Ireland, by the same, 1714.

Whiston intended a new survey of England and Wales by the application of his method for finding the longitude at land, which

* Vaugondy dates this 1733.

could

could be more easily done than at sea, and by improving Derham's tables of the velocities of sounds to thirty or fifty miles distance. The rectilinear canal, called New Bedford River in the Isle of Ely, and the Watling-street passing nearly in a strait line through the plain county of Stafford, were pitched upon for these experiments. Proposals were published for a set of correct maps according to this method at two guineas; but the design met with no encouragement.

A new chart of the British Chanel, from the North Foreland to Scilly islands, with plans of Plymouth and Falmouth harbours, Isle of Wight, with the opposite coast of Suffex, and the Thames from the Nore to London bridge, 2 sheets, said to be corrected by Dr. Halley, was published in 1721.

"A new map of all the rivers of England and Wales, traced from their springs into the sea; shewing the counties through which they run, and the cities and towns situated on them, with the inland navigation. Also an exact chart of the sea-coast, and all the harbours, ports, and fortified places. By John Jeffereys, teacher abroad of writing and arithmetic. Also land accurately surveyed, and mapped in the neatest manner. Sold also by the proprietor, John Jeffereys, under the Great Almonry, near Dean's-yard, Westminster. Dedicated to Edward, earl of Oxford," about 1720. Mr. Jeffereys, who is a quaker, lives now in Chapel-street, Broadway, Westminster, and sells this map for 12s. 6d.

An accurate modern map of the rivers in England and Wales, with the cities, borough and market-towns, situate thereon, or adjacent thereto, from the best authorities.

Bowen and Kitchen published another map of rivers a few years ago.

John Senex, another globe-maker, and F.R.S. published England, Scotland, and Ireland, with so much of Germany as includes the electorate of Hanover, and the dutchies of Bremen and Verden, with the contiguous states, on 9 sheets, 6 feet and a half by five and a half; and

A chart of the sea-coast of Great-Britain and Ireland, with part of France to Brest, and of Flanders, &c. 1 sheet.

I 2

Ireland,

Ireland, corrected from the latest observations, by J. Senex, Price, and Maxwell. 2 sheets.

"A map of the counties of Surrey, Kent, Suffex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, with part of Dorset, Wiltshire, &c. with the roads, rivers, sea-coasts, &c. taken from the latest and best maps extant," was published from his drawings 1746.

A new map of North Britain, with its islands, done from some new surveys of part of the East and West coasts, and from modern accounts of the counties and other authorities mentioned in the explanation annexed. By J. Cowley 1734, who the same year published also a map of the duke of Argyle's hereditary dukedom on the Western coast of Scotland; a plan and perspective view of the improved land of Mingary, with the improveable bay of Kilchoan, drawn from the original survey of Ardnamurcan; and a map of the improved moss and improveable bay of Kintra, from the same survey. The county maps in Doddsley's "Geography of England," 1744, are by I. Cowley, geographer to his majesty. The second edition, 1765, has only a general map by Kitchen, a map of the roads, and a chart of the channel.

Capt. West, who about 1730 or 1734 was wreckt on the coast of Shetland, and lived there some time, made an imperfect map or chart of it; but I have not been able to learn whether it was ever engraved.

Dr. Packe, physician at Canterbury, published 1737, 4to. "A dissertation upon the surface of the earth, as delineated in a specimen of a philosophico-chorographical chart of East Kent;" which was presented to the Royal Society, and received with approbation, 1736: containing a graphical delineation of the country fifteen or sixteen miles round Canterbury; wherein are described the progress of the vallies, the directions and elevations of the hills, and whatever is curious both in art and nature that diversifies and adorns the face of the earth. The specimen appeared first, a circular map in one sheet, accompanied with an explanatory essay, called "*Ανογραφία*, five convallium descriptio; in which are briefly and fully explained the origine, course, and insertion, extent, elevation, and congruity, of all the vallies and hills, brooks, and rivers, of East Kent. Occasionally

“ sionally are interspersed some transient remarks that relate to the
 “ natural history of the country, and to the military marks and signs
 “ of Cæsar’s rout through it to his decisive battle in Kent. Canterb.
 “ 1743.” 4to. This was followed by the large map, in four sheets ;
 in which not only the streams, but the soils, are expressed, somewhat
 agreeable to an idea of a map of soils presented by Dr. Lister to the
 Royal Society (Phil. Transf. N° 164), and executed for France by
 Monsr. Guettard, in the Memoires de l’Academie des Sciences.

“ England and Wales, laid down from all the surveys of particular
 “ counties, distinctly shewing the cities, market-towns, and villages,
 “ the roads with the measured distances thereon according to Mr.
 “ Ogilby’s survey ; also an accurate delineation of the sea-coasts and
 “ rivers, laid down by Delarochette, and engraved by Thomas
 “ Kitchen.” Undated. This is esteemed a very accurate map.

“ Chorographia Britannix, or a set of maps of all the coun-
 “ ties in England and Wales ; to which are prefixed an accu-
 “ rate chart of the sea coast, &c. a map of England and Wales
 “ as divided into counties, with the names of the cities and
 “ county towns, and the length, breadth, and superficial con-
 “ tents of the whole, and each county separately ; a map of
 “ the roads from London to all parts of South Britain, with ta-
 “ bles shewing the distance of each city and town on the road
 “ from the metropolis, both in computed and measured miles ; a
 “ map of all the cross roads from one great town to another, with
 “ the distances from town to town both by computation and
 “ measurement. With the particular maps of each county is an
 “ account of all the cities, &c. therein, the number of members,
 “ the market and fair-days, &c. To the whole is added an al-
 “ phabetical index of all the cities, &c. This collection was first
 “ drawn and compiled into a pocket-book by order and for the use
 “ of his late majesty King George I. by Thomas Badeflade, sur-
 “ veyor and engineer, and now neatly engraved by W. H. Toms.
 “ Lond. 1742.” 12mo.

A new and correct map of the three Lothians from Mr. Adair’s
 observations, by John Elphinston 1744. Thomas Smith, Edinb. sc.

Capt.

Capt. Preston surveyed and engraved Shetland 1743 and 1744. The places where he himself was are very exactly laid down; but in those copied from former charts the mistakes are retained.

“ A new and correct Mercator’s map of North Britain, carefully laid down from the latest surveys and most approved observations, by John Elphinston, esq; principal engineer, 1745.” Mr. Elphinston was eldest son of Charles 9th lord Elphinston, and, having a turn to drawing, was introduced into the military as an engineer, but died in the prime of life. His merit as a geographer is only in copying from Adair and others, and reducing their works to a smaller scale. This first attempt to settle the geography of Scotland was severely criticized by Mr. Jeffereys^d, who proposed, 1746, to engrave, on one sheet of imperial paper, a new map of Scotland, correctly drawn from Mr. Adair’s and other later surveys, divided into the proper shires as they return members to parliament, pursuant to the act of union; with the cities, parliament burghs, presbyteries, and market towns, which are omitted in all maps yet extant, distinctly inserted in proper characters; with the king’s roads, and a complete list of all the shires and burghs, with the number of their representatives; also of the provincial synods, and presbyteries of the church of Scotland, 1746. To have been delivered in two months.

“ “ The projection of a land map should certainly be drawn according to the gradual declension of the meridians; but Mr. Elphinston’s being made on Mercator’s projection, which was designed merely for sea charts, the whole surface of Scotland is distorted, and the geography needlessly confounded. His longitude from Ferro and Paris are both computed wrong; the former is a degree too much, and the latter a degree too little: and instead of making a scale for every degree, which in that map was quite necessary, he has inserted none at all. The making his longitude from Paris preferably to London, is a gross absurdity in a map representing part of an island where London is the metropolis. He discovers excessive ignorance of his native country, for among the shires are omitted Haddington, Edinburgh, Lithgo, Lanerk, Selkirk, Forfar, Kincardin, and Elgin. Nairn is wrong understood. Roxburghshire is blundered into Selkirkshire: many burghs and presbyteries are forgot, and above sixty rivers left nameless, particularly Tweed, Tyne, Leith, Amond, Carron, Avon, Forth, Ila, Findorn, Loffie, Naver, Strath, Lauder, Yarrow, Teviot, Annan, Jed, Nith, Etterick, Dun, Dee, Fleet, Girvin, Air, Irwin, Cree, Cart, &c. Nairn is falsely put for Findorn, and the great river Esk for another; with many other faults.” Jefferey’s proposals.

A general

“ A general map of Scotland and islands thereto belonging, from
 “ new surveys, the shires properly divided and subdivided, the forts
 “ lately erected, and roads of communication or military ways carried
 “ on by his majesty’s command, the times when and places where the
 “ most memorable battles have been fought; likewise the Roman
 “ camps, forts, walls, and military ways, the Danish camps and forts:
 “ also the seats of the nobility in each shire distinguished, with several
 “ other remarkable places that occur in the history of Scotland. By
 “ James Dorret*, land surveyor.” 1750. In four large sheets: also in
 four smaller, incorrectly engraved for cheapness, and reduced in two
 and one. It was copied from particular MS. surveys taken at the expence
 of the duke of Argyle, who revised the whole, and procured the best
 information both of the names and situation of places. Another in
 one sheet taken from this, and a map of Great-Britain and Ireland
 fans date. Dorret was a barber, and afterwards servant to the duke of
 Argyle, who patronised him. He is said to be living in low circum-
 stance in London.

“ Geographia Scotiæ, being new and correct maps of all the coun-
 “ ties and islands in the kingdom of Scotland; containing the univer-
 “ sities, cities, presbytery and market towns, rivers, lochs, roads,
 “ &c. with a general map of the whole kingdom, from the latest ob-
 “ servations. Lond. 1746.” 4to. 1756. 12mo. By T. Kitchin.

A new and accurate map of Scotland or North Britain, drawn from
 surveys and the most approved maps and charts, exhibiting the king’s
 roads, &c. By Em. Bowen.

An exact plan of his majesty’s great roads through the Highlands
 of Scotland, with a plan of the battle of Preston-pans. Andrew
 Rutherford del. C. Morley sc. 1745.

“ A map of the king’s roads, made by his excellency general Wade
 “ in the Highlands of Scotland, from Stirling to Inverness, with the
 “ adjacent counties, &c. 1746.” T. Kitchen sc. Dedicated to the
 general by Thomas Willdey.

Colonel Watson, under the direction of colonel Roy of the artillery,
 made a survey of Scotland in the winter of 1745; which goes under

* Vaugondy, or his printer, calls him Dowet. His map is copied in Robert’s new
 Atlas.

the

the name of the duke of Cumberland's map. It is on a scale of 1000 miles to an inch, most accurately pointing out every smallest spot, with the Roman camps, &c. The original is in the office of ordnance. If I am not misinformed, it has been reduced in one sheet, and a few engraved for presents, under the title of, "A map of Antient Scotland."

"Plans of the harbours, bays, and roads, in St. George's channel, lately surveyed, under the direction of the lords of the admiralty, and now published with their permission, with an appendix concerning the improvements that might be made in the several harbours, &c. for the better securing the navigation in these parts. By Lewis Morris, 1748." 4to. At the same time was published a large sheet chart of the coast of Wales in St. George's channel, being an abstract of the survey at large, and taken 1737—1744.

In 1748 came out "The small English Atlas, being a new and accurate set of maps of all the counties in England and Wales, designed and engraved in a portable size for the use of travellers," 12mo. To the second edition were added two new maps of the rivers, and sea-port towns and harbours; and of all the cross roads through the kingdom.

S. Wale engraved "Geographia Britanniae, or correct maps of all the counties in England, Scotland, and Wales, with general ones of both kingdoms, and of the several adjacent islands, 1748." 2 volumes.

"The small English Atlas, being a new and accurate set of maps of all the counties in England and Wales, 1751." 12mo. By Kitchen and Jeffereys.

"England and Wales drawn from the most accurate surveys, containing all the cities, boroughs, market-towns, and villages; in which are included all the improvements and observations, both astronomical and geographical, which have been made by members of the Royal Society and others down to the present year. The whole corrected and improved by John Rocque, chorographer to his majesty." 4 sheets.

A new

A new and accurate map of England and Wales, by J. Ellis.
1 sheet.

Kitchen engraved "South Britain, or England and Wales, drawn
" from the several surveys, &c. on the new projection; corrected
" from astronomical observations; and the places marked where
" the observations were made 1769;" on four sheets of small
atlas.

" England and Wales, divided into counties, drawn from the
" latest authorities;" on a sheet of royal paper.

" A general map of England and Wales, divided into its counties,
" corrected from the best surveys and astronomical observations,
" 1771;" on a sheet of atlas paper; also on a sheet of crown.

" Great-Britain and Ireland, drawn from the best surveys, &c.
" 1767;" on a sheet of atlas paper.

" North-Britain, or Scotland, divided into its counties, corrected
" from the best surveys and astronomical observations, 1773;" on a
sheet of atlas paper, also on a sheet of crown.

" A new map of Ireland, divided into provinces and counties,
" 1774;" on a sheet of atlas; also on a sheet of crown.]

A large chart of the Chanel, by Robert Williamson, in six sheets,
price one guinea, with plans of the several harbours of England. De-
dicated to the lords of the Admiralty, about 1760. Mr. Williamson
lives now at Bristol.

Murdoch's chart of the English Chanel, &c. by Kitchen. 1 sheet.
folio.

" A chart of the coast of Kent, on a large scale, from the North
" foreland to Sheppy island, with the Queen's channel and South
" channel, and particular descriptions of them, and directions for
" sailing through them to the Buoy of the Spaniard. Surveyed by
" order of the Right Hon. the lords commissioners of admiralty,
" and under the inspection of the corporation of Trinity. By Mur-
" doch Mackenzie, jun." 1775.

Dr. Burrell has a survey of the ports on the South-west coast of
England, by Dummer and Wilshaw, with drawings.

K

" The

“ The large English Atlas; containing a general map of Eng-
 “ land, and particular maps of all the counties of England and
 “ Wales: taken from all the surveys hitherto made, on a large
 “ scale, shewing all the cities, towns, villages, and churches,
 “ whether rectories or vicarages, chapels, noblemen’s and gentle-
 “ men’s seats, &c. &c. On each map are engraved historical ex-
 “ tracts relative to the trade, manufactories, government of the
 “ cities, principal towns, &c. Engraved by Emanuel Bowen,
 “ geographer to his majesty; Thomas Kitchen; and others.
 “ Lond. 1763,” fol. These maps are also reduced to a smaller
 scale, and may be had separately.

“ The small British Atlas, being a new set of maps of all the
 “ counties of England and Wales, with a general map with tables
 “ of length, breadth, area, cities, boroughs, and parishes, in each
 “ county; likewise a particular map of England, with tables of
 “ the produce of the land-tax, &c. by J. Rocque. 1764.” 8vo.

“ The English Atlas, or a complete set of maps of all the coun-
 “ ties in England and Wales, containing all the cities, towns, pa-
 “ rishes, rivers, roads, seats, and in general every other particular
 “ that is usually sought for or to be found in maps. The whole
 “ engraved in the neatest and most accurate manner, from draw-
 “ ings after actual surveys, and other the best authorities, by
 “ Thomas Kitchen; Emanuel Bowen, geographer to his majesty;
 “ and others. Lond. 1765.” fol. with a general description of the
 counties, and historical extracts relating to the trade, &c. &c. It con-
 sists of 47 maps (to be had singly for a shilling), besides general ones
 of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

“ The Royal English Atlas; being a new and accurate set of maps
 “ of all the counties of South Britain, drawn from surveys and the
 “ best authorities, divided into their respective hundreds, adorned with
 “ views of all the cathedrals, and exhibiting all the cities, towns, vil-
 “ lages, churches, chapels, &c. particularly distinguishing more fully
 “ and accurately the church-livings than other maps hitherto pub-
 “ lished; and a concise description of each diocese, historical extracts,
 “ &c. By Emanuel Bowen and Thomas Kitchen. To the whole

“ is

“ is prefixed a general map of England and Wales, comprehending
 “ all the general and private roads, and regulated by astronomical
 “ observations. Being in all forty-four sheet maps.”

“ Atlas Anglicanus; or a complete sett of maps of the counties of
 “ South Britain, divided into their respective hundreds, wapentakes,
 “ wards, rapes, lathes, &c. exhibiting the cities, boroughs, market-
 “ towns, parishes, and principal villages, with the number of mem-
 “ bers returned to parliament, and the market-days annexed to each
 “ town; and describing all the church-livings, illustrated with hi-
 “ storical extracts, &c.; with various improvements not inserted in
 “ any other sett of half-sheet maps extant. To which is added, a
 “ correct map of the roads of England, with the distances. By the
 “ late Em. Bowen and Tho. Bowen.” Forty-four maps, with the
 general one, and one of the roads.

Mr. Bowen, reduced by family extravagances, and almost blind
 through age, had begun to engrave these maps on a long quarto, in
 eighteen-penny numbers of three maps each; but, dying May 1767,
 before he had finished above three or four numbers, they were con-
 tinued by his son, who died last year.

“ Ellis’s English Atlas, or a complete chorography of England
 “ and Wales, in 50 maps, containing more particulars than any
 “ other collection of the same kind; the whole calculated for the
 “ use of travellers, academics, and of all those who desire to im-
 “ prove in the knowledge of their country: from the latest sur-
 “ veys by and under the direction of J. Ellis. Lond. 1766.”
 long quarto. There is a map of England and Wales, another
 with post-roads, and Britain under the heptarchy: Bucks, Hert-
 fordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Warwickshire, and North-
 Wales, are engraved by W. Palmer; Cornwall by De la Rochette;
 others by J. Ellis; the rest have no name.

A plan of the county of the Middle Lothian, or shire of Edin-
 burgh; delineating in a particular manner the boundaries thereof, and
 all the roads, rivers, rivulets, hills, plantations, towns, villages, gen-
 tlemen’s houses, and farmsteads, in the county; also the height in
 feet above the sea, put down in figures upon the tops of all the most
 remarkable hills and rising grounds therein; from an actual survey

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made

made and drawn by John Laurie 1763. 4 sheets. Laurie is accounted an excellent mathematician and calculator, and was engaged in the canal business, which he has now left, and keeps a private mathematical school at Edinburgh, of whose environs he has published a survey.

Proposals for a new set of maps of Scotland were advertised about 1764 by one Trale; but I believe met with no success. A person of that name is now an engineer in Ireland.

In 1766, C. Holmes proposed printing by subscription, "a treatise of the theory, construction, and improvement, of the harbours and inland navigation of Great-Britain; most humbly addressed to his majesty, and deduced from self-evident principles." Folio, with plates.—This work was never printed.

A map of the North coast of Britain from Row Steir of Assynt to Wic in Caithness, by a geometrical survey; with the harbours, rocks, and an account of the tides in the Pentland firth. Done at the desire of the Philosophical Society at Edinburgh, (who had it engraved) by Alexander Bryce, now minister of the united parishes of Kirknewton and Calder, and one of his majesty's chaplains; an excellent mathematician, educated by the learned professor Maclaurin, and patronized by lord Morton. He spent three years at Thurso in Caithness, surveying Pentland-frith 1741 and 1742, and assisted in settling, or rather himself settled, the meridian, longitude and latitude of Edinburgh, by observations with a very fine astronomical instrument, lately communicated by the hon. Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, lord privy-seal of Scotland, whose joint observations with Mr. Maskelyne, astronomer royal, in the summer of 1774, though the season was not so favourable and dry, will probably be made publick.

A survey of the three Lothians, upon a scale of once inch to a mile. 6 sheets. By capt. Armstrong, not better than Elphinston's.

"A new and accurate map of Scotland, with the roads, taken from the best authorities, in particular from Mr. Dorret's late map of Scotland. 1770."

A map of Scotland for Guthrie's History of England, re-engraved by Hector Gavin, engraver, in Edinburgh, 1772, on a sheet of demy.

The

The following maps want the maker's name or date, or both.

England and Wales fully described, with the miles, &c. descriptions, tables of members, and distances from London.

A new and correct map of Great-Britain and Ireland, with views of his majesty's palaces in England, &c.

A new and correct map of England and Wales, with the roads, the arms of the cities and burroughs, lists of fairs, burroughs, navigable places, and views of London, Bristol, Newcastle, Hull, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. 3 sheets. The same on 2 sheets, with the views.

A new and accurate map of Great-Britain and Ireland, from the latest surveys and astronomical observations; with views of the principal towns in each kingdom. 2 sheets.

A new and correct map of England and Wales, with an alphabetical table, and the bishops and deans; to which is added, Geography epitomized. 3 sheets. Ditto, 2 sheets.

A new and correct map of Scotland, drawn from particular surveys made by order of the late duke of Cumberland, divided into shires, &c. by J. Procter.

A large map of Ireland corrected and improved, in six sheets, by — Pratt. Others of different parts of that kingdom, by Bernard Scallè and William Richards.

A small map of the sea-coasts of the British islands and the Continent.

A chart of the British Channel, comprehending the sea-coasts of England and Wales, and of France from Dunkirk to Nantes river. 1 sheet.

“A new and correct mapp of St. George's Channel and chapps of the English Channel; with the foundings to the Westward. By Samuel Thornton, hydrographer, including a most correct chart of the coast of Ireland, Cork harbour, and Dublin bay.”

Maps of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in seven sheets, containing all the cities, market-towns, &c. with the roads and distances in computed miles from town to town; shewing all the sea-coast of Great-Britain and Ireland, with the coasts of France in the English Channel, compiled, drawn, and improved, from actual

actual survey, in seven sheets and a half, reduced to six sheets and a half. By R. W. Seale.

Others of the same kind by William Knight.

It may be worth while just to subjoin the maps made for us or from us by foreigners.

Cornelius a Beughem, a Dutch engraver, published itinerary descriptions of Great-Britain, entituled, "Polimetria Britannica, dat is, "Stedemeting van Grot Britanie ziinde een korse aenwtwizinge hoe "wiid voernamste stede in drie koningriiken van Engleand, Schot- "land, Yreland, van malkanderen leggen. In kooper gesneden. "Amst. 1692." 12mo. ^k

"Le Royaume d'Ecosse divisè en parties septentrionale & meridionale par le Sieur Sanfon, geographe du roy." This map was engraved by Overton 1745, with views of Stirling and Edinburgh. 2 sheets.

Six maps of Scotland by Pet. Schench & Ger. Valk. at Amsterdam,

"Les isles Britanniques comprenant les royaumes d'Angletere, "d'Ecosse & de Irlande, divisés en grandes provinces, subdivisés par "comtes, dressés sur les observations astronomiques. Par le Sr. Janvier, geographe à Paris 1759." One sheet.

"Essai géographique sur les isles Britanniques, contenant une description de l'Angleterre, l'Ecosse, & l'Irlande, tant pour le navigation des costes, que pour joindre aux cartes reduites de ces isles, "qui ont ete dressées au depost des cartes, plans, & journaux de la "marine pour le service des vaisseaux du roy, par ordre de Monf. de "Machault, garde des sceaux de France, ministre & secretaire d'etat, "ayant le departement de la marine, par M. Bellin, ingenieur de la "marine & du depost des plans, censeur royal de l'academie de marine, & de la societé royale de Londres. 1757." 4to. The large maps referred to are five large sheets, comprehending the three kingdoms, England and Scotland in two each, and Ireland in the fifth, and made to use separately or together. Bellin observes, that the French maps of England are worth very little. He made use of

^k Nich. Ir. Hist. Lib. p. 25.

Moll's maps 1710, Speed's theatre, Morden, Kitchen, and Jefferey's small English Atlas 1751, Bowen's maps in the System of geography, and Jefferey's six-sheet map, the latest and best, which, he says, proves the want of exactness in the others. His work is divided into three parts. 1. A geographical description of the three kingdoms. 2. A description of the coasts, harbours, soundings, &c. 3. An analysis of the larger maps; but, for want of sufficient materials, he considers it as only an essay, though the first of the kind. By the affectation peculiar to his countrymen, or the negligence of his printer, he has given directions scarce intelligible to us, though copied from English guides. It is to be hoped he is more exact in the names in his "Maritime Atlas" for the whole world, published 1767, by order of the duke de Choiseul, in 4 vols. 4to. of which a fifth was to comprehend France alone. He published a new chart of the isles of Jersey, &c. 1757; as did the chevalier de Beaurain the same year.

Bellin published also "Itineraire de toutes les routes d'Angleterre," "révisées, corrigées, augmentées, & réduites, par Senex, en 101.—" *Bowles* a ajouté en 1757, plusieurs nouvelles routes & corrections nécessaires. Ouvrage traduite de l'Anglois," Par. 1756. Consisting of Ogilby's or Senex's roads, a map of England in several plates, and at the end some of the views and plans of cities in his "Essai Géographique, &c."—Map-making must be at a low ebb with us, when our neighbours consider *Bowles* as the *Delisle* or *Robert* of England. The *Sieur Bellin* died 1772.

"Recueil des villes ports d'Angleterre, tirés des grand plans de Rocque et du Portuland¹ de l'Angleterre du *Sieur Bellin*. Paris, 1759." 4to. By *Le Rogue*. Copied from head-pieces in *Bellin's* book, with additional plans.

"Petit Neptune Anglois ou carte marine des cotes d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, et d'Ireland, par M. Bonne, maître de mathem. ingr. geogr. dédié à son altesse sereniss. Mr. le duc de Penthiure, amiral de France, par son tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur Lattré. 1763." with an "Analyse" in 12 4to pages.—One would

¹ A modern Greek word, Πορτολανος. See *Du Cange's Gloss. med. & inf. Græcit.* & *Fabricii Bibl. Ant. c. 5. § 9.*

think.

think this hydrographer's intention was to adapt his map to the common sailors, by giving every name such a sound as they could best pronounce. Thus, *Suesstham* for *Snetsham*; *Haisbrough* for *Tasburgh*; *Hadckoo*, near Norwich, for ; *Saxamundham*; *Bully*, near Orford, for *Butley*; *Sled Bay*, on the coast of Suffolk, q. *Woodbridge* harbour; *F. Land Ward*, for *Land-guard* fort; *Wolwie*, *Greenwick*; *J. Seppy*. *Nort Forland* *Ligh-boufe*, *Sangatte*; *Guilfort* [Guilford on the opposite side of Rye harbour, at whose mouth he puts *Camber*]; *Beaki Head*; *Payam* [Pagham] *Church* for *Christchurch*; *Tingatel* for *Tintagel*; *Hantspill* [Huntspill], &c. &c.

From general surveys of the kingdom or its parts, we proceed to the particular descriptions of its roads, and the other helps for travelling over it.

John Norden, who intended the description of famous England, but lived, or had leisure, only to publish descriptions of a few counties, compiled the first of these, entitled, "England: an intended guyde for English travailers; shewing in generall, how far one citie, and many shire-townes in England, are distant from other; together, with the shires in perticular, and the cheife townes in every of them; with a generall table, of the most of the principall townes in Wales. Invented and collected by John Norden. *Voluntas pro facultate*. Lond. 1625." 4to. "For want of *perticall dimensuration*," he tells his readers, "he was enforced to borrow the helpe, as well of his owne maps which he had made by travaile of divers shires; now totally finished by the laborious travaile of Mr. Speede, whose maps, together with Mr. Saxton's and his own, had beene the principall direction in this tedious work."

This was followed by a similar work on copper plates, with some variation in the distances, and a small map of the counties at the corner, under the title of

"A direction for the English traveller, by which he shal be inabled to coast about all England and Wales; and also to know how farre any market or noteable towne in any shire lyeth one from another,

“ another, and whether the same be East, West, North, or South,
 “ from the shire-towne : as also the distance betweene London and
 “ any other shire or great towne; with the scituation thereof,
 “ East, West, North, or South from London. By the help also
 “ of this worke one may know (in what parish, village, or man-
 “ sionhouse soever he be in) what shires he is to pass thorough, and
 “ which way he is to travell, till he come to his journies end.
 “ Sold by Thomas Jenner, at the South entrance of the Exchange,
 “ 1643. Jacob Van Langeren sc.” 12mo. This has a “ table of
 “ highways and roads from any shire-town to London,” and “ a
 “ card or platt of all the shire-townes in England; shewing how
 “ far they are distant one from another, and how situated from
 “ London;” with a small mapp of England, and “ a table shew-
 “ ing the distances of most of the chief townes in Wales.” Another
 edition of this work, without date, was sold by Norden’s publisher,
 John Garrett, at the South entrance of the Royal Exchange. The
 scheme of the market-towns, &c, their distance from London and
 one another, at the end of each county in the Magna Britannia, is
 copied from this work. The distances of towns from London are
 added at the end of the smaller editions of Stow’s Chronicle.

“ A new booke of mapps; being a ready guide or direction for
 “ any stranger, or other, who is to travel in any part of the com-
 “ monwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Wherein are,
 “ I. Alphabetical tables, shewing the longitude and latitude of all
 “ the towns named in the said mapps; with easie and ready direc-
 “ tions how to find any of them. II. Tables of the highwayes
 “ alphabetically methodized. III. Tables as easie as an almanack,
 “ which may supply the use thereof for one hundred years, that is
 “ to say, from anno 1600 to 1700, and other useful tables. By
 “ Thomas Porter. Lond. 1655.” 12mo. “

“ The English traveller’s companion, or a ready and sure guide
 “ from London to any of the principal cities and towns in Eng-
 “ land and Wales; containing all the grand roads, with their se-

“ I have been told Sir Charles Whitworth proposed reprinting a book of roads, dated
 1657, with the distances in modern measures. Query, if Porter’s, or if not rather
 Doddsley’s, 1756 and 1759.

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“ veral

“veral branches, and the towns and villages they pass through:
 “to which is affixed the computed distances from one to another,
 “exhibited in five tables, of a new and accurate method. By a
 “lover of his countrymen. Lond. 1676.” 12mo.

John Ogilby, born near Edinburgh 1600, and, through his father's extravagance, bred a dancing-master, teaching in Lord Strafford's family, was by him made master of the revels in Ireland, where he built a play-house: but, losing all his fortune in the Irish rebellion 1641, and by spraining his leg having disqualified himself for his former profession, he came to Cambridge, translated Virgil and Homer, and, by pompous editions of them and the Bible, recovered his fortune and place in Ireland, and rebuilt his theatre. The fire of London reduced him to 5l. but, getting appointed king's cosmographer, and geographic printer, he by his Majesty's command, in conjunction with William Morgan, made an actual survey of the principal roads in England and Wales*, which he dedicated to the king, under the title of “Itinerarium Angliæ: or, a book of roads; wherein are contained the principal road-ways of his majesty's kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, actually admeasured and delineated in a century of whole-sheet copper-sculps, and illustrated with the ichnography of several cities and capital towns. Lond. 1675.” fol. This was reprinted under the title of “Britannia; or the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales actually surveyed: with a geographical and historical description of the principal roads, explained by 100 maps on copper-plates; with the ichnography or draught of the cities, chief towns, &c. and a view of the churches, houses, and places of note on the road: also an account of the most remarkable passages of antiquity relating to them, and of their present state. Lond. 1698.” fol. These plates were “improved, very much corrected, and made portable,” by John Senex, 1719, in two vols. 4to. Ogilby designed a noble description of England in three volumes: the second was to have given us the

* See the address to the reader in the second edition.—Mr. Granger was told the posts were regulated according to the survey. Biogr. Hist. II. p. 346.

like

like view of our cities: and the third, a topographical description of the whole kingdom^f. His Britannia was annexed to the second edition of his roads. An epitome of both was published 1676, under the title of,

“ Mr. Ogilby’s and Mr. William Morgan’s pocket-book of
 “ the roads, with their computed and measured distances, and
 “ the distinction of market and post-towns. To which is
 “ added, several roads, and above five hundred market-towns;
 “ with a table for the ready finding any road, city, or mar-
 “ ket-town, and their distance from London, and a sheet map
 “ of England, fitted to bind with the book. By William Morgan,
 “ cosmographer to their Majesties.” The fourth edition of it is
 dated “ Lond. 1689.” 8vo. The eleventh edition of this useful
 book was printed 1752, 12mo. with a list of the post-towns, &c.
 Both were also reprinted in the “ Traveller’s guide, or a most exact
 “ description of the roads of England, being Mr. Ogilby’s
 “ actual survey, and mensuration by the wheel, of the great
 “ roads from London, to all the considerable cities and towns
 “ in England and Wales; together with the cross-roads from one
 “ city or eminent town to another. Wherein is shewn the distance
 “ from place to place; and plain directions given to find the way,
 “ by setting down every town, village, river, brook, bridge, com-
 “ mon, forest, wood, copse, heath, moor, &c. that occur in passing
 “ the roads. And, for the better illustration thereof, are added
 “ tables, wherein the names of the places, with their distances,
 “ are set down in a column, in so plain a manner, that meer stran-
 “ gers may travel all over England without any other guide. Lond.
 “ 1674.” fol. This was contracted into an octavo size, 1699.

England described, or Ogilby epitomized; a pocket-map of roads.
 One sheet.

“ The roads of England according to Ogilby’s survey, printed
 “ and sold by H. Overton and J. Hoole, Nicholls sc.” One sheet.

“ A travelling mapp of England, containing the principall roads,
 “ which are laid down with the comensurated distances expressed by

^f Nicolson, Eng. Hist. Lib. p. 6.

“ pricks which are miles, with a stroke at every ten miles, and
 “ numbered with 10, 20, 30, &c. from the towne from whence
 “ the road comenceth ; so that the distance between London and
 “ any other towne upon the road may be known by inspection. By
 “ Philip Lea.” One sheet.

“ The Traveller’s guide, being the best mapp of the kingdom of
 “ England and principality of Wales, wherein are delineated 3000
 “ towns and villages more then in any map yet extant, besides the
 “ notations of bridges and rivers, &c. To which is added, the di-
 “ rect and cross roads according to Mr. Ogilby’s late survey. De-
 “ scribed by C. Saxton, and now carefully corrected with new addi-
 “ tions. By Phillip Lea.” In 20 sheets. It is dedicated to Peter
 [Mews] bishop of Winchester, and has a table and example, and
 explanation ; a Latin view of England in a long compartment ;
 and Saxton’s compasses and label ; and the king’s arms have J. R.

“ England exactly described, or a guide to Travellers, in a com-
 “ pleat sett of maps of all the counties of England, being a map
 “ for each county. Wherein every towne and village is particu-
 “ larly exprest, with the names and limits of every hundred, and
 “ the roads and distances in measured miles, according to Mr. Ogil-
 “ by’s survey : very usefull for gentlemen and travellers, being made
 “ fit for the pocket. Printed, coloured, and sold, by Thomas
 “ Taylor, at the Golden Harp, in Fleet-street.” 4to. The maps
 are engraved by Hollar, dedicated by R. Palmer and R. Blome, and
 dated 1715, 1716, 1718. Cornwall is dedicated to Sir James Tillie,
 knight, and has a large castellated house at the corner.

A map of roads in England and Wales, by Senex. One sheet.

“ The grand roads of England ; shewing all the towns you pass
 “ thorough, and in what shires they are in, with the reputed di-
 “ stance between town and town in figures, with a marke for the
 “ post-towns and market-towns, and what day of the week the
 “ market is kept. Sold by George Wildey, at the great toy and
 “ print shop at the West end of St. Paul’s church-yard.” Meer
 roads issuing in rays from London in a circle, the initials of the
 market-days at the end of the places names, and the distances in the
 double line of road.

Moll

Moll made a small set of tables of roads in ten sheets, with separate road-maps of Great-Britain and Ireland, 1718, for Bowles and Overton.

“ The pocket guide to the English traveller: being a compleat survey and admeasurement of all the principal roads and most considerable cross roads in England and Wales, in one hundred copper plates, Lond. 1719.” 4to. and followed by

“ The Traveller’s guide, or Ogilby’s roads epitomized; a sett of tables, in which are described all the grand roads, and several of the cross roads, of England and Wales; the distance between every town on the road is expressed in measured and computed miles; and, that the roads may be more certain and plain, every village which lies upon them is mentioned. There is likewise added a correct map of England, which may be useful for finding the road to any town that is omitted in the tables. By J. V. Kitcher.” One sheet.

A new traveller’s guide through England and Wales. One sheet.

“ Britannia depicta, or Ogilby improved; being a correct copy of Mr. Ogilby’s actual survey of all the direct and principal cross-roads in England and Wales: wherein are exactly delineated and engraven all the cities, towns, villages, churches, seats, &c. situate on or near the roads; with their respective distances in measured and computed miles, a full and particular description and account of all the cities, &c. With suitable remarks on all places of note, drawn from the best historians and antiquaries. By John Owen of the Middle Temple, gent. The arms of the peers of this realm, who derive their titles from places lying on, or near the roads: the arms of all the bishopricks and deanries, their foundation, extent, yearly value, number of parishes, &c. the arms, and a succinct account of both universities, &c. Lastly, particular and correct maps of all the counties of South-Britain, with a summary description of each county, &c. By Em. Bowen, engraver. Lond. 1720.” 8vo. This has gone through several editions; the 4th 1731, the last 1764.

“ The Traveller’s guide, or pocket-companion; containing a map of all the direct and principal cross roads of England and
“ Wales,

“ Wales, according to Ogilby’s survey; shewing the distances
 “ between all the towns situated on each road in computed miles;
 “ also the distances of the principal market-towns from London
 “ in measured miles. Together with the market-days, and some
 “ historical remarks worthy the observation of the curious tra-
 “ veller. By Emanuel Bowen, geographer to his majesty king
 “ George II. 1748.” 1 sheet.

Doddsley published, in 1756 and 1759, 12mo. what he called “ A
 “ new and accurate description of the present great roads and cross
 “ roads of England and Wales, commencing at London, and con-
 “ tinued to the farthest parts of the kingdom, with the several
 “ branches leading out of them; and a description of the several
 “ towns that stand thereon; divided into four parts, viz. western,
 “ northern, eastern, and southern: to which are added, the antient
 “ Roman roads and stations in Britain; also some general rules to
 “ know the original of the names of places in England, a list of
 “ mitred abbots, and an alphabetical list of fairs regulated ac-
 “ cording to the new style.” This leads through many ways long
 since disused, and differs in measurement from the mile-stones.

In 1759 came out another “ Traveller’s pocket-book, or Ogilby’s
 “ and Morgan’s book of roads improved and amended; contain-
 “ ing, I. the distances in measured miles from London according
 “ to the new-erected mile-stones, and an account of the seats near
 “ the road side. II. The cross roads in England and Wales. III. An
 “ alphabetical list of all the cities, &c. with a whole-sheet map of
 “ the roads; &c.” The 17th edition was published 1775 by Mr.
 Potter, editor of Salmon’s Gazetteer.

“ Kitchen’s Pocket Atlas of the counties of South Britain, or Eng-
 “ land and Wales, drawn and engraved to one scale, by which the
 “ true proportion they severally bear to each other may be easily as-
 “ certained; with the measured distances from London by the nearest
 “ roads, annexed to all the cities, boroughs, and market-towns, in the
 “ kingdom, being the first set of maps of counties ever published on
 “ this plan.”

“ Ogilby’s traveller’s guide, or gentleman’s companion through all
 “ the direct and principal cross-roads, with the distances in computed
 “ miles.”

Ogilby’s

“Ogilby’s survey improved, or Kitchen’s new and instructive traveller’s companion for the roads of England and Wales, laid down in a plain intelligible manner, with all the towns, villages, &c. thereon, and the distances in single miles on each road; neatly engraved on ninety-five copper-plates.”

“Kitchen’s enlarged map of the roads of England and Wales, with the exact distances by the mile-stones between town and town, on a sheet of royal paper; and on a sheet of crown.”

“The traveller’s assistant, being the most general and complete director extant, to all the post, principal, and cross roads in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; giving the true names, and exact distances from the standard in Cornhill for Great-Britain, and from Dublin for Ireland, to all the several cities, towns, villages, &c. in the three kingdoms. The whole collected and computed in a new manner, more clear and intelligent than any yet published. By J. Rocque, topographer to his Majesty. Lond. 1764.” 12mo.

“A new and accurate description of all the direct and principal cross roads in Great-Britain. Containing, 1. An alphabetical list of all the cities, boroughs, market and sea-port towns, in England and Wales; with their market-days, and the counties they are situated in. 2. The direct roads from London to all the cities, towns, and remarkable villages, in England and Wales; with the distance from each city, town, or village, to the next on the same road, and also the distance from London; with an account of the seats of the nobility and gentry that are near the road. 3. The cross roads of England and Wales. 4. The principal, direct, and cross roads of Scotland. 5. The circuits of the judges in England, never before published. The whole on a plan far preferable to any work of the kind extant. By Daniel Paterson, assistant to the quarter-master-general of his majesty’s forces. Lond. 1770.” 12mo. The second edition, with a map by J. Ellis, and other improvements, 1772. 12mo. A third, with further improvements, 1776.

The same person published, “A Travelling Dictionary; or, Alphabetical Tables of the distance of all the principal cities, boroughs,

“ boroughs, market and sea-port towns, in Great-Britain, from
 “ each other. Shewing, at one view, the number of miles every
 “ city or town in the kingdom is distant from each other, according
 “ to the nearest direct or cross road; comprehending near 46,000
 “ distances, carefully collected from the best authorities, and ar-
 “ ranged in a manner intirely new and plain. To which is added,
 “ a table, shewing the distance of the towns, bridges, &c. upon
 “ the river Thames, that go from each other by water. The
 “ whole being a second part to the new and accurate description of
 “ the roads. Lond. 1772.” 12mo.

A new and exact map of Great-Britain, or England and Scot-
 land, from the latest and best observations on the post-roads.
 2 sheets.

A new and correct post-map of England and Wales, by Emanuel
 Bowen. 1 sheet.

A new and correct post-map of the great and cross roads
 throughout England and Wales, with the measured distances,
 engraved by Richard Bennett, 1763; with views of the sea-ports;
 2 sheets.

The roads, with the measured miles, according to Ogilby; and
 an accurate delineation of the sea-coasts and rivers, laid down by
 De la Rochette, and engraved by Thomas Kitchen, five feet and a
 half square.

“ The quarter-master’s map improved: or a new map of the roads
 “ of England and Wales, laid down in measured miles and furlongs,
 “ and shewing the respective cross-roads, rivers, mountains, forests,
 “ and ferries, as much as could be obtained. By John Jefferies,
 “ writing-master, &c. Printed 1771.” 12s. 6d. pasted on cloth.

“ Itineraire Anglois; containing the great, direct, and cross roads
 “ through England and Wales, with the distances from town to
 “ town: taken from modern surveys, by Thomas Jeffereys, geo-
 “ grapher to the king. Lond. 31 Jan. 1771.” 1 sheet.

The post-roads through England and Wales, with navigable
 canals, by Thomas Jeffereys.

A set of pocket-maps of all the roads through Scotland, after the
 manner of Ogilby, is preparing by George Taylor of Aberdeen,
 and

“Ogilby’s survey improved, or Kitchen’s new and instructive traveller’s companion for the roads of England and Wales, laid down in a plain intelligible manner, with all the towns, villages, &c. thereon, and the distances in single miles on each road; neatly engraved on ninety-five copper-plates.”

“Kitchen’s enlarged map of the roads of England and Wales, with the exact distances by the mile-stones between town and town, on a sheet of royal paper; and on a sheet of crown.”

“The traveller’s assistant, being the most general and complete director extant, to all the post, principal, and cross roads in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; giving the true names, and exact distances from the standard in Cornhill for Great Britain, and from Dublin for Ireland, to all the several cities, towns, villages, &c. in the three kingdoms. The whole collected and computed in a new manner, more clear and intelligent than any yet published. By J. Rocque, topographer to his majesty. Lond. 1764.” 12mo.

“A new and accurate map of the kingdom of Ireland, with the post roads made agreeable to Mr. Rocque’s Traveller’s Assistant of Great Britain and Ireland. 1764.”

“Great Britain and Ireland drawn from the best surveys, &c. By Thomas Kitchen, geographer.”

“A new and accurate description of all the direct and principal cross roads in Great Britain. Containing, 1. An alphabetical list of all the cities, boroughs, market and sea-port towns, in England and Wales; with their market-days, and the counties they are situated in. 2. The direct roads from London to all the cities, towns, and remarkable villages, in England and Wales; with the distance from each city, town, or village, to the next on the same road, and also the distance from London; with an account of the seats of the nobility and gentry that are near the road. 3. The cross roads of England and Wales. 4. The principal, direct, and cross roads of Scotland. 5. The circuits of the judges in England, never before published. The whole on a plan far preferable to any work of the kind extant. By Daniel Paterson, assistant to the quarter-master-general of his majesty’s forces. Lond. 1770.” 12mo. The second edition, with a map by J. Ellis, and other improvements, 1772. 12mo. A third, with further improvements, 1776.

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The same person published, "A Travelling Dictionary; or, Alphabetical Tables of the distance of all the principal cities, boroughs, market and sea-port towns, in Great-Britain, from each other. Shewing, at one view, the number of miles every city or town in the kingdom is distant from each other, according to the nearest direct cross roads; comprehending near 46,000 distances, carefully collected from the best authorities, and arranged in a manner intirely new and plain. To which is added, a table, shewing the distance of the towns, bridges, &c. upon the river Thames, that go from each other by water. The whole being a second part to the new and accurate description of the roads. Lond. 1772." 12mo.

"England and Wales drawn from all the surveys which have hitherto been made of particular counties, the situation of many places regulated by numerous astronomical observations; and the roads described in a very neat and distinct method, it being intended for a travelling map through South Britain. By I. Bayly, engraver."

"A compleat map of the British isles, or Great Britain and Ireland; with their respective roads and divisions. 1772."

"An accurate map of England and Wales drawn from all the particular surveys hitherto published, with many particular improvements, and regulated by numerous observations made by members of the Royal Society. By Thomas Kitchen, geographer."

"England and Wales, with the post and cross roads: shewing the distances from town to town, as also from London. By Peter Bell, geographer. 1767."

A new and exact map of Great-Britain, or England and Scotland, from the latest and best observations on the post-roads. 2 sheets.

A new and correct post-map of England and Wales, by Emanuel Bowen. 1748. one sheet.

A new and correct post-map of the great and cross roads throughout England and Wales, with the measured distances, engraved by Richard Bennett, 1763; with views of the sea-ports; two sheets.

The roads, with the measured miles, according to Ogilby; and an accurate delineation of the sea-coasts and rivers, laid down by De la Rochette, and engraved by Thomas Kitchen, five feet and a half square.

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“The quarter-master’s map improved: or a new map of the roads of England and Wales, laid down in measured miles and furlongs, and shewing the respective cross-roads, rivers, mountains, forests, and ferries, as much as could be obtained. By John Jefferies, writing-master, &c. Printed 1771.” 12s. 6d. pasted on cloth.

“Itineraire Anglois; containing the great, direct, and cross roads through England and Wales, with the distances from town to town: taken from modern surveys, by Thomas Jeffereys, geographer to the king. Lond. 31 Jan. 1771.” one sheet.

The post-roads through England and Wales, with navigable canals, by Thomas Jeffereys.

A set of pocket-maps of all the roads through Scotland, after the manner of Ogilby, by George Taylor of Aberdeen, and Andrew Skinner, who after eighteen months labour in their survey, published it in 61 plates, 1776, with a general map and index. These artists undertook a large map of Perth and Clackmannan shires; but, after obtaining a large subscription, neglected it for a more lucrative employ of surveying the roads of Ireland: since that was finished they have gained some office in America.

A new map of Scotland, with the distances on the post and other roads, in measured miles, laid down from actual surveys, and the best authorities. By captain Armstrong, geographer, 1775.

“An actual survey of the great post roads between London and Edinburgh. By Mostyn John Armstrong, gent. Lond. 1776.” small octavo. dedicated to Mr. Pennant. Forty-four plates, and a general map, engraved by Pyle, Page, Barker, Prockter, Terry, Luffman, Carter, and Lizars.

A map of Ireland; or Ortelius improved: wherein are inserted the principal families of Irish and English extraction who possessed that kingdom in the commencement of the 17th century. Dublin 1777.

Armstrong’s “Actual survey of the great post road between London and Dover. With the country three miles on each side. Drawn on a scale of half an inch to a mile. 1778.” 8vo.

Notwithstanding the assertions of Bowen, Kitchen, and other modern map makers, that their maps are framed from *actual new* surveys, there is scarce a single one which does not abound with faults: and a set of correct maps remains to be hoped for from the undertakers of surveys of counties; though it were much to be wished the abilities of some of these were more answerable to the encouragement afforded them. I shall easily be understood to refer to those surveys by Andrews and Drury, which are notoriously incorrect in their orthography. Those in Kent were pointed out by Mr. Jacobs, of Faversham, in the *Kentish Newspaper*, January 1772. The same may be said of all the republicans of Ogilby.

So much may suffice for general maps, or sets of maps, of the three kingdoms. I shall subjoin a brief chronological list of particular surveys of their counties in this century.

I believe Overton published what he calls *actual surveys* of most of the English counties. Oxfordshire is dated 1715; Yorkshire, 1728.

Kent actually surveyed and delineated by John Seller, was engraved by John Oliver and Richard Palmer. 2 sheets.

A new survey of Shropshire, by Bas. Wood de White-abbey, was engraved by Cole, dedicated to lord Newport earl of Bradford. four sheets.

The late John Strachey, esq; of Sutton-court, Somersetshire, published a map of that county from an actual survey by himself.

A fine map of North Wales, dedicated to queen Anne, but not so correct as might be wished.

Twenty miles round Oxford and Cambridge, by B. Cole.

A survey of the Roman wall, and a map of Northumberland, by John Warburton, 1716.

A new map of the county of Durham, dedicated to dean Montague, who died 1728, by Christopher Maire, æt. 14.

Suffex, by Richard Budgen, 1724. 6 sheets: neither correct nor well executed. His son published a few years since a map of Tunbridge wells and the country 14 miles round.

Surrey, by Senex, 1729. 4 sheets. Another, 1730.

A map of Suffex, by Charles Pine, 1730.

• Henry

Henry Beighton's actual survey of Warwickshire for Thomas's edition of Dugdale 1730, was proposed to be republished 1750, with the emendations which he left behind him: but the plates are supposed to be lost. He measured both with the chain and compass, and set down the medium scale: and his map is laid down by English measured miles reduced to horizontal by his own, that is, a very good hand.

An actual survey of Huntingdonshire after a new method in the years 1730 and 1731, by William Gordon. 4 sheets.

A map of Norfolk, by James Corbridge, 1731. 1776.

Middlesex actually surveyed and delineated, and newly corrected and amended, with many additions, 1732. James Oliver sculpsit, for Smith at Exeter Change. One, with a like title, for Thomas Millward, Fleet-street, 1742.

Kirby took an actual survey of Suffolk 1732—34, prefixed to his Suffolk Traveller 1763. His large map 1736 contracted to half the scale 1737 was republished, with improvements, 1765.

A new map of Norfolk. William Roades sc. 1739. With views of Norwich city and cathedral, Yarmouth, and Lynne, the projection N. and S. double that E. and W.

Another new map of Norfolk, by Roades. 2 sheets. 1740. With views, arms, lists of towns, &c.

Another of Norfolk and Suffolk, with concentric circles round Bury, Lynne, and Norwich; distances from London and principal towns in Suffolk. 1 sheet and a half, divided at Norwich. Undated.

Norfolk and Suffolk, by James Corbridge, 1740, with concentric circles, list of towns, &c.

Tweeddale, or Peebles, by William Edgar, 1741. two sheets, a faithful survey; the plate since lost. He was a very expert surveyor, and the only person found capable of such business by the late duke of Cumberland, who carried him 1745 into the north part of Scotland, where he died of fatigue and a weak constitution. He surveyed some other shires, but all his papers were dispersed, to the great loss of the public, as they might have been of considerable use at this time, when such a spirit of county survey prevails in Scotland. He drew a plan

§ Ward in Horsley's Brit. Rom. p. 385.

of

of Edinburgh on a very large scale, reduced for Maitland's History, and since done by other hands from his accurate survey. His survey of Stirlingshire 1745 was since published, with a few alterations to accommodate it to the present time for Mr. Nimmo's history of the county. Armstrong copied his survey of Tweeddale 1774. 2 sheets. A companion to this map was the work of some landholder in the county, though assumed by Armstrong.

A chart of Shetland, surveyed and engraved by capt. Thomas Preston, 1743-4. The places where he was are very exactly laid down; but in those copied from former charts the mistakes are retained. This chart has many marginal notes; and is sold by Mount and Page, Tower-hill.

Dr. Packe a physician published 1743 a curious philosophico-chorographical chart of East-Kent on four sheets; containing a graphical description of the county 16 miles round, accurately describing the progress of the vallies, directions and elevations of the hills, and whatever else is curious in art or nature that diversifies and adorns the face of the earth. It was preceded by a specimen and dissertation 1737, which had been received with approbation by the Royal Society 1736; and it was accompanied with an essay or description intitled *Αρχογραφία*, &c. 1743. 4to. Dr. Lister's soil or mineral map of the kingdom shewn to the Royal Society may have been of the same kind.

A new and correct map of the three Lothians, from Mr. Adair's observations, by John Elphinstone, 1744. one sheet.

Renfrewshire, by Charles Ross, 1745. one sheet.

A complete and exact map of the Lothians, surveyed by John Adair, engraved by Richard Cooper, with some improvements by a gentleman, 1746. 3 sheets. Cooper also engraved Adair's survey of Haddingtonshire or East Lothian, and Linlithgowshire or West Lothian, separately.

A map of the counties of Surrey, Kent, Suffex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, with part of Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, &c. with the roads, rivers, sea-coast, &c. taken from the latest and best maps extant; now published from the drawings of the late John Senex, F. R. S. 1746.

Kitchen

Kitchen published a correct chart of the islands of Alderney and Burhou, Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, Herm, and Jethou, on one sheet of imperial atlas.

Nicholas Dobree's three charts of Guernsey, Alderney, &c. 1747.

An accurate sheet of Alderney and Burhou, and also of the Calkets, shewing all the rocks near them; likewise the soundings, course of the tides, and anchorage, round Alderney; surveyed and drawn by Nicholas Dobree of Guernsey, esq; agent to the admiralty.

An actual survey of Guernsey, Jersey and Sark; by H. de Saumarez, author of the new instrument called the Marine Surveyor.

A new map of Staffordshire, 1747, for Samuel Parsons, bookseller at Newcastle. 2 sheets; with arms, list of hundreds, constaberies, and market-towns.

Martyn's map of Cornwall, 1748-9. in 7 sheets; reduced to two sheets 1749, and afterwards to one. The large and two sheet map were accompanied with one common alphabetical table of places. Donn in his account of his own map of Devonshire speaks slightly of this survey as to the longitudes and latitudes.

Essex, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire; by Warburton, 1749. Another by him, assisted by Joseph Bland and Payler Smith.

Middlesex, by Warburton, in two sheets of imperial atlas.

Hertfordshire, by Warburton, about the same time, engraved by N. Hill.

The maps of the Irish counties, described by Mr. Smith between 1750 and 1756, were made or corrected by himself.

A correct map of Down, by the Physico-historical Society at Dublin, who intended one of Cork.

J. Dickenson's new and correct actual survey of the South part of Yorkshire, 1750. 2 sheets.

Orcades; or a geographic and hydrographic survey of the Orkneys and Lewis islands; in eight maps. By Murdoch Mackenzie, 1750. Alexander Aberdeen intended a map of these islands, but died in Pomona, while engaged in this work. It was continued by his brother William; but, since the islands have fallen to the present proprietor, it has been laid aside, nor will the undertaker's disappointments allow him to resume it. He made for Sir Laurence Dundas a
very

very fine large map of these islands from his own and his brother's surveys, including all the particular islands that had been surveyed, and the rest from memory, as he had frequently travelled over the whole tract.

Shropshire, by Rocque, 1752. 4 sheets.

Northumberland, by Cay and Horsley, 1753, incorrectly engraved at Edinburgh, and corrected by a printed index.

Herefordshire, by Taylor, 1754. 4 sheets.

Topographical survey of Middlesex, by Rocque, 1754. 4 sheets.

Guernsey, by Lampriere, from an accurate survey by Dumaresque, 1755.

A new and correct map of Suffolk, one third less than Kirby's, was proposed 1756 by Richard Collins, engraver at Bury, who died in an almshouse there before he had executed it.

Hampshire, by Taylor, 1759. 4 sheets.

Armagh, by Rocque, 1760. 4 sheets.

Berks, by Rocque, 1761. 18 sheets, and reduced to one.

Surrey, by Rocque, 1762. Another at the same time, three inches to a mile, miserably etched. 9 sheets.

Dublin, by Rocque, 1762. 4 sheets in one.

Mid Lothian, or Edinburghshire, by John Laurie, 1763. 4 sheets.

Bedfordshire, by Ainslie, Donald, and Hodgkinson, for Jeffereys. 8 sheets.

Devonshire, by Benj. Donn, 1765. 12 sheets.

Dorset, by Taylor, 1765. 6 sheets. Improved by Mr. Hutchins 1774 in his history of the county.

Surrey, by Thomas Botley, 1765.

Derbyshire, by P. Burdett, 1767. 6 sheets. Mr. Chapman was retouching the plates for a new edition when he died 1778. S. Fox, bookseller in Derby, had before published an improved map of this county in one sheet.

Durham, by Jefferies, 1768. 4 sheets; one inch to a mile.

Oxfordshire, by T. Jeffereys, 1769, one inch to a mile. 4 sheets.

A map of the country 11 miles round Bristol from an actual survey, by B. Donn, 1769, in concentric circles; two sheets, and two half sheets.

West-

Westmoreland, by Ainslie, for Jeffereys, 1770. one inch to a mile ; 4 sheets.

Hertfordshire, by J. Andrews, and A. Drury, 1766, 10 sheets ; two inches to a mile, and reduced to one sheet. Many places mis-spelt.

The country round Newbury, by Willis, 1768.

Northumberland, by lieutenant John Mostyn Armstrong and son, engraved by Kitchen, 1769 ; reduced to one 1770. These surveyors are charged with copying other surveys, instead of making actual ones, and with being far less exact than Adair or Edgar in bearings and distances in their Scottish maps. They are now engaged in a survey of Norfolk, in 8 sheets ; another of Lincolnshire in 6 ; a third of Cambridgeshire in 4 ; and a fourth of Rutlandshire in . . . sheets.

Huntingdonshire, by Ainslie, for Jefferies, 1770. 6 sheets.

Buckinghamshire, by Ainslie and Donald, for Jeffereys, 1770. 4 sheets.

Kent, by Andrews and Dury, 1771. 25 sheets ; very inaccurate.

Ayrshire, by Hamilton Leslie, 1771. Another, by Armstrong, 1774. 6 sheets.

John Dorret surveyed Argyleshire under the patronage of the duke of Argyle. It is the most exact part of his survey of Scotland.

Berwickshire, or Merse, by Armstrong and son, 1771. 4 sheets.

Lanerkshire, with a plan of Glasgow, by Charles Ross, 1772, 4 sheets, very exact, on a scale of an inch to a mile. Alexander Baillie, engraver at Glasgow, reduced it on too small a scale.

Selkirkshire, or Ettrick forest, by John Ainslie, 1772. 2 sheets.

Wiltshire, by Andrews and Drury, 1773. 19 sheets, and reduced in one.

A survey of Renfrewshire, done at Glasgow 1774.

The county of York, surveyed in 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, by Ainslie, Donald, and Hodgkinson, for Jefferies. 20 sheets, 1774. one inch to a mile ; with plans of York, Scarborough, Leeds, Sheffield, Rippon, and Hull. Mr. Jeffereys undertook this and other such surveys in consequence of 100l. premium offered by the Society of Arts for a county map : but he ought to have made the three ridings three distinct counties. It is however the best map of this county that has been made. After his decease it was purchased by Robert Sayer, who made a great number of corrections and republished it. The first edition was accompanied with " Nomina villarum " both in folio and octavo.

A very accurate survey of Essex, by John Chapman, 1774. 25 sheets; one inch to a mile. This most accurate surveyor engaged with Yates on Lancashire, but died in the spring of 1779.

Nottinghamshire, engraved by John Chapman, 1774. 2 sheets; one inch to a mile. The late Mr. Jeffereys published proposals, and had a drawing made; but the survey was found so incorrect, that a new subscription was set on foot.

Cumberland, begun by — Elliot 1770, and finished by Thomas Donald and John Ainslie 1771; engraved by John Hodgkinson for Mr. Jeffereys 1774. Elliot is son of a millar in Liddefdale or Eufdale, taught school at Jedburgh, Kelso, &c. and now follows the surveying and writing business at Carlisle. His part in this map was so erroneous as to be done over again. Donald was born at Cardumock in Cumberland, worked for Jeffereys seven years, and surveyed the S. W. coast of England for Mackenzie.

Worcestershire, by Isaac Taylor, 1772. in 4 sheets.

The three Lothians, by Armstrong, 1774. 4 sheets.

Roxburghshire, by Matthew Stobie, 177 . 4 sheets, one inch to a mile:

Kincardineshire, or the Mearns, by William Garden, 1774. one sheet and a half.

Fife and Kinross shires, by John Ainslie, 1775. 6 sheets. This is universally esteemed the best modern map of any county in Scotland, and was engraved by the surveyor himself. It recommended him to the notice of the lord privy-seal of Scotland, who employed him in making a map of the county of Tay, which is very just, differing much from colonel Roy's, or the engineer's survey, but perfectly corresponding with Adair, and does great honour to the memory of that faithful artist. Ainslie's first essay was a plan of his native town of Jedburgh, in 4 sheets. with a north view of the abbey and its fine window. This was afterwards reduced. It is become extremely scarce, the plates of the large one being sold and destroyed during his absence in London. He has published a survey of Clackmannan and Stirling shires, 1776. 4 sheets.

Staffordshire, by William Yates, 1775. 6 sheets; engraved by Chapman.

A survey of Peebles is making by Ainslie after Edgar.

Another, by Armstrong, 1774. 2 sheets; with a companion to it, an octavo pamphlet, 1775.

Dum-

Dumbartonshire was surveyed by Charles Ross, in 2 sheets.

Breadalbain in Perthshire, by Edgar; engraved 1776 by Cameron, at the expence of John Campbell, esq; cashier to the Royal Bank of Scotland: in one sheet; a private plate.

James Morrison, land-surveyor at Alloa, intended a survey of Clackmannanshire, but has not yet executed it.

William Crawford proposes a map of Forfarshire, from actual survey.

Taylor and Skinner propose a map of Clackmannan and Perth shires.

Glostershire, by Taylor; in six sheets, on a scale of one inch to a mile. 1777.

A survey of Cheshire, by P. P. Burdett, 1777. 4 sheets.

A map of Leicestershire, from an actual survey, begun 1775, and finished 1777, by John Whyman, under the direction of the rev. Mr. Prior, of Ashby de la Zouch, 1778. 4 sheets.

A capital survey of Suffex is executing by Yeakell and Gardner, surveyors, in 8 sheets, on a scale of two inches to a mile; to express every farm-house, barn and garden, inclosure, fence, road, and rivulet. It will employ them six years; and the first sheet containing Chichester, Arundel, and sixty parishes, engraved at Paris under the patronage of the duke of Richmond, was delivered 1778. The second sheet, engraved by Yeakell himself, was delivered in August this year. If the whole is executed agreeably to the specimen, one may affirm it will be the most masterly performance of the kind which has appeared in this country.

Suffolk, by Joseph Hodgkinson and A. Dury, has been taken up on the death of the latter by Mr. Faden, who proposes to deliver it in April 1781. on 6 sheets.

The county of Northampton surveyed and planned by the late Thomas Eyre of Kettering, for Mr. Bridges' History of the county, revised by the late Mr. Jeffereys, after receiving every correction from the gentlemen in the several hundreds, was published by William Faden 1779, in 4 sheets.

A large map of North Wales, from actual survey, by John Evans of Llwynygros, near Oswestry, who has been five years about it, will shortly be published in 9 sheets, to be reduced in two. Several sheets are finished, and Mr. Evans proposes to add two more to his original design for the same price. It were to be wished he would proceed a little faster.

P. P. Bur-

P. P. Burdett, who surveyed Derbyshire, is now engaged about Lancashire.

The late Mr. Israel Lyons, an able mathematician and teacher of Hebrew at Cambridge, proposed a map of that county, but did not live to finish it.

The late reverend Dr. Charles Mafon, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, employed much time, pains, and expence, in taking an actual survey of this county (part of a more extensive plan he had in view) and, with very accurate instruments, and from repeated observations and trigonometric calculations, proceeded in the work so far as to have laid down most of the churches and principal objects in the said county in their proper situations: but this work being left at his death unfinished in the hands of his widow and executrix remarried to Mr. Chettoe, she is desirous of having it compleated, and given to the public, if sufficient encouragement should be found for defraying the expences of it. For this purpose it is proposed to call in the assistance of Mr. Elstobb, an eminent surveyor and engineer, who has been long employed in making surveys of rivers, particular districts, and other parts of the county of Cambridge: and he, in conjunction with Mr. Turpin, will undertake to give a compleat map, on four sheets of paper, drawn by a scale of two inches to a mile, the subscription to be one guinea; but no money is desired till a sufficient number of names shall be subscribed sufficient to warrant the undertaker's engaging to proceed with and finish the map: in which will be laid down, from Dr. Mafon's survey, the situation of several towns and villages in the county; and from Mr. Elstobb's survey, and other surveys to be taken by him and Mr. Turpin, all the rivers, principal and cross roads, woods, parks, and gentlemens seats, the boundaries of the hundreds, and subdivisions of the county, with the extents and limits of that part of the great level of the fens called Bedford level lying therein, with the lakes, meers, and waters, and every thing remarkable and curious, which can be described by the scale, or marked out in the map.

By this list it will appear, that of the counties of England thirty-four have been surveyed on a large and proportionate scale; and of the counties of Scotland fifteen have been surveyed, and others are actually undertaken.

F I N I S.

A P P E N D I X.

P. 49.

THE original drawings of Pont's maps being purchased after Sir Robert Sibbald's death, were deposited in the Advocates' library at Edinburgh, in one volume, fol. consisting of 50 openings, being designed to accompany Sir Robert Sibbald's *Atlas Scotiæ*, which he never finished. The following list of them was communicated to me by Mr. Paton.

I. The west coast of Scotland, part of the inland country and Clyde; the river Forth from Stirling to Leven mouth in Fife, including Edinburgh, the river of Tay to Dundee on the east; a number of the inland towns, as Glasgow, Stirling, &c. are mentioned. This is only the outlines, part done with black lead pencil, part with ink. Port Moulin is the most south easterly place, and Dunkeld in Perthshire the most northerly town mentioned; from top to bottom 18 inches by 13 inches broad.

II. A general map of the south, most if not all Teviotdale, Ettrick forest, Merse, East, Mid and West Lothians, river Forth, Fife, frith of Tay, outlines of Angus, with most of the principal towns, to Slains beyond Aberdeen, on the east coast, comprehending all the highland country westward, Badenach to the head of the Spey, Lochs Rennack [Ranenoch], Tay and Dochart, course of Tay river, part of the north west of Perthshire, Loch Earn, outlines of lochs Ketterin, Lomond, &c. with the courses of the rivers issuing from them; Clyde from Roseneath up to Glasgow, most of the towns and places on its banks to Dumbarton and its shire, are mentioned: west coast of Argyleshire, with the islands from Leven Loch in the north to Kirsewick and Gunni on the south west: 21½ inches by 25½ broad.

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III. This

III. This opening contains the following, 1. The shires of Caithness, Stranavern, Affint, Southerland, Ross, Mearns, Murray, with all the east coast from Dunbay (i. e. Duncan's bay)-head, to the Bas in the frith of Forth; many courses of the rivers and towns thereon are laid down, all the north west coast to the south point of Ardnamurchan included, some of the outlines of this west coast carried further south but unfinished: 9 inches by 9 broad. 2. England divided into Roman provinces, their names and capital towns; this takes in part of Ireland and France, with meridian, &c. lines: $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by near $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 3. Kyle, Carrick, with the coast from Irvine to the Mull of Galloway, the inland part of Kyle and Carrick distinctly laid down, comprehending the outlines to Dumfries, Carlaverock castle, and Kirkcudbright on the south: $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 4. Shire of Galloway, including all the coast, with lochs Ryan and Glenluce, Mull of Galloway, &c. to Annan and Solway Frith; near 5 inches by 14 broad.

IV. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. Dumfries and other shires from the parish of Cumnock in Kyle to Selkirk town, comprehending Crawford John, &c. to Queensberry Hill, &c. $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 2. Cantyre, with the isles of Giga, Kava, &c. 8 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 3. Part of Cuninghame, from Claickstane on the frith of Clyde to Irvine, coast on the west sea, the courses of the rivers, with many of the inland towns, to the Kirk of Beth: $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 4. Tweeddale and Roxburgh shires, their boundaries, the whole course of Clyde, from its rise to Glasgow, with the whole course of Tweed to Berwick: 11 inches by 13 broad.

V. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. The sheriffdom of Etterick Forest, with the adjoining provinces of Teviotdaill, &c. $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 12 broad. 2. A chart of the entry into river Tay, with the soundings up to Malden-guir above Dundee; $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 13 broad. 3. A description of Maimoir in Lochabar and places adjoining by Mr. Timothee Pont, from part of Ardgour to part of Rennach, including the lochs Yiel and Lyon, with the hilly country as far east as Bin-Nevesh in Lochabre: $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 12 broad.

12 broad. 4. Lochs Goyll, Lung, and Gherr, part of Lennox, Loch Heck, Castle Dunnewezen on Loch Aintor, Holy Loch, or Arkenlafs or Ardkenlas, Castle Tarbet on Loch Lomond and Arncappil on the South: $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 broad. 5. Glaftrie and Ardskeodenish, bordering on Loch Fyinn, with the lochs, rivers, and places on them: 6 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

VI. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. Loch Loumond, Loch Loung, &c. with the places on Loch Lomond and Clyde river up to Glasgow, also part of Stirlingshire: $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 18 broad. 2. Loch Lomond from Glinshyro to Dunbritton on Clyde, with all the small islands in that loch and houses on its banks, lochs Eo [Eaw] and Aid are taken in on the east: 16 inches by 11 broad: names of several places in the highlands inserted; part of this seems to have been torn away.

VII. Part of the courses of Tay, from Perth to Broughtie castle, the coast towns of Fife on the Forth (few inland ones mentioned), its whole course to the Spring head; most part of the inland country from Kirkintilloch to Buchanan, with the names of the seats, &c. Loch Lomond and high mountain of Binn Luy, Clyde to Glasgow is also comprehended here: 16 inches by 25 broad.

VIII. The sea coast on the east, from the north point of Cromarty bay to the mouth of Tay, with the whole course of the river at Aberdeen, few of the inland towns mentioned: the west coast, from N. point of Row-na-ra, all Argyleshire coast and inland country, to part of Jura isle: 19 inches by 28 broad.

IX. Part of Orkney isles, the east coast from Dunsbay head to Bamff and inland to Kincairn on Dee river: all the north and west coast, very few of the western isles to the south point of Loch Etyf near Lochyiol, the inland names of places, especially in the northern counties of Caithness, &c. and north west high lands are mentioned: $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $19\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

X. The north coast on the east, from Dunrobin to the N. E. point of Murray frith: the friths of Tain, Cromarty, and Inverness; part of loch Ness, with the coast towns, but few inland ones named: $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 14. At the N. E. corner is a draught of the Ord with the towns on the coast side. Much of this to the north marked out with black lead pencil.

XI. Adair's Mid Lothian, dedicated to the marquis of Lothian with a blazon of his lordship's armorial bearing, written and signed by the author: there are also 15 blazons of arms on one side of this map: which is 18 inches by 32½ broad.

XII. This opening contains the following. 1. Part of the Highlands, viz. Edderacheules; 12 inches by 16 broad. 2. The east coast, from part of Angus to St. Andrews, with Tay river up to Mugdrum, a good part of Fife planned out, the rivers, and some of the chief inland towns west to Falkland, few on the north side of Forth mentioned but Largo: 11 inches by 13 broad. 3. At the corner, in a separate map, is part of the parishes of Abernethie, Londres, Mugdrum, and Newburgh, &c. 3 inches by 5 broad.

XIII. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. A survey of some properties of Leys on the river Dee: 11 inches by 14 broad. 2. Part of Murrayshire, containing Elgin, Spynie castle, &c. from Spey river, with Bog of Gicht thereon, to Kirk of Birnay on Loffy river: Spey river is delineated as far up as Ortum or Orton house or castle beyond Bog of Gicht or Gordon castle: 5½ inches by 7½ broad.

XIV. From Cromarty Point to Redhead on the east coast, comprehending the shires of Murray, Buchan, Marr, Mearns, &c. and all the inland country from Strathglash, beyond Lochness, to the borders of Morvern and south of Glenkoe [Glenco], Lochabyr, and Braes of Mar, to the borders of Angers [Angus], by Mr. Gordon of Straithloch, 1640. It is 13½ inches by 25 broad.

XV. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. The outlines of Angusshire, course of the rivers, very few places mentioned: 17 inches by 13 broad. 2. Fife, with friths of Forth and Tay, by James Gordon, fil. R. G. de Straloch, 1642; plans of the towns of Cowper and St. Andrews are annexed in the corners: 16 inches by 20½ broad. This map of Fife is engraved, and amongst De Witt and Visscher's collection of maps.

XVI. East Lothian, with the coast of Forth, from Walyford near Musselburgh to Dunglas, by Adair: 19½ inches by 22½ broad.

XVII.

XVII. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. Keinrossshire, i. e. Kinross described, October 25, 1642, by James Gordon, at Keanrosse, with the Loch and adjacent countries; $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 2. The course of Forth river, from its spring head, Benlomond, Monteith, Glengyle, &c. with the places and lochs therein: 12 inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 3. The east coast, from Dunrobin to Findhorn: $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 7 broad.

XVIII. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. Part of Aberdeenshire, with the course of Dee river: $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $21\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 2. All the branches of river Devern in Banffshire, with the houses thereon to Rothemay, from Cabrach on Branch to Strathbogie, where they unite: 9 inches by 6 broad. 3. Draught of river Dee, from Rincane to Duris, with lochs Drum and Leys, which feed this river, the hills of Fair on the north, and water of Cowy on the south; 6 inches by $10\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 4. Athol and Rennoch [Rannoch], from the head of Spey to Kirara on it north, to Logyrait on the south-east, and Dochart water which runs into loch Dochart, loch Tay, most of the places to north of it, loch Rennach and river to loch Timmel, its course to Logyrait, river Tilt from its rise till it joins Timmel, loch Garey and course of river to Blair, lochs Erachie, Hissyn, Treyig, Potaig and Laggan: $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $12\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 5. The country above Perth from the north of Brain river, course of Tay from its junction down to Perth: all the places are mentioned from Newton to Brainwater, but from that to Perth few or none: $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 6. Course of Tay river, with the places on each bank named from Dunkeld to Kampsey and Stobhall on the south: 6 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

XIX. West Lothian by John Adair: $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 20 broad.

XX. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. Part of Argyleshire, lochs Sheill, Dowich and Luong, with the courses of these rivers, Avon Sheill, Avon Lyick, Alt Choynachan, Avon Connig, Avon Elchagg, and Avon Luong; the seats on loch Dowich, and a few near loch Sheill are mentioned: $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Loch Aw in Argyleshire from Cheulchurn to loch Eulagon on the north west, loch Lung on the south, taking in part of Bute on the west, and loch Ghur on the east, the principal places

places on all the lochs and rivers being mentioned: 10 inches by 18 broad. 3. All the branches of river Tilt, comprehending parts of Badenach, Marr, and Athole, to Garry river at Blair, the hill of Bin Urich on the north-west, and Castletown on Dee river to the north east: 7 inches by 10 broad, by Mr. Tim. Pont. 4. The hilly country, from Binachillo hill to river Mee, its course from Kirk of Birfs to Innerchat, including the loch of Achlossin: 5 inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

XXI. Aberdeenshire and adjoining counties, from Strathbogie in the north west to upper Banchorie on the south, Arnadge on the north, and nether Banchorie on the south: 29 inches by 34 broad.

XXII. Ardgowr, with loch Nefs and coast from Inverness to Cullen, the whole course of river Spey, sketch of Rennach: 35 inches by 27 broad.

XXIII. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. Course of the river Yla, Gleney of Yla, Gleney and Glendaffon on each side from the rise of the river at Hill Stron-riach, with the course of Tay from Dunkeld to the German ocean, few towns, &c. on it being marked, but those on Yla particularly noted: in Angus the loch of Lentrethyn is pointed out: 11 inches by 10 broad. 2. The course of Findhorn river, from Aynric to Corrybroucbeg: $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 3. The highland country: from the head of loch Lochii to Glen Coe, lochs Yal and Leven, with the seats amongst the hills named: 12 inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 4. Loch Tay, and seats on it, from Bin-neves to Glenskinend, the course of the river to Weemys from Glendochart: 9 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

XXIV. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. Lochaber, from the north part of loch Nefs, with the rivers Avon Koich, Avon Kinly; lochs Gariff, Lundy, and Eawick, with the outlines of lochs Lyon, Lieuden [or Lieven], and Yiel on the west: and on the east lochs Rennach and Timmell, part of its river, part of the river Spey from the loch running north east: the places in Lochaber are mentioned: $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 14 broad. 2. Draught of the birfs, with the adjacent places of Dee river, from Glentanner kirk to Crathes, comprehending upper and new Banchories to the east of this, all the other rivers that join the Dee from the north; also these rivers Tanner, Alt Indie, Catt, Feuch, Birfs forrest, Dye, and Spittle, from the


the south : $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 12 broad. 3. Strathardill and Glenshee, with the course of the rivers : 14 inches by 10 broad. 4. Lochaber, with lochs Ness and Lochie [Innerlochie], town of Innerlochie, and adjacent places, also a small part of the sea coast to the south west : 11 inches by 11 broad.

XXV. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. Draught of Strathern, from Glen Ammond on the north, to Blackfoord and Kinkardin castle on the south, Meffon kirk on the north east, and Innermay on the south east, loch Erin and Bin Vouit hill on the west : $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 14 broad, by Mr. Tim. Pont. 2. Draught of the North Esk river, with the places on it : $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 broad. 3. Course of Proffynn and South Esk rivers, with the places on the banks of the latter, from the spring head to Finevin, or Finchaven (N. B. This is called Esken-duy) : 14 inches by 6 broad. 4. Clyde from Ruglin to Flattertown, with the south-west point of the coast, and Dumbarton on the north west side of the river, with Renfrewshire, but does not appear to be completed : $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $21\frac{1}{2}$ broad.


XXVI. An hydrographical Map of Forth, to which is annexed views of several rocks, by Jo. Adair : 18 inches by 25 broad.

XXVII. This opening contains the following. 1. The barony of Renfrew, from Fernach, on the south east point of Clyde, to Ruglin on the same river east, Dumbarton on the north, and Thryplanburn on the south : $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 2. Cowel, Lochaw, and Lorn : 11 inches by 11 broad. 3. The course of Tay river, from Lyon river, and Combric [Comrie] to Dunkeld, with the seats and places on its banks : 9 inches by $9\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 4. Part of Angus, from loch Ordy, loch Drumbay, loch of Lewis, &c. to the kirk of Lethendy, with the joining of the river from these lochs to Yla river and the places on their banks : 6 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 5. The Ochell Hills, from Rossy Ochel, Glenegis, to Ardoch, the course of Ern river to Drummond castle : 5 inches by 9 broad. 6. Part of Glenquech, now called Hunting tower belonging to the duke of Athole, nether Stormont, course of the river till its joining with Tay at Ruthven castle, all the rivers which flow into the former, with the places on its banks, by Mr. Tim. Pont : $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $12\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

XXVIII.

XXVIII. This opening contains the following. 1. Glen Yla, course of the river and places on its banks, from its rise in Ruthven to Lantrethyn in Angus; Glen Plaids, &c. to the westward: 11 inches by 12 broad. N. B. The bearings of this map are laid down thus . 2. A small part of Angus, from Glendaff, Airly, Kirk of Elicht (i. e. Ailith), Castle Rattray, with the courses of the rivers in the neighbourhood: 2½ inches by 4 broad. 3. The outlines of the same, with the course of the rivers: 1¼ inches by 4 broad. 4. The same part of Angus, from the hill of Dumbarry to Brighton, near Halyards (but not finished further south) from Airly on the east to Cowper of Angus on the west: 3 inches by 6 broad. 5. The lower part of Buchan, from Kynaird's head near Frasersburgh, to Oikhorn on Ebric river to the south, and from Buchanefs on the east to little and meikle Goudefon on the west in a line with Troup on the coast, not far from Achmaden: 10½ inches by 14 broad, engraved. 6. Loch Shinn and its environs: 4¾ inches by 7¾ broad. 7. Lochs Imberboll, Wairr, Affyin, course of the river to loch Borrow on the south east, with the high hills of Quinagg to the north of Bin-moir Affyin to the south east: 5½ inches by 9 broad.

XXIX. East part of Fife from Dysart to Fife's nefs, St. Andrew's bay, mouth of Tay and river up to Newburgh, by John Adair: 21 inches by 27 broad. N. B. The inland towns names are not fully inserted.

XXX. This opening contains the following. 1. Strathbogie and Ainzie; rivers Spey, Devern, &c. part of the Murray coast, from Spey mouth to the promontory beyond Findlater: 24 inches by 14½ broad. 2. Rosshire, from both sides of Tayn Frith, with the south side of Cromarty point, all the places mentioned to Tarbet-nefs, with the rivers and lochs to the house and loch of Achanacloich on the south west: 6 inches by 9 broad. N. B. This drawing is laid out by the bearings thus . 3. Coygach and Lochbreyn, drawn out of many imperfect papers of Mr. T. Pont, from Bin-moir Cannord to Bin Barnish and loch Rennachar, comprehending the west coast, and some few islands: 7½ inches by 8 broad, with many written remarks. 4. Glenelg, loch Carroun and Kifernefs to loch Skefan on the east: 4½ inches by 6½ broad.

XXXI.

XXXI. This opening contains the following. 1. The river Garry, its branches with the loch, part of loch Eyraicht, and part of Badenach: 9 inches by 12 broad. 2. Cathenesia descripta ex magna ejusdem charta quam lustravit et descripsit Tim. Pont opera Rob. Gordoni mense April. 1642. All the sea coast is comprehended from Burgh of Ord on the east, to Skerry near Sandsett on the west, with the Pentland Frith, the borders of Strathnavern and Sutherland are included: $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $10\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

XXXII. This opening contains the following. 1. Draught of the river Charron, that falleth into the head of Tayne Frith in Ross, its springs, course with the neighbouring places on it mentioned, also Avon Ayneck, its course from loch Corymoir till its junction with Charron; this comprehends Glen-beg and Glenmoir, from Mr. Timothy Pont's papers: 8 inches by 14 broad. 2. The country of Edera Chules between Strathnavern and Assyn, gathered out of Mr. Timothy Pont's papers, who travayled and descryved the same by R. Gordon, 1636: it is 10 inches by $15\frac{1}{4}$ broad. 3. Sutherland, Strathuskel, and Strathcharron, with the lochs and rivers: 9 inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 4. The outlines of the west coast, from the river and loch Meaty to loch Owrin, all the lochs on the coast between these places and the courses of the inland rivers, very few of the places are marked but these lochs: $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{4}$ broad, engraved.

XXXIII. Strathern, Stormont, and Cars of Gourie, with the rivers Tay and Ern, surveyed and designed by Jo. Adair, 1683. This comprehends the course of Ern from the loch, Tay loch and river, from Dunkeld to the town of Dundee: 13 inches by 27 broad.

XXXIV. This opening contains the following. 1. The country from loch Koich on the west, lochs Garry, Lochie, Lundy, Abertarf, and Ness, the course of the river to Inverness, with all the rivers which feed these lochs: $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 7 broad. 2. The friths of Tayne, Cromatie, and Inverness, with the true distances as they do lie from Dunrobin to Nairn, the coast between these two places being laid out, also loch and river Sinn, river Alt chapel, which divyde Sutherland from Ross, with river Ohil: the principal places on the coast side are named, but few of the inland seats mentioned: 10 inches by $9\frac{1}{4}$ broad. 3. The north east coast, from Invereuigy, beyond Buchan-ness to the mouth of Ithan river beyond Slains, the course of river Crowden, lochs Leask and Slains: 12 inches by 10 broad.

XXXV. This opening contains the following. 1. Strathdow, with the course of the river Dow, to Foulford, all the rivers that join it, and the names of the places on its banks: 8 inches by $18\frac{1}{4}$ broad. 2. Part of Aberdeenshire, with the coast from Innerugie to the mouth of the river Ithan south of Slains; the courses of the rivers and inland places mentioned from Pitligo in the north to Knockhalton on the south; the most westerly place named is the kirk of Fyvie: $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $15\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

XXXVI. The country about Stirling, part of river Forth, west of that town, down to West Lothian, with Clackmananshire, great part of the Ochel hills to Dollar kirk, waters of Devon, Allan, Teith, Goodie, and Carron, auct. Jo. Adair: $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $22\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

XXXVII. This opening contains the following, 1. Strathnavern, from loch Bellachchorn to loch na Geyrach, in the parish of Rae, with all the lochs, rivers, and noted places: 14 inches by 12 broad. 2. County of Murray, with the courses of the rivers and places adjoining: 9 inches by 17 broad.

XXXVIII. This opening contains the following. 1. Buchan, from Ythan river to Dovert, by Timothy Pont: 12 inches by $12\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 2. The west coast, with several of the islands, lying south of loch En to Yle Cherriff: $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 3. Glen Elchegg (i. e. Glen Elg), with loch Carron, the river running into it, with part of the coast: 7 inches by 8 broad. 4. The back part of Rossshire: 8 inches by 10 broad.

XXXIX. The west part of Scotland, containing Clyddail, Nithdail, Renfrew and the shire of Air, by John Adair: 17 inches by 19 broad.

XL. This opening contains the following. 1. Both sides of the river Dee from Kincardin O'Neil to Aberdeen, with the places mentioned on its banks and rivers running into it, by Tim. Pont: 13 inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 2. Dureness, Westmoyn, Kintail, with loch Eriboll, coast and Farro head, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 11 broad. 3. Part of Angus, comprehending part of South Esk, Prosyne, and Yla rivers the course of the last, from its rise to Airley and particular places thereon mentioned, also the loch of Luntrethen, town of Forfar, &c. 8 inches by 9 broad.

XLI.

XXI. This opening contains the following. Strath Braen, from Bin Barnish to Dingwell, lochs Monarr, Mayly, Benachan, and forest of Brawlyn, most of the hills named in this wild country: $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 broad. 2. Strathnaven and Glentanyr, and the courses of the rivers: $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 11 broad.

XLII. The sheriffdome of Ettrick forest, from the springhead of Ettrick water, part of Tweed to Melrose with the course of the river Ail, from Ailmaire loch, comprehending the borders of Tweedall, Annandall, Eskdall, and Teviotdall, by J. Adair: 13 inches by 23 broad.

XLIII. This opening contains the following. 1. The hills of Monaganarie, or mountains of the Ledder, hills of the Suy, part of Strathdon, with the source of river Don, lochs Avin and Builg, course of river Avin to Tomoir, also Glen Liffet: 8 inches by 10 broad^a. 2. The coast between the Spey and Diverne, with the towns on the banks of Enzie river: 9 inches by $14\frac{1}{4}$ broad. 3. A small part of Buchan, with the course of some rivers and places mentioned: $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

XLIV. This opening contains the following. 1. Abernethy and the draught (i. e. course) of Spey and rivers that run into it, with the parishes and places on its banks: $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $10\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 2. The course of the river Marke or north Esk, till its junction with the West water, the places on its banks named: $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9 broad.

XLV. Orkney, with the harbours and islands: 18 inches by 24 broad. This, from the similarity of drawing, appears to be done by Jo. Adair.

XLVI. This opening contains the following. 1. Clackmanan-shire, with part of Stirlingshire, the course of Devon water from Hillpit (i. e. Hillfoot) in the Ochel hills to its junction with the Forth, the course whereof is delineated from Stirling town to Kincardine: 13 inches by 19 broad, engraved, a proof. 2. The same more beautifully done with the pen: 14 inches by $19\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

XLVII. This opening contains the following. 1. Part of Perthshire, Carfe of Gowry and part of Angusshire, kirk of Strowan to Ernmouth joining Tay with the Frith thereof, part of Yla, Timmel,

^a This appears to be part of the map.

&c. rivers in the north, many of the places mentioned, but all are not inserted: 15 inches by 22½ broad. 2. Part of Perthshire, ~~Castle~~ of Gowry and Angus, with the sea coast to Montrose, the towns, seats, and courses of the rivers inland mentioned: 11½ inches by 26 broad.

XLVIII. This opening contains the following. 1. Nithsdail, and part of the adjacent counties, the whole course of Nith and other rivers that join it, described according to Mr. Timothy Pont's papers by Robert Gordon mense Mayo 1644. This is 10½ inches by 11 broad. 2. Description of the province of the Mershe (i. e. Merse or Berwickshire): 10 inches by 11 broad. 3. Eskdail, Eufdail, and Liddisdail, from Tom Leuchars Corse to Solway frith, wherein all the towns, seats, and courses of the rivers are noted: 7 inches by 6½ broad. 4. Eskdale, Eufdail, and Liddisdail, Solway frith takes in Carlisle, part of Anandale, with the river Annan, but no places mentioned on this river: 11 inches by 12 broad.

XLIX. This opening contains the following, viz. 1. Part of Angusshire, with the course of Yla river from its source, the spring and course of South Esk, or Esken-duy, to the kirk of Tanadyce, extending from Couper Grange to Forfar, with its loch, Glendaff, Luntrethen loch, river of Karraty, Proffyn, and seats thereon: 15 inches by 12 broad. 2. River Tay, down from St. Johnstown, or Perth, with part of the coast of Fife up to Crail, courses of Edin and Leven waters in that county: 6½ inches by 10 broad. 3. From the frith of Clyde to the frith of Forth on the East, the track of Graham's Dyke, and from Buchanan in the north to Dalduy on the Clyde to the south 12 inches by 15½ broad: but appears to be part of the designed map. 4. Another of the same, but fuller: 11 inches by 15 broad.

L. This opening contains the following. 1. A chart of the east coast of Scotland, from Orkney islands, and from Caithness south to Cocket island; 22 inches by 8 broad. 2. The frith of Tay, with the course of the river up to Perth, not finished to this place, takes in St. Andrew's and round to Fyfeness: 14 inches by 6 broad. 3. The main land and isles of Schetland, being only the coast, with the Fair Isle; 6 inches by 3½ broad. 4. The greater part of the south and west of Scotland, to Glasgow, from Queensberry Hill, the confines of Tweeddale, &c. 18½ inches by 15 broad.

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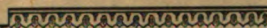


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